

Queensland Academy of Sport Bill 2025

Explanatory Notes

Short title

The short title of the Bill is the Queensland Academy of Sport Bill 2025 (the Bill).

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The primary objectives of the Bill are to:

- establish the Queensland Academy of Sport (the Academy) as a statutory body, allowing the Academy to act with agility, efficiency and flexibility; and
- establish a board for the Academy to ensure it performs its functions in a proper, effective and efficient way.

Established in 1991, the Academy has to date, formed part of a Queensland government department. It currently forms part of the Sport and Recreation division of the Department of Sport, Racing and Olympic and Paralympic Games (DSROPG).

The role of the Academy is to act as the Government's high-performance sports agency, with responsibility for preparing Queensland's elite athletes, teams and coaches for world class success on the Olympic and Paralympic stage.

With a home game approaching in 2032, it is critical to the success of Queensland athletes, and the event more broadly, that the Academy is able to function in an agile and responsive way. This will allow the Academy to work in partnership with sports and ensure the right resources and support get to the right athletes at the right time.

The Academy's delivery of its objectives can be hindered by the structural and administrative requirements of a department. Systems and processes that are not fit-for-purpose for elite sports can directly impact athlete competitiveness, medal chance, and the overall agility and responsiveness of the Academy. The highly specialised nature of the Academy limits the utility of shared resources and can affect the efficiency of its operations.

A statutory body is a separate legal entity that operates autonomously and performs functions assigned by its establishing legislation, allowing control over its own funds. The enabling legislation articulates the powers necessary to allow the Academy to function with greater operational efficiency and flexibility. The statutory body model will provide the Academy with the greatest level of operational and financial independence compared to other organisational forms, while ensuring the Academy remains accountable to government standards and public sector regulations.

Achievement of policy objectives

The Bill will achieve its policy objectives by establishing the Academy as an independent statutory body and establishing the board to oversee the operations of the Academy.

The Bill provides that the Academy will be a statutory body for the purposes of the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* and the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, and a unit of public administration under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*. The *Right to Information Act 2009*, *Information Privacy Act 2009* and the *Human Rights Act 2019* will continue to apply to the Academy as a statutory body.

Establishing the Academy as a statutory body under Queensland legislation is likely to:

- improve governance and accountability structures for the Academy, with management oversight from an independent board with varied skills and experience within the high-performance sporting sector;
- provide operational efficiency for the Academy in key processes such as travel, sponsorships and procurement;
- provide fit for purpose IT systems and processes that support the adoption of emerging technologies which could give the Academy supported athletes an advantage over competitors;
- improve flexibility in partnerships to maximise the opportunity for the Academy to engage commercial and philanthropic partners;
- provide fewer disruptions from future Machinery of Government changes; and
- support the attraction of world class sporting talent.

The Bill provides that the functions of the Academy are:

- to provide programs for the development of emerging and elite Queensland athletes who have the potential to excel in relevant sports at future Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
- provide the following types of support as part of those programs:
 - specialist multi-disciplinary team performance support e.g. strength and conditioning training, sports science and sports medicine; and
 - wellbeing including personal development
- develop programs to identify and provide targeted development activities for talented Queenslanders who demonstrate potential for future inclusion in academy programs; and
- provide scholarships to support Queensland athletes who have the potential to excel at Olympic or Paralympic Games; and
- to provide programs for the development of Queenslanders who have the potential to excel as coaches in high-performance sports at an international senior level; and
- to provide, or provide access to, high performance training facilities; and
- to develop partnerships and collaborate with national and state sporting organisations
 - to ensure programs provided by the academy maximise the performance and wellbeing of athletes; and
 - to maximise the effectiveness and success of Australian high-performance sports
- to undertake, or collaborate with other entities that are undertaking, research relating to sports science, sports medicine and sports technology.

The Bill will establish the board, which will:

- decide which sports the Academy supports, and the way in which the academy supports those sports; and
 - ensure the Academy creates a safe, fair and healthy sporting environment that is consistent with the sport integrity policy standards of Sport Integrity Australia; and
 - ensure the Academy performs its functions in a proper, effective and efficient way; and
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- have all the powers to do anything necessary or convenient to be done in the performance of its functions.

