



Queensland

Child Employment Act 2006

Reprinted as in force on 1 July 2006

Reprint No. 1

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- omit provisions that are no longer required (s 40)
- omit the enacting words (s 42A)
- make all necessary consequential amendments (s 7(1)(k)).

This page is specific to this reprint. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about when provisions commenced.

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Queensland

Child Employment Act 2006

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	3
2	Commencement	3
3	Dictionary	3
4	Purpose of this Act	3
5	Children to whom this Act applies	4
6	Meaning of parent of a child	4
7	Meaning of school-aged child	4
8	Meaning of work in relation to a child	5
Part 2	Restrictions to safeguard working children	
9	Restrictions on work performed by children	6
10	Authority needed before school-aged or young children can work	7
11	School-aged children must not work during school hours	8
12	Chief executive may authorise a child to do particular work	9
13	Chief executive may prohibit a child doing particular work or limit the work the child may do	11
14	Certificate or notice to be given or refusal advised	12
15	Chief executive to give reasons if asked	13
Part 3	Enforcement	
Division 1	Functions of inspector	
16	Inspector's functions	13
Division 2	Powers of inspectors	
17	Inspector's powers	14
18	Power to seize evidence	14
19	Securing seized things	14
20	Tampering with seized things	15
21	Receipt for seized thing	15

22	Forfeiture of seized thing	15
23	Return of seized thing	16
24	Access to seized thing	17
Division 3	Proceedings	
25	Proceedings for offences	17
26	Evidentiary provisions	17
Part 4	Appeals	
27	Appeal from decision of the chief executive	18
28	Nature of appeal	18
29	Decision on appeal	19
30	Appeal from decision of an Industrial Magistrates Court	19
Part 5	General	
31	Chief executive to consult with representative bodies about guidelines for particular decisions	19
32	Protection from liability	20
33	Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act	20
34	Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives	21
35	False or misleading statements to officials	21
36	False or misleading documents	22
37	Delegations	22
38	Approved forms	22
39	Regulation-making power	22
Schedule	Dictionary	24
 Endnotes		
1	Index to endnotes	26
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	26
3	Key	26
4	Table of reprints	27
5	List of legislation	27
6	List of annotations	27

Child Employment Act 2006

[reprinted as in force on 1 July 2006]

An Act to safeguard children working in Queensland, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Child Employment Act 2006*.

2 Commencement

This Act, other than part 7,¹ commences on 1 July 2006.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular terms used in this Act.

4 Purpose of this Act

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to safeguard children working in Queensland.
- (2) This is to be achieved by—
 - (a) ensuring that work does not interfere with children's schooling; and
 - (b) preventing children performing work that may be harmful to their health or safety or physical, mental, moral or social development.

¹ Part 7 (Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1999)

5 Children to whom this Act applies

This Act applies to all children.

Note—

The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 36 defines *child*, in this context, to mean an individual who is under 18.

6 Meaning of *parent* of a child

- (1) A *parent*, of a child, is any of the following persons—
 - (a) the child's mother;
 - (b) the child's father;
 - (c) a person who exercises parental responsibility for the child.
- (2) However, a person standing in the place of a parent of a child on a temporary basis is not a parent of the child.
- (3) A parent of an Aboriginal child includes a person who, under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the child.
- (4) A parent of a Torres Strait Islander child includes a person who, under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the child.
- (5) Despite subsections (1), (3) and (4), if—
 - (a) a person is granted guardianship of a child under the *Child Protection Act 1999*; or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply, a person who otherwise exercises parental responsibility for a child under a decision or order of a federal court or a court of a State;then a reference in this Act to a parent of a child is a reference only to a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

7 Meaning of *school-aged child*

A *school-aged child* is a child who—

- (a) is under 16 years of age; and
- (b) is required to be enrolled for an educational program with a State educational institution or a non-State school under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*.

