

## REGULATION REVIEW BILL 1987

NEW SOUTH WALES



### EXPLANATORY NOTE

**(This Explanatory Note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament)**

The objects of this Bill are—

- (a) to constitute a Regulation Review Committee as a joint committee of Parliament;
- (b) to empower the Committee to examine regulations (as defined by the proposed Act) while they are subject to disallowance, with a view to drawing Parliament's attention to certain of their aspects; and
- (c) to empower the Committee to initiate a review of any regulations, based on their staged repeal.

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#### PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Clause 1 specifies the short title of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the proposed Act to commence on assent.

Clause 3 contains definitions. One definition is that of "regulation" which is defined as a statutory rule, proclamation or order that is subject to parliamentary disallowance. A "statutory rule" is defined as a regulation, by-law, rule or ordinance made or approved by the Governor or a rule of court (this definition is the same as that in the Interpretation Act 1987).

#### PART 2—CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE

Clause 4 provides for the appointment of a Regulation Review Committee as soon as practicable after the commencement of the proposed Act and of the first session of each Parliament.

Clause 5 provides that the Committee is to consist of 2 Members of the Legislative Council and 7 Members of the Legislative Assembly, but not Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries.

## *Regulation Review 1987*

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Clause 6 provides for the ways in which a person ceases to be a member of the Committee. These are the dissolution or expiry of Parliament, appointment as a Minister or Parliamentary Secretary, ceasing to be a Member of Parliament, resignation addressed to the presiding officer or discharge by the House.

Clause 7 provides for the appointment of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Clause 8 (1) allows the Committee to determine its own procedure, subject to express provisions in this regard. Clause 8 (2) provides for the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly to call the first meeting in each Parliament. Clause 8 (3) establishes the quorum of the Committee as 5, but the Committee is always to meet as a joint committee. Clause 8 (4)–(6) provide for the chairing of meetings, and gives the person presiding a deliberative vote and a casting vote. Clause 8 (7) requires decisions to be reached by a majority of members present and voting. Clause 8 (8) and (9) authorise the Committee to sit during adjournments and during the time a House is actually sitting.

### PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE

Clause 9 (1) empowers the Committee to examine regulations while they are subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament. Clause 9 (2) (a) empowers the Committee to initiate a systematic review of regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance), based on the staged repeal of regulations. Clause 9 (2) (b) authorises the Committee to consider any question connected with regulations referred to the Committee by a Minister of the Crown. Clause 9 (3) limits the extent to which the Committee may involve itself in questions of Government policy.

Clause 10 allows the Committee's reports to be furnished to the Clerk of either House when the House is not sitting.

### PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

Clause 11 (1) authorises the Committee to send for persons, papers and records. Clause 11 (2) requires that, generally, the Committee is take all evidence in public. Clause 11 (3) allows evidence taken by the Committee to be considered by the Committee as differently constituted. Clause 11 (4) provides that the practice of the Legislative Assembly respecting the production of documents to select committees of the Assembly is to apply to the Committee.

Clause 12 provides for the giving of evidence to the Committee on a confidential basis, and creates certain offences in this regard.

Clause 13 makes it clear that the Committee is to be regarded as a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, the proposal for which originated in the Legislative Assembly. This is of particular relevance for the Parliamentary Evidence Act 1901, which applies to joint committees by reference to the House in which the proposals for appointment of the committees originated.

Clause 14 protects acts and proceedings of the Committee in the event of a vacancy, defect or disqualification in membership.

Clause 15 provides that offences are to be punishable summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate.

*Regulation Review 1987*

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Clause 16 requires the Committee to report to Parliament after the first 2 years on its past and current activities and arrangements. The report may include recommendations for the Committee's future activities and arrangements.