The Bill will achieve the objective of an agile and responsive Academy by legislating powers and functions of the Academy and its board that enable streamlined structures, delegations and processes that are specific to the needs of high-performance sports. Establishing the Academy as a body outside of a department would allow flexibility in, for example, establishing how IT support arrangements are set up, including a focus on the rapid adoption of emerging technology solutions to support high performance outcomes. Arrangements would still need to be established within the Queensland Government policy, and would need to consider the government's risk appetite, but could be better focussed on high-performance outcomes when designed specifically for the Academy.

Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives

Legislation is required to establish the Academy as a statutory body with appropriate powers to appoint board members and a chief executive officer (CEO). Alternate organisation forms, such as an office within a department, would not achieve the same structure and flexibility as a statutory body. For example, the statutory model enables:

- the appointment of an independent board with a broad skill set, including high-performance skills, to drive better performance and governance out of the Academy in performing its functions;
- the Academy to control its funds and have greater flexibility for resourcing; and
- a greater focus on the Academy's objectives, functions and long-term organisational goals rather than as part of a broader department's strategic or operational plan.

Estimated cost for government implementation

Additional funding may be required to support both the transition of the Academy to a statutory body and its additional annual operating expenses to meet statutory requirements once the transition is complete. DSROPG will engage with Queensland Treasury and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet regarding Government consideration of additional funding requirements.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The Bill has been drafted with regard to, and is generally consistent with, the fundamental legislative principles in the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* (LS Act). Potential breaches of fundamental legislative principles are addressed below.

Delegation of administrative powers

Section 4 (3)(c) of the LS Act states that whether legislation has sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals depends on whether the legislation allows the delegation of administrative power only in appropriate cases and to appropriate persons.

Clause 52 provides that the academy may delegate its functions and powers the Act. A function or power can only be delegated to a board member, the CEO, an appropriately qualified staff member or an appropriately qualified contractor of the academy.

Clause 15 provides that the Minister must be satisfied a person has skills or experience in at least one of the following areas prior to recommending for appointment: business or financial management, corporate governance, law, Olympic or Paralympic sport or other high-performance sport or another area the Minister considers relevant or necessary to support the board's function. The board must be appointed by the Governor in Council on recommendation of the Minister.

Clause 33 provides for the appointment of a CEO for the academy by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister following the Minister's consultation with the board. The chief executive officer is accountable to the board and must comply with the written directions and policies of the board. The CEO will be responsible for employing staff members and engaging contractors under the *Public Sector Act 2022*.

It is appropriate for the day-to-day activities of the Academy to be able to be delegated to an appropriately qualified officer or contractor of the Academy. Therefore, it is considered that the delegation and of administrative power, as outlined in Clause 52, is appropriate.

Criminal history

Clause 49 of the Bill provides the ability for the Minister to request a written police report to decide if a person is disqualified from becoming or continuing as a member of the board or the office of the CEO of the Academy and information about the circumstances of a conviction mentioned in the criminal history.

The power to obtain a person's criminal history potentially breaches the fundamental legislative principle that legislation should have sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals (LS Act, s4(2)(a)). However, the ability for the Minister to obtain criminal history information is necessary to ensure the suitability and appropriateness of individuals appointed to the Academy as well as the integrity of the Academy.

The Bill includes safeguards to protect an individual's criminal history information. The Bill provides that the Minister may make the request under clause 49 only if the person has given the Minister written consent for the request. Additionally, Clause 51 provides safeguards to protect the confidentiality of a person's criminal history information and operates to prevent further disclosure and limits the purpose for which the criminal history information may be used.

Offences

Legislation should have sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals (LSA, section 4(2)(a)). Any new offence must be appropriate and reasonable in light of the conduct that constitutes the offence.

- Offence – Failure to disclose particular matters about disqualification

Clause 19 of the Bill provides that a person is disqualified from becoming, or continuing as, a member of the board if the person is an insolvent under administration or is disqualified from managing corporations because of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), part 2D.6.

Clause 20 of the Bill provides that a member of the board must, unless they have a reasonable excuse, immediately give the Minister notice under subsection (3) about being an insolvent under administration or disqualified from managing corporations because of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), part 2D.6.