Note—

A child may not be required to be enrolled for an educational program if the child is the subject of a dispensation granted under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*, section 115.²

8 Meaning of work in relation to a child

- (1) **Work**, in relation to a child, means—
- (a) work under a contract of service; or
 - (b) work under a contract, whether or not the contract is a contract of service, or at piecework rates, to perform work, for labour only or substantially for labour only; or
 - (c) work under a contract to perform work, whether or not the contract is a contract of service, unless the child—
 - (i) is paid to achieve a stated result or outcome; and
 - (ii) has to supply all, or substantially all, of the plant and equipment, or tools of trade, needed to perform the work; and
 - (iii) is, or would be, liable for the cost of fixing a fault with the work performed; or
 - (d) work under a contract, whether or not the contract is a contract of service, to perform work, unless a personal services business determination is in effect for the child under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cwlth), section 87-60;³ or
 - (e) work that includes the supervision of other workers, whether or not the child is known as a supervisor, leading hand or other title; or
 - (f) participating or assisting in any business carried on for profit, whether or not the child receives payment or other reward for the child's participation or assistance; or

2 *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*, section 115 (Dispensation from compliance with compulsory enrolment and attendance provisions)

3 *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cwlth), section 87-60 (Personal services business determinations for individuals)

- (g) unpaid or voluntary work.
- (2) **Work** does not include the following—
 - (a) domestic chores;
 - (b) collections work;
 - (c) work that is part of—
 - (i) work experience; or
 - (ii) an apprenticeship; or
 - (iii) a traineeship; or
 - (iv) a vocational placement.

Part 2 **Restrictions to safeguard working children**

9 **Restrictions on work performed by children**

- (1) An employer must not require or permit a child to do work prescribed under a regulation, unless—
 - (a) the child is at least the age prescribed under the regulation to do the work; or
 - (b) it is work the child is permitted to do under the regulation.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) An employer must not require or permit a child to work in a way a regulation states the child may not work.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (3) An employer must not require or permit a child to work when a regulation states the child may not work.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (4) An employer must not require or permit a child to work unless appropriately supervised by an adult.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Child Employment Act 2006

- (5) An employer does not commit an offence against subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) if the child is permitted or authorised under an Act or a special circumstances certificate to do the work, or to work in the way, or when, a regulation states the child may not work.
- (6) Also, an employer does not commit an offence against subsection (4) if, for a child or work prescribed under a regulation, the employer supervises the child in the way prescribed under the regulation for the work.

Note—

See the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*, section 119⁴ for other provisions restricting a school-aged child's ability to work.

- (7) In this section—

an Act, in subsection (5), does not include a federal award, federal agreement or industrial instrument, as defined under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

Note—

This definition displaces the application of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 7 to the extent of the instruments mentioned in the definition.

10 Authority needed before school-aged or young children can work

- (1) An employer must not require or permit a school-aged or young child to perform work unless the employer has—
- (a) a parent's consent form for the school-aged or young child; or
 - (b) if the child is a school-aged child and does not have a parent's consent form—a special circumstances certificate authorising the school-aged child to perform work when the school-aged child is not required to attend school.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—

⁴ *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*, section 119 (Employment of children of compulsory school age)

- (a) the employer is a parent of the school-aged or young child; or
 - (b) the school-aged or young child started work for the employer before the commencement of this section.
- (3) In this section—
- parent's consent form*, for a school-aged or young child, means an approved form, signed by a parent of the school-aged or young child, that includes—
- (a) the school-aged or young child's date of birth; and
 - (b) the name of the school-aged or young child's employer or proposed employer; and
 - (c) a statement that the parent consents to the school-aged or young child performing work for the employer; and
 - (d) for a school-aged child—information about when the school-aged child is required to attend school.