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# REGULATION REVIEW BILL 1987

NEW SOUTH WALES



## TABLE OF PROVISIONS

### PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
2. Commencement
3. Definitions

### PART 2—CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE

4. Constitution of Regulation Review Committee
5. Membership
6. Vacancies
7. Chairman and Vice-Chairman
8. Procedure

### PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE

9. Functions
10. Reports as to regulations

### PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

11. Evidence
  12. Confidentiality
  13. Application of certain Acts etc.
  14. Validity of certain acts or proceedings
  15. Proceedings for offences
  16. Reports as to the Committee's operations
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# REGULATION REVIEW BILL 1987

NEW SOUTH WALES



No. , 1987

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## A BILL FOR

An Act to provide for a Regulation Review Committee of Parliament.

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*Regulation Review 1987***The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:****PART 1—PRELIMINARY****Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation Review Act 1987.

**5 Commencement**

2. This Act shall commence on the date of assent to this Act.

**Definitions**

3. (1) In this Act—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

- 10 “Committee” means the Regulation Review Committee for the time being constituted under this Act;

“regulation” means a statutory rule, proclamation or order that is subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament;

“statutory rule” means—

- 15 (a) a regulation, by-law, rule or ordinance—

(i) that is made by the Governor; or

(ii) that is made by a person or body other than the Governor, but is required by law to be approved or confirmed by the Governor; or

- 20 (b) a rule of court;

“Vice-Chairman” means the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

- (2) In this Act—

(a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty; and

- 25 (b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, where the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

**PART 2—CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE****Constitution of Regulation Review Committee**

- 30 4. As soon as practicable after the commencement of this Act and the commencement of the first session of each Parliament, a joint committee of members of Parliament, to be known as the Regulation Review Committee, shall be appointed.

**Membership**

5. (1) The Committee shall consist of 9 members, of whom—

- 35 (a) 2 shall be members of, and appointed by, the Legislative Council; and



(b) 7 shall be members of, and appointed by, the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The appointment of members of the Committee shall, as far as practicable, be in accordance with the practice of Parliament with reference to the appointment of members to serve on joint committees of both Houses  
5 of Parliament.

(3) A person is not eligible for appointment as a member of the Committee if the person is a Minister of the Crown or a Parliamentary Secretary.

#### **Vacancies**

10 6. (1) A member of the Committee ceases to hold office—

- (a) when the Legislative Assembly is dissolved or expires by the effluxion of time;
- (b) if the member becomes a Minister of the Crown or a Parliamentary Secretary;
- 15 (c) if the member ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly;
- (d) if, being a member of the Legislative Council, the member resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the President of the Legislative Council;
- 20 (e) if, being a member of the Legislative Assembly, the member resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; or
- (f) if the member is discharged from office by the House of Parliament to which the member belongs.

25 (2) Either House of Parliament may appoint one of its members to fill a vacancy among the members of the Committee appointed by that House.

#### **Chairman and Vice-Chairman**

7. (1) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Committee who shall be elected by and from the members of the  
30 Committee.

(2) A member of the Committee ceases to hold office as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee if—

- (a) the member ceases to be a member of the Committee;
- 35 (b) the member resigns the office by instrument in writing presented to a meeting of the Committee; or
- (c) the member is discharged from office by the Committee.

(3) At any time when the Chairman is absent from New South Wales or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of Chairman or there is a vacancy in that office, the Vice-Chairman may exercise the functions of the  
40 Chairman under this Act or under the Parliamentary Evidence Act 1901.

**Procedure**

8. (1) The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Committee and for the conduct of business at those meetings shall, subject to this Act, be as determined by the Committee.

5 (2) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall call the first meeting of the Committee in each Parliament in such manner as the Clerk thinks fit.

(3) At a meeting of the Committee, 5 members constitute a quorum, but the Committee shall meet as a joint committee at all times.

10 (4) The Chairman or, in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman or, in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a member of the Committee elected to chair the meeting by the members present shall preside at a meeting of the Committee.

15 (5) The Vice-Chairman or other member presiding at a meeting of the Committee shall, in relation to the meeting, have all the functions of the Chairman.

(6) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member presiding at a meeting of the Committee shall have a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall also have a casting vote.