It is considered that, having regard to the significance of the role of the board and the responsibilities the role of a member entails, natural justice principles are not breached in this case. The obligation for members to give notice if they are an insolvent under administration or disqualified from managing corporations, reinforces the expectation that members are to behave ethically and legally and ensures that the Minister is aware of matters that may impact the integrity of the Academy. Imposing such an obligation on members is reasonable and there is a strong public interest in ensuring that there is appropriate oversight and accountability imposed on people who seek appointment or are appointed to the board of the Academy.

Under Clause 37, the maximum penalty where a person fails to immediately notify the Minister (without reasonable excuse) about becoming insolvent under administration or being disqualified from managing corporations is 100 penalty units. Similar offences are included across the Queensland statute book, such as the *Brisbane Olympic and Paralympic Games Arrangements Act 2021* and the *Health and Wellbeing Queensland Act 2019*.

- Offence – Failure to disclose changes in criminal history

Clause 50 of the Bill provides an offence for a member of the board or the CEO not immediately giving the Minister notice of being convicted of an indictable offence unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

The requirement to notify the Minister is not viewed as breaching fundamental legislative principles as it only requires a person to notify of a specific event, namely being convicted of an indictable offence. This provision is justified because it reinforces the expectation that members of the board are to observe ethical and legal behaviour in carrying out their functions and ensures that the Minister is aware of matters that may impact the integrity of the Academy. The rights and liberties of the person are protected because the provision allows for the person to have a reasonable excuse for non-compliance.

The maximum penalty where a person fails to notify the Minister of being convicted of an indictable offence is 100 penalty units. Similar offences are included across the Queensland statute book, such as the *Brisbane Olympic and Paralympic Games Arrangements Act 2021* and the *Health and Wellbeing Queensland Act 2019*.

- Offence – Disclosing another person’s criminal history

Clause 53 of the Bill provides for an offence for disclosure or use of a person’s personal information, other than under the circumstances set out in that section. The maximum penalty for this offence is 100 penalty units.

This offence is included in the Bill to protect the rights of the person about whom the information relates and provides an important safeguard against the unnecessary disclosure of a person’s personal information. The penalty is set at a level to provide the appropriate deterrence and is consistent with similar offences in Queensland legislation.

On this basis, the inclusion of the offence in the Bill is considered appropriate and reasonable and not a breach of the fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

The transition of the Academy to a statutory body and the development of enabling legislation has been informed through consultation undertaken with a number of statutory bodies in Queensland as well as interstate high-performance sporting institutes, including:

- Economic Development Queensland
- Health and Wellbeing Queensland
- Residential Tenancies Authority
- Stadiums Queensland
- Victorian Institute of Sport
- New South Wales Institute of Sport.

Consistency with legislation of other jurisdictions

Out of Australia's high-performance sport organisations, the New South Wales Institute of Sport (NSWIS) and the Australian Sports Commission, of which its high-performance arm, the Australian Institute of Sport forms a part, are statutory bodies. The Victorian Institute of Sport is a private trustee company, and the Western Australian Institute of Sport is a not-for-profit government entity controlled by the State.

South Australia, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory's high-performance institutes operate as part of a government department similar to how the Academy currently operates in Queensland.

The Bill has been prepared drawing upon the *Institute of Sport Act 1995* (NSW), which establishes NSWIS as a statutory body. However, the Bill is specific to the State of Queensland and is not uniform with or complementary to legislation of the Commonwealth or another state.

The Academy will be required to comply with relevant Queensland legislative frameworks.

Notes on provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 states that when enacted the Bill will be cited as the *Queensland Academy of Sport Act 2025* (the Act).

Clause 2 states that the Act commences on 1 July 2025.

Clause 3 provides that the main purpose of the Act is to establish the Academy to support both emerging and elite athletes in achieving success at the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, identify and foster talented Queenslanders with the potential to become future elite athletes and to work in collaboration with institutes of sport as well as national and state sporting organisations to maximise the success of Australian athletes at these Games.

Clause 4 states that the dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in the Act.