11 School-aged children must not work during school hours

- (1) An employer must not require or permit a school-aged child to perform work when the school-aged child is required to attend school—
- (a) as stated in the parent's consent form; or
 - (b) if the school-aged child does not have a parent's consent form and is authorised to work under a special circumstances certificate when the school-aged child is not required to attend school—as stated in the special circumstances certificate.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) A parent of a school-aged child who is performing work must, within 14 days after becoming aware of a change in the hours when the school-aged child is required to attend school, if the parent consents to the school-aged child continuing in the employment—
- (a) complete a parent's consent form; and
 - (b) give the parent's consent form to the school-aged child's employer.

Child Employment Act 2006

Note—

A failure to comply with subsection (2) is not an offence against this Act. However, the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*, section 119 creates offences for parents, as defined under that Act, who permit a school-aged child to be employed when the child is required to attend school or who give false information to an employer about when the child is required to attend school.

- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the employer is a parent of the school-aged child.
- (4) It is enough for subsection (2) if 1 parent of the school-aged child who consents to the school-aged child continuing in the employment completes a parent's consent form and gives it to the school-aged child's employer.

12 Chief executive may authorise a child to do particular work

- (1) A child, or an adult on the child's behalf, may apply to the chief executive, in writing, for a certificate under this section (*special circumstances certificate*) for the child.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) state, in enough detail to allow the chief executive to properly consider the application, what is sought to be authorised by the special circumstances certificate; and
 - (b) if the child is a school-aged child, state when the child is required to attend school; and
 - (c) be supported by—
 - (i) a parent of the child, unless the child does not have a parent or lives independently from his or her parents; and
 - (ii) if the application is made by an adult—the child; and
 - (iii) if the person making the application is not the child's employer—the child's employer or proposed employer; and
 - (iv) the information required under a regulation; and
 - (v) any other information the chief executive reasonably requires to decide the application.

Child Employment Act 2006

- (3) A special circumstances certificate may authorise—
- (a) a child—
 - (i) to do work a regulation states a child may not do; or
 - (ii) to work in a way a regulation states a child may not work; or
 - (iii) to work when a regulation states a child may not work; or
 - (iv) to work without supervision by an adult; or
 - (v) if the child is a school-aged child who does not have a parent or lives independently from his or her parents—to work without having a parent’s consent form when the school-aged child is not required to attend school; or
 - (b) an employer to permit a child—
 - (i) to do work a regulation states a child may not do; or
 - (ii) to work in a way a regulation states a child may not work; or
 - (iii) to work when a regulation states a child may not work; or
 - (iv) to work without supervision by an adult; or
 - (v) if the child is a school-aged child who does not have a parent or lives independently from his or her parents—to work without having a parent’s consent form when the school-aged child is not required to attend school.
- (4) The chief executive may grant a special circumstances certificate for a child only if the chief executive is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that, having regard to the child’s particular circumstances, the work—
- (a) will not interfere with the child’s schooling; and
 - (b) will not be harmful to the child’s health or safety or physical, mental, moral or social development.

- (5) The chief executive may impose conditions on the special circumstances certificate and may review the special circumstances certificate at any time the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (6) A regulation may prescribe matters the chief executive must take into account when considering whether to grant a special circumstances certificate.
- (7) An employer who requires or permits a child to work in contravention of a special circumstances certificate granted for the child commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (7)—100 penalty units.

13 Chief executive may prohibit a child doing particular work or limit the work the child may do

- (1) The chief executive may issue a signed notice (*work limitation notice*) for a particular child or a particular employer.
- (2) The work limitation notice may—
 - (a) prohibit—
 - (i) a child doing stated work for an employer or proposed employer the child would otherwise be permitted to do; or
 - (ii) children doing stated work for a stated employer; or
 - (b) impose limitations on work—
 - (i) a child would otherwise be permitted to do for an employer or proposed employer; or
 - (ii) children may do for a stated employer.
- (3) The chief executive may issue a work limitation notice if the chief executive reasonably believes work stated in the work limitation notice—
 - (a) may interfere with the schooling of a child or children affected by the work limitation notice; or