20 (7) A question arising at a meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(8) The Committee may sit and transact business despite any prorogation of the Houses of Parliament or any adjournment of either House of Parliament.

25 (9) The Committee may sit and transact business on a sitting day of a House of Parliament during the time of the sitting.

**PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE****Functions**

9. (1) The functions of the Committee are—

30 (a) to consider all regulations while they are subject to disallowance by resolution of either or both Houses of Parliament;

(b) to consider whether the special attention of Parliament should be drawn to any such regulation on any ground, including any of the following:

35 (i) that the regulation trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties;

(ii) that the regulation may have an adverse impact on the business community;

(iii) that the regulation may not have been within the general objects of the legislation under which it was made;

*Regulation Review 1987*

- (iv) that the regulation may not accord with the spirit of the legislation under which it was made, even though it may have been legally made;
- 5 (v) that the objective of the regulation could have been achieved by alternative and more effective means;
- (vi) that the regulation duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with any other regulation or Act; or
- (vii) that the form or intention of the regulation calls for elucidation; and
- 10 (c) to make such reports and recommendations to each House of Parliament as it thinks desirable as a result of its consideration of any such regulations, including reports setting out its opinion that a regulation or portion of a regulation ought to be disallowed and the grounds on which it has formed that opinion.
- 15 (2) Further functions of the Committee are—
- (a) to initiate a systematic review of regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament), based on the staged repeal of regulations and to report to both Houses of Parliament in relation to the review from time to time;
- 20 and
- (b) to inquire into, and report to both Houses of Parliament on, any question in connection with regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament) that is referred to it by a Minister of the Crown.
- 25 (3) The functions of the Committee do not include an examination of, inquiry into or report on a matter of Government policy, except in so far as such an examination may be necessary to ascertain whether any regulations implement Government policy or the matter has been specifically referred to the Committee under subsection (2) (b) by a Minister of the
- 30 Crown.

**Reports as to regulations**

10. (1) If, at the time at which the Committee seeks to report to either House of Parliament in accordance with section 9, the House is not sitting, the Committee shall present copies of its report to the Clerk of the House.
- 35 (2) A report so presented to the Clerk of a House shall—
- (a) on presentation and for all purposes, be deemed to have been laid before the House;
- (b) be printed by authority of the Clerk;
- 40 (c) for all purposes, be deemed to be a document published by order or under the authority of the House; and

*Regulation Review 1987*

- (d) be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council or the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, as the case requires.

**PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS****5 Evidence**

11. (1) The Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records.

(2) Subject to section 12, the Committee shall take all evidence in public.

(3) Where the Committee as constituted at any time has taken evidence in relation to a matter but the Committee as so constituted has ceased to exist before reporting on the matter, the Committee as constituted at any subsequent time, whether during the same or another Parliament, may consider that evidence as if it had taken the evidence.

(4) The production of documents to the Committee shall be in accordance with the practice of the Legislative Assembly with respect to the production of documents to select committees of the Legislative Assembly.

**Confidentiality**

12. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Committee, any evidence proposed to be given before, or the whole or a part of a document produced or proposed to be produced in evidence to, the Committee relates to a secret or confidential matter, the Committee may, and at the request of the witness giving the evidence or producing the document shall—

(a) take the evidence in private; or

(b) direct that the document, or the part of the document, be treated as confidential.

(2) Where a direction under subsection (1) applies to a document or part of a document produced in evidence to the Committee, the contents of the document or part shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be evidence given by the person producing the document and taken by the Committee in private.

(3) Where, at the request of a witness, evidence is taken by the Committee in private—

(a) the Committee shall not, without the consent in writing of the witness; and

(b) a person (including a member of the Committee) shall not, without the consent in writing of the witness and the authority of the Committee under subsection (5),

disclose or publish the whole or a part of that evidence.

Penalty: 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

*Regulation Review 1987*

(4) Where evidence is taken by the Committee in private otherwise than at the request of a witness, a person (including a member of the Committee) shall not, without the authority of the Committee under subsection (5), disclose or publish the whole or a part of that evidence.