Part 2 Queensland Academy of Sport

Division 1 Establishment

Clause 5 establishes the Academy.

Clause 6 provides that the Academy is a body corporate and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Clause 7 provides that the Academy represents the State and has the immunities and privileges of the State.

Clause 8 states that the Academy is a statutory body under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* and is a unit of public administration under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.

Division 2 Functions and powers

Clause 9 sets out the functions of the Academy, which includes providing programs for the development and support of emerging and elite Queensland athletes to excel at Olympic or Paralympic Games.

Clause 10 sets out the powers of the Academy, including that the Academy has all the powers of an individual and any other power given to it under the Act or another Act.

Clause 11 sets out particular powers of the Academy not deemed to be included in Clause 10, including the power to enter into commercial arrangements, accept gifts, devises or bequests of property, and to charge fees or other charges for goods or services provided by the Academy.

Part 3 Board

Division 1 Establishment, functions and powers

Clause 12 establishes the board.

Clause 13 sets out the functions of the board, which includes deciding the sports the academy supports, ensuring the Academy aligns with national sport integrity standards, ensuring the Academy performs its functions in a proper and efficient way, and any other function given to the board under this Act or another Act.

Clause 14 sets out the powers of the board, which are that the board has power to do anything necessary or convenient to be done in performing its functions, and that anything done in the name of, or for, or with the authority of, the board is taken to have been done by the Academy.

Division 2 Composition

Clause 15 sets out that the board must consist of at least 5, but not more than, 8 persons, all of whom who are to be appointed by the Governor in Council on recommendation of the Minister. Subsection (3) provides that the Minister must be satisfied a person has qualifications, skills or experience in at least one of the below areas prior to recommending for appointment:

- business or financial management;
- corporate governance;
- high-performance sport;
- law;
- Olympic or Paralympic sport
- another area the Minister considers relevant or necessary to support the board's functions.

Clause 16 provides that the term of a board member must not be longer than three years, and that they may be reappointed.

Clause 17 states that a member of the board is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Governor in Council, and that they hold office on the terms and conditions, not provided for by this Act, that are decided by the Governor in Council.

Clause 18 sets out that the Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister, may appoint a member of the board to be the chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board. This clause also sets out conditions of appointment.

Clause 19 provides that a person is disqualified from becoming or continuing as a member of the board if the person:

- has a conviction, other than a spent conviction, for an indictable offence; or
- is an insolvent under administration; or
- is disqualified from managing corporations because of part 2D.6 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (Corporations Act);
- is the CEO; or
- is a staff member or contractor of the academy; or
- contravenes the requirements under clause 30 (conflicts of interest).

Additionally, a person is disqualified if they don't consent to the Minister requesting a report about the person's criminal history under clause 19.

Clause 20 provides a maximum penalty of 100 penalty units for a board member not immediately giving the Minister notice without reasonable excuse, of the particulars of the insolvency or disqualification from managing corporations under the Corporations Act.

Clause 21 provides for the resignation from the office as chairperson, deputy chairperson or board member by signed notice given to the Minister. The resignation becomes effective either on the date the notice is delivered, or on a subsequent date specified in the notice.

Clause 22 provides the conditions for when the office of a board member becomes vacant. A board member may also be removed under section 25 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* (AI Act).

Clause 23 provides that the Minister may appoint a person to act as a member of the board if the office is vacant, absent from duty or otherwise unable to perform the functions of the office. The Minister may appoint an acting member for a period of no longer than six months which may be extended by the Minister for a further period of no longer than six months. A person can't be appointed as an acting member unless the Minister could recommend the persons for appointment under clause 15. Clause 23 doesn't limit the Governor in Council's power under the AI Act, section 25(1)(b)(iv) or (v).

Division 3 Board meetings

Clause 24 provides that the board may conduct its business (including meetings) in the way it considers appropriate

Clause 25 provides that the chairperson may convene a meeting of the board at a time and place of their choosing. The chairperson must convene a meeting of the board at least five times a year and as often as necessary for the board to perform its functions and if requested in writing by the Minister or at least half of the board members for the time being.