Child Employment Act 2006

- (b) may be harmful to the health or safety or physical, mental, moral or social development of a child or children affected by the work limitation notice.
- (4) The chief executive—
 - (a) may issue a work limitation notice on application or on the chief executive's own initiative; and
 - (b) must give an issued work limitation notice to the employer or proposed employer affected by the work limitation notice.
- (5) However, the chief executive must not issue a work limitation notice to an employer or proposed employer (the *employer*) without first—
 - (a) giving the employer written notice of the application or proposal to issue a work limitation notice; and
 - (b) inviting the employer to make a written submission about why the work limitation notice should not be issued.
- (6) A written submission mentioned in subsection (5) must be given to the chief executive within 7 days after receiving the notice or the further time the chief executive allows.
- (7) The chief executive must consider a written submission made under subsection (6).
- (8) The chief executive may review a work limitation notice at any time the chief executive considers appropriate.
- (9) A regulation may prescribe matters the chief executive must take into account when considering whether to issue a work limitation notice.
- (10) An employer who requires or permits a child to work in contravention of a work limitation notice issued for the child or employer commits an offence.

Maximum penalty for subsection (10)—100 penalty units.

14 Certificate or notice to be given or refusal advised

- (1) If the chief executive decides to grant a special circumstances certificate or to issue a work limitation notice, the chief

executive must give an affected person a copy of the special circumstances certificate or the work limitation notice.

- (2) If the chief executive decides not to grant a special circumstances certificate, the chief executive must give an affected person written notice of the decision.
- (3) If the chief executive decides not to issue a work limitation notice after receiving an application to issue the work limitation notice, the chief executive must give written notice of the decision to any affected person who applied for its issue and the employer.

- (4) In this section—

affected person means—

- (a) a child affected by the special circumstances certificate or work limitation notice; or
- (b) if a parent of the child made the application—the parent; or
- (c) the child’s employer or proposed employer; or
- (d) another person who the chief executive reasonably believes has a sufficient interest in the matter.

15 Chief executive to give reasons if asked

An affected person may ask the chief executive for an information notice about the decision within 21 days after being given notice of the decision.

Part 3 Enforcement

Division 1 Functions of inspector

16 Inspector’s functions

An inspector’s functions are—

- (a) to monitor compliance with this Act; and

- (b) to investigate and, when necessary, take action to deal with alleged contraventions of this Act; and
- (c) to inform children, parents and employers of their rights and obligations under this Act.

Division 2 Powers of inspectors

17 Inspector's powers

- (1) When performing functions under this Act, an inspector has all the powers of an inspector under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.
- (2) An inspector also has the powers stated in this division.

18 Power to seize evidence

- (1) An inspector may seize a thing at a workplace the inspector enters under this part or the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* if the inspector reasonably believes—
 - (a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being hidden, lost or destroyed or used to continue or repeat the offence.
- (2) Also, an inspector may seize a thing at a workplace the inspector enters under this part or the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* if the inspector reasonably believes the thing has just been used in committing an offence against this Act.

19 Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, an inspector may—

- (a) move the thing from the workplace where it was seized (the *place of seizure*); or
- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it.

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

- sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted
- sealing the entrance to a room where the seized thing is situated and marking it to show access to it is restricted

20 Tampering with seized things

If an inspector restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing or something restricting access to the thing without an inspector's approval.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

21 Receipt for seized thing

- (1) As soon as practicable after an inspector seizes a thing, the inspector must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.
- (3) The receipt must describe generally the thing seized and its condition.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the receipt, given the thing's nature, condition and value.