5 Penalty: 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(5) The Committee may, in its discretion, disclose or publish or, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, authorise the disclosure or publication of evidence taken in private by the Committee, but this subsection does not operate so as to affect the necessity for the consent of  
10 a witness under subsection (3).

(6) Nothing in this section prohibits—

- (a) the disclosure or publication of evidence that has already been lawfully published; or
- (b) the disclosure or publication by a person of a matter of which the  
15 person has become aware other than by reason, directly or indirectly, of the giving of evidence before the Committee.

(7) This section has effect despite section 4 of the Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975.

(8) Where evidence taken by the Committee in private is disclosed or  
20 published in accordance with this section—

- (a) sections 6 and 7 of the Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 apply to and in relation to the disclosure or publication as if it were a publication of that evidence under the authority of section 4 of that Act; and
- (b) Division 5 of Part III of, and Schedule 2 to, the Defamation Act  
25 1974 apply to and in relation to that evidence as if it were taken by the Committee in public.

**Application of certain Acts etc.**

13. For the purposes of the Parliamentary Evidence Act 1901 and the  
30 Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 and for any other purposes—

- (a) the Committee shall be deemed to be a joint committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; and
- (b) the proposal for the appointment of the joint committee shall be  
35 deemed to have originated in the Legislative Assembly.

**Validity of certain acts or proceedings**

14. Any act or proceeding of the Committee is, even though at the time when the act or proceeding was done, taken or commenced there was—

- (a) a vacancy in the office of a member of the Committee; or

(b) any defect in the appointment, or any disqualification, of a member of the Committee,

as valid as if the vacancy, defect or disqualification did not exist and the Committee were fully and properly constituted.

#### 5 **Proceedings for offences**

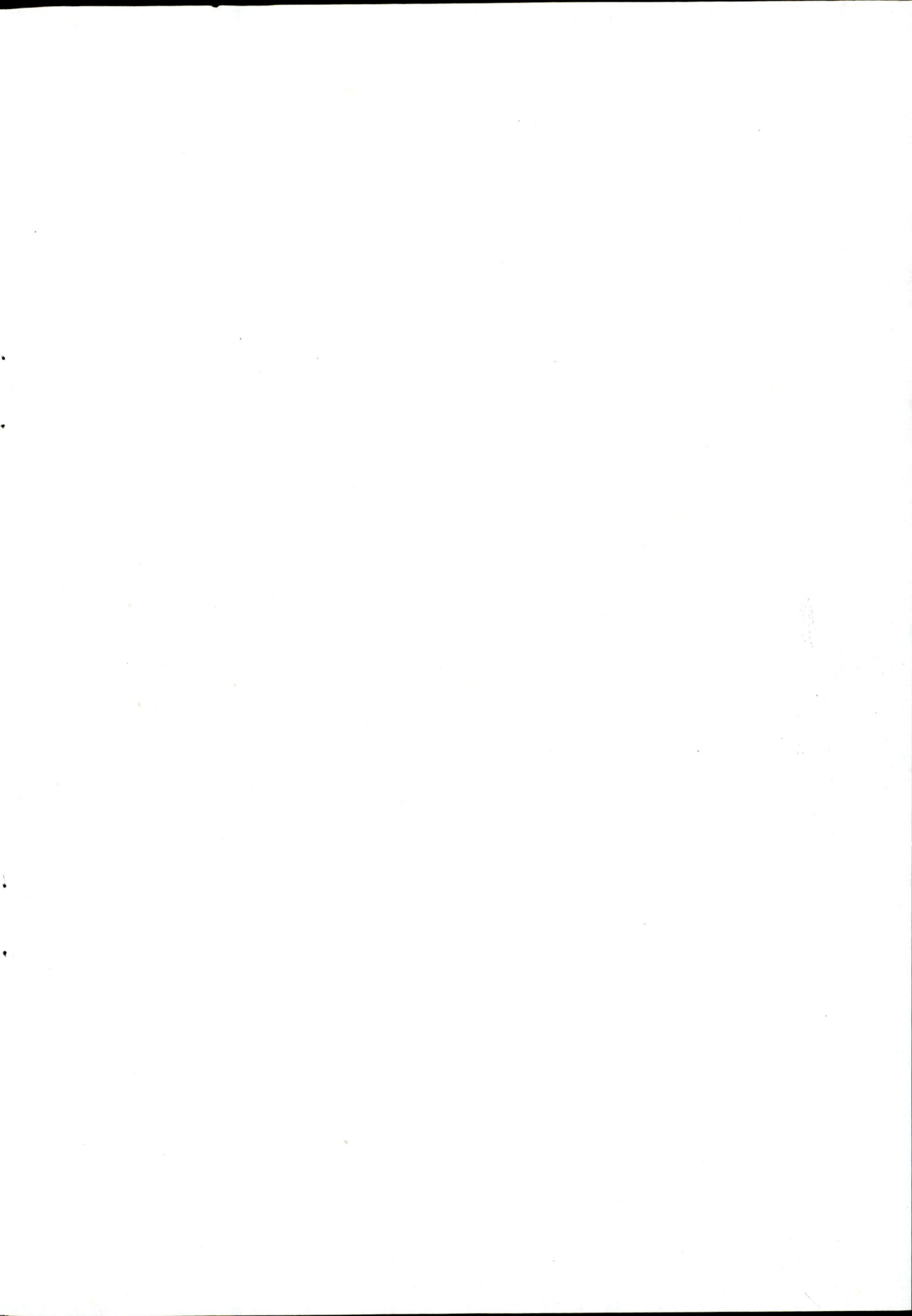
15. Proceedings for an offence against this Act shall be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone.