Clause 26 provides that the chairperson must preside at all meetings of the board at which they are present. The deputy chairperson is to preside at meetings of the board if the chairperson is not present. A member of the board chosen by the board members present, is to preside if the chairperson and deputy chairperson are not present at a meeting of the board.

Clause 27 provides that a quorum for a meeting of the board is a majority of the board's members at the time the meeting is held.

Clause 28 provides that a question at a meeting of the board must be decided by a majority of the votes of the board members present at the meeting and able to vote on the question. Each of the board member present at the meeting must vote on each question to be decided. A member of the board who abstains from voting, other than a member who abstains because of a conflict of interest is taken to have voted for the negative. If the votes of the board's members present are equal, the board member presiding has the casting vote.

Meetings of the board can be conducted, or board members can participate in these meetings, via any technology that enables them to communicate with each other in real-time. A member

of the board who participates in a meeting under subsection (5) is taken to be present at the meeting. A resolution can be legitimately adopted by the board without being passed during a formal meeting of the board, provided that (a) the notification of the resolution adheres to procedures sanctioned by the board, and (b) it gains written consent from a majority of the board's members.

Clause 29 provides that the board is required to maintain written records of its meetings.

Clause 30 provides that the board's members must disclose to the board, actual or potential conflicts of interest in a matter being or about to be considered, at a meeting of the board. The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the board. Unless the board otherwise directs, the board member must refrain from (a) being present during the board's deliberations on the issue, or (b) participating in the board's decision-making process regarding the matter. The board member must not be present during the board's consideration of whether to give a direction that the board member that they may be present and/or take part in making a decision of the board about the matter. The board members present are a quorum for making a decision about the matter.

Clause 31 provides that a contravention of section 30 does not invalidate a decision of the board. However, if it comes to the board's attention that a member of the board has violated section 30, the board is obligated to re-examine any decision where the member participated in breach of that section.

Division 4 Committees

Clause 32 provides for the board to establish committees to assist in the performance of the board's functions, for the board to decide the membership of these committees so long as the members are: a member of the board, the CEO, a staff member or a contractor of the academy. Committees established by the board may conduct proceedings as considered appropriate.

Part 4 Staff of academy

Division 1 Chief executive officer

Clause 33 provides for the appointment of a CEO for the Academy by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister following the Minister's consultation with the board about the appointment of the person. The CEO is to be employed under this Act, and not the *Public Sector Act 2022*. The CEO is accountable to the board.

Clause 34 provides that the CEO holds office for the period of not more than four years. The CEO may be reappointed.

Clause 35 provides for the CEO's terms and conditions of appointment, which are that the CEO is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Governor in Council and holds office on the terms and conditions, not provided by this Act, that are decided by the Governor in Council.

Clause 36 provides that a person is disqualified from becoming or continuing as the CEO if the person:

- has a conviction, other than a spent conviction, for an indictable offence; or

- is an insolvent under administration; or
- is disqualified from managing corporations because of part 2D.6 of the Corporations Act; or
- is a member of the board; or
- is a contractor of the Academy; or
- contravenes the requirements under section 42 (conflicts of interest).

Additionally, a person is disqualified if they don't consent to the Minister requesting a report about the person's criminal history under clause 49.

Clause 37 provides a maximum penalty of 100 penalty units for a person under clause 36 not immediately giving the Minister notice without reasonable excuse, of the particulars of the insolvency or disqualification from managing corporations under the Corporations Act.

Clause 38 provides the conditions for the CEO to resign from the office.

Clause 39 provides the conditions for when the office of the CEO becomes vacant. The Governor in Council may remove a CEO under section 25 of the AI Act.

Clause 40 provides that the Minister may appoint a person to act as the CEO if the office is vacant, absent from duty or otherwise unable to perform the functions of the office. The power to fill a vacancy with an acting appointment is given to the Minister to ensure that there is a CEO to commence or continue the day-to-day operations of the Academy. The Minister may appoint a person for a period of no longer than six months which may be extended by the Minister for a further period of no longer than six months. A person can't be appointed as an acting CEO unless the Minister could recommend the persons for appointment under clause 33. This clause doesn't limit the Governor in Council's power to appoint an acting CEO under the AI Act, section 25(1)(b)(iv) or (v).