22 Forfeiture of seized thing

- (1) A seized thing is forfeited to the State if the inspector who seized the thing—
 - (a) can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
 - (b) can not return it to its owner, after making reasonable efforts; or

Child Employment Act 2006

- (c) reasonably believes it is necessary to keep the thing to prevent it being used to commit an offence against this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not require the inspector to make inquiries if it would be unreasonable to make inquiries to find the owner.
- (3) Subsection (1)(b) does not require the inspector to make efforts if it would be unreasonable to make efforts to return the thing to its owner.
- (4) If the inspector decides to forfeit a thing under subsection (1)(c), the inspector must tell the owner of the decision and the reasons for the decision by written notice.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if—
 - (a) the inspector can not find its owner, after making reasonable inquiries; or
 - (b) it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the notice.
- (6) Regard must be had to a thing's nature, condition and value in deciding—
 - (a) whether it is reasonable to make inquiries or efforts; and
 - (b) if making inquiries or efforts—what inquiries or efforts, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable.

23 Return of seized thing

- (1) If a seized thing has not been forfeited, the inspector must return it to its owner—
 - (a) at the end of 6 months; or
 - (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving it is started within 6 months, at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.
- (2) However, unless the thing has been forfeited, the inspector must immediately return a thing seized as evidence to its owner if the inspector stops being satisfied its continued retention as evidence is necessary.

24 Access to seized thing

- (1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, an inspector must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Division 3 Proceedings**25 Proceedings for offences**

- (1) A prosecution for an offence against this Act must be by way of summary proceedings before an industrial magistrate.
- (2) A prosecution for an offence against this Act must be commenced within the later of the following—
 - (a) 1 year after the offence is committed;
 - (b) 6 months after the commission of the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.
- (3) The *Industrial Relations Act 1999* applies, with necessary changes, in relation to a proceeding before an industrial magistrate for a charge of an offence against this Act.

Note—

Under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 7, in an Act, a reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act.

26 Evidentiary provisions

In a proceeding under this Act—

- (a) the appointment as inspector of a person claiming to be, or stated to be, an inspector and the authority of an inspector to take proceedings, or do any act, must be presumed, until the contrary is proved; and
- (b) a document appearing to be a copy of a special circumstances certificate or work limitation notice granted or issued by the chief executive under this Act is evidence of what it states; and

- (c) the authority of a person to accept service of a document on behalf of another must be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Part 4 Appeals

27 Appeal from decision of the chief executive

- (1) An affected person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the chief executive may appeal against the decision to the industrial commission.

Example for subsection (1)—

A person may be dissatisfied with a decision of the chief executive because the person believes it was not made in accordance with the guidelines mentioned in section 31(1).

- (2) The *Industrial Relations Act 1999* applies, with necessary changes, in relation to the appeal.
- (3) However, the appeal must be started—
 - (a) if the person has asked for an information notice under section 15—within 21 days after the person is given the information notice; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 21 days after the person is given notice of the decision.
- (4) However, the industrial commission may extend the time for starting an appeal.
- (5) A defect in the information notice does not affect the person's right to appeal against the decision.

28 Nature of appeal

- (1) An appeal to the industrial commission is by way of rehearing on the record.
- (2) However, the industrial commission may hear evidence afresh, or hear additional evidence, if the industrial

commission considers it appropriate to effectively dispose of the appeal.

29 Decision on appeal

- (1) The industrial commission may—
 - (a) confirm the decision appealed against; or
 - (b) allow the appeal, set aside the decision being appealed and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) allow the appeal and amend the decision; or
 - (d) allow the appeal, suspend the operation of the decision and remit the matter, with or without directions, to the chief executive to act according to law.
- (2) Without limiting the industrial commission's powers under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, in deciding the appeal the industrial commission has the same powers as the chief executive.

30 Appeal from decision of an Industrial Magistrates Court

A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of an Industrial Magistrates Court in a proceeding for an offence against this Act may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Part 5 General

31 Chief executive to consult with representative bodies about guidelines for particular decisions

- (1) The chief executive may issue guidelines for deciding whether to grant a special circumstances certificate or to issue a work limitation notice.
- (2) When developing or reviewing guidelines under subsection (1), the chief executive may consult with any entity the chief executive reasonably believes may help in the achievement of the purposes of this Act.