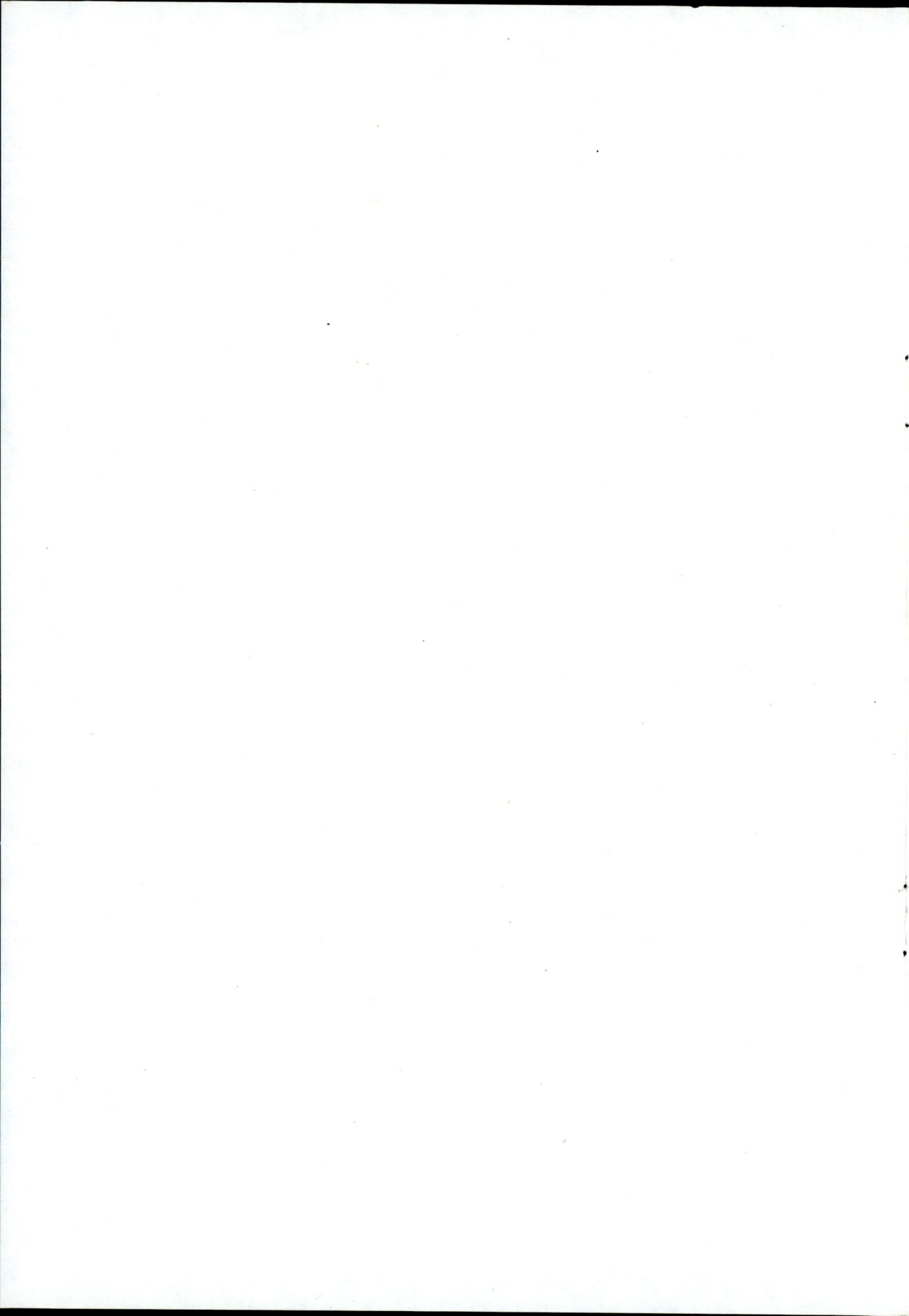
#### **Reports as to the Committee's operations**