Clause 41 provides that the CEO is responsible for the following functions: ensuring the efficient and effective administration of the academy, carrying out the day-to-day administration of the academy (including employing staff members and engaging contractors) as well as any other function given to the CEO under this or another Act. The CEO must comply with written policies and directions of the board.

Clause 42 states that if the CEO has an interest that conflicts, or may conflict with the discharge of their functions, they must disclose the matter to the board as soon as possible after becoming aware of the conflict. The CEO also must not take action or further action in relation to matter that is or may be affected by the conflict unless authorised by the board.

Clause 43 provides that the CEO must not engage in paid employment outside of the role or actively take part in the activities or management of a corporation carrying on a business, without the board's prior written approval.

Clause 44 provides for the preservation of employment rights of a public service officer who is appointed as the CEO.

Division 2 Other staff

Clause 45 provides for the Academy to employ other staff it considers appropriate to perform its functions and the staff are to be employed under the *Public Sector Act 2022*.

Part 5 Minister's powers

Clause 46 enables the Minister to issue written directions to the Academy in relation to specific matters in the carrying out of its functions or performance of its powers if the Minister is satisfied it is reasonably necessary to do so. The Academy is required to comply with any direction given by the Minister.

Clause 47 provides for the Minister to give the Academy a statement of expectations to ensure it operates within the broader context of government priorities, and the academy must have regard to the statement in performing its functions.

Part 6 Reporting requirements

Clause 48 provides for matters to be included in the academy's annual report for each financial year. Annual report means an annual report prepared under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 63.

Part 7 Miscellaneous

Division 1 Criminal history

Clause 49 provides for the Minister to request a written criminal history report from the police commissioner, to decide if a person is disqualified from becoming or continuing as a member of the board or the CEO of the Academy. The person must have given the Minister written consent prior to the Minister making a request. Clause 50(5) also provides the definition of criminal history.

Clause 50 provides a maximum penalty of 100 penalty units should a person who is a member of the board or the CEO, fail to immediately give notice of being convicted of an indictable offence during the term of the person's appointment, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Clause 51 provides confidentiality protections for the criminal history information, and the conditions under which a person may disclose or use the information.

Division 2 Other provisions

Clause 52 provides for the Academy to delegate functions and powers.

Clause 53 provides for an offence with a maximum 100 penalty units for a person as described in the clause, disclosing personal information about another person contrary to the conditions provided under clause 53.

Clause 54 provides for the board members and the CEO to be protected from civil liability when an act is done or an omission made, honestly and without negligence.

Clause 55 provides for the Governor in Council to make regulations under the Act.

Part 8 Transitional provisions

Clause 56 provides definitions for part 8 of the Act.

Clause 57 provides for the initial composition of board by acting board members.

Clause 58 provides for the conditions of the initial appointment of an acting CEO.

Clause 59 provides for the transfer of public service employees of the Academy as a business unit in DSROPG, to employment in the Academy as a statutory body. The transfer does not affect the employee's benefits, entitlements or remuneration as a public service employee.

Clause 60 provides for a transferring employee to elect to return to being employed in the Department of Sport, on or before 30 September 2025, by giving written notice. As soon as possible after receiving the election notice, the chief executive officer must send a copy to the chief executive of DSROPG.

Clause 61 provides for existing contracts for a person providing services for DSROPG in relation to the Academy, to continue as though a reference to the State is a reference to the Academy. The contract applies with necessary modifications.

Clause 62 provides for the control of records held by the Academy as part of the Department of Sport, to be transferred to the Academy.

Part 9 Amendment of legislation

Division 1 Amendment of this Act

Clause 63 provides for the amendment of the Act.

Clause 64 provides for the amendment of the long title of the Act.

Division 2 Amendment of Public Sector Act 2022

Clause 65 amends the *Public Sector Act 2022*.

Clause 66 amends schedule 1 of the *Public Sector Act 2022* to insert the Academy, and the CEO as the head of the Academy, under the *Public Sector Act 2022* as a public service entity per section 9(b) of the *Public Sector Act 2022*.

Schedule 1 Dictionary

Schedule 1 contains definitions for terms used in the Bill.