32 Protection from liability

- (1) An official is not civilly liable for an act done, or omission made, honestly and on reasonable grounds under this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to the person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

33 Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act

- (1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this Act.
- (2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Act, each of the corporation's executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty—the penalty for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

- (3) Evidence that the corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this Act is evidence that each of the executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.
- (4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove that—
 - (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence, the officer exercised reasonable diligence to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or
 - (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

- (5) In this section—

executive officer, of a corporation, means any person, by whatever name called and whether or not the person is a director of the corporation, who is concerned or takes part in the management of the corporation.

34 Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

- (1) This section applies in a proceeding for an offence against this Act.
- (2) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show—
 - (a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- (3) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.
- (4) In this section—

representative means—

 - (a) for a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
 - (b) for an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

state of mind, of a person, includes—

 - (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
 - (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

35 False or misleading statements to officials

- (1) A person must not state anything to an official the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (2) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the statement made was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

36 False or misleading documents

- (1) A person must not give to an official a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document—
- (a) informs the official, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
 - (b) gives the correct information to the official if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.
- (3) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state the document was 'false or misleading' to the person's knowledge, without specifying which.

37 Delegations

- (1) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified officer of the department.

- (2) In this section—

appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

Example of standing—

a person's classification level in the department

38 Approved forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

39 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) For example, a regulation may—
- (a) regulate work conditions for children; or

Child Employment Act 2006

- (b) regulate work conditions for children in particular types of businesses, including in the entertainment industry; or
- (c) prescribe matters for which fees are payable under this Act and the fees that are payable for the matters; or
- (d) provide for the records that must be kept, and for how long and where the records must be kept; or
- (e) impose a penalty of not more than 40 penalty units for a contravention of a provision of the regulation.

Schedule Dictionary

section 3

affected person see section 14.

apprenticeship has the meaning given by the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.

business includes a trade or occupation.

collections work means the collecting of donations of money or articles for any appeal for support for any purpose under the *Collections Act 1966*.

employer means a person who engages a child, or arranges for a child, to perform work at the direction of the person, whether the child works for gain or reward or on a voluntary basis.

information notice, for a decision of the chief executive, means a signed notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision;
- (b) the reasons for the decision;
- (c) the person to whom the notice is given may appeal against the decision to the industrial commission within 21 days, but the industrial commission may extend the time for starting an appeal.

inspector means an inspector under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

official means—

- (a) the chief executive; or
- (b) an inspector.

parent, of a child, see section 6.

parent's consent form, for a school-aged or young child, see section 10(3).

reasonably believes means believes on reasonable grounds.

Schedule (continued)

required to attend school, in relation to a school-aged child, means required to attend school for the educational program in which the school-aged child is enrolled.

school-aged child see section 7.

school-aged or young child means a school-aged child or a young child.

special circumstances certificate see section 12.

traineeship has the meaning given by the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.

vocational placement has the meaning given by the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.

work, in relation to a child, see section 8.

work experience has the meaning given by the *Education (Work Experience) Act 1996*.

work limitation notice see section 13.

workplace means a place in or on which an inspector reasonably suspects work is, has been, or is about to be carried on.

young child means a child who is not old enough to be enrolled for compulsory schooling under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989*.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	26
3 Key	26
4 Table of reprints	27
5 List of legislation	27
6 List of annotations	27

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Child Employment Act 2006 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1	none	1 July 2006	

5 List of legislation

Child Employment Act 2006 No. 2

date of assent 22 February 2006

ss 1–2, pt 7 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2006 (see s 2)

6 List of annotations

PART 6—AMENDMENT OF EDUCATION LEGISLATION

pt hdg om R1 (see RA s 7(1)(k))

Division 1—Amendment of Education (General Provisions) Act 1989

div 1 (ss 40–42) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 2—Amendment of Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2000

div 2 (ss 43–44) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

PART 7—AMENDMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT 1999

pt 7 (ss 45–59) om R1 (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)