10 16. (1) The Committee shall furnish a report to both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after the first 2 years after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The report shall relate to the past and current activities of the Committee (however constituted) and the past and current arrangements concerning its operations.

15 (3) The report may include such recommendations respecting the future activities of the Committee (however constituted) and arrangements as it thinks appropriate.







# REGULATION REVIEW ACT 1987 No. 165

NEW SOUTH WALES



## TABLE OF PROVISIONS

### PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
2. Commencement
3. Definitions

### PART 2—CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE

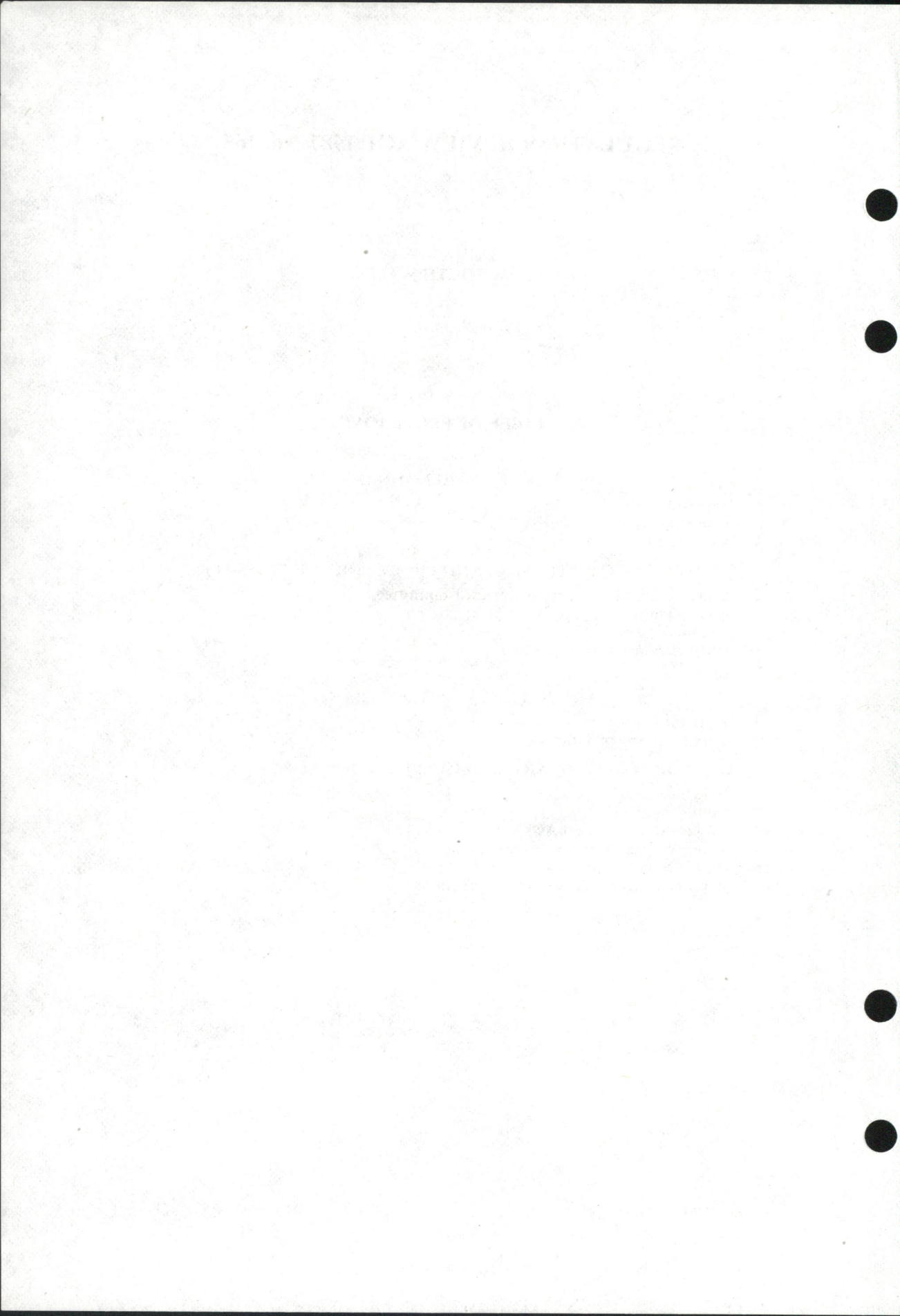
4. Constitution of Regulation Review Committee
5. Membership
6. Vacancies
7. Chairman and Vice-Chairman
8. Procedure

### PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE

9. Functions
10. Reports as to regulations

### PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

11. Evidence
  12. Confidentiality
  13. Application of certain Acts etc.
  14. Validity of certain acts or proceedings
  15. Proceedings for offences
  16. Reports as to the Committee's operations
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**REGULATION REVIEW ACT 1987 No. 165**

NEW SOUTH WALES



**Act No. 165, 1987**

An Act to provide for a Regulation Review Committee of Parliament.  
[Assented to 24 November 1987]

*Regulation Review 1987***The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:****PART 1—PRELIMINARY****Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the Regulation Review Act 1987.

**Commencement**

2. This Act shall commence on the date of assent to this Act.

**Definitions**

3. (1) In this Act—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Committee;

“Committee” means the Regulation Review Committee for the time being constituted under this Act;

“regulation” means a statutory rule, proclamation or order that is subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament;

“statutory rule” means—

- (a) a regulation, by-law, rule or ordinance—

- (i) that is made by the Governor; or

- (ii) that is made by a person or body other than the Governor, but is required by law to be approved or confirmed by the Governor; or

- (b) a rule of court;

“Vice-Chairman” means the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

- (2) In this Act—

- (a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty; and

- (b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, where the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

**PART 2—CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE****Constitution of Regulation Review Committee**

4. As soon as practicable after the commencement of this Act and the commencement of the first session of each Parliament, a joint committee of members of Parliament, to be known as the Regulation Review Committee, shall be appointed.

**Membership**

5. (1) The Committee shall consist of 9 members, of whom—

- (a) 2 shall be members of, and appointed by, the Legislative Council; and

*Regulation Review 1987*

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(b) 7 shall be members of, and appointed by, the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The appointment of members of the Committee shall, as far as practicable, be in accordance with the practice of Parliament with reference to the appointment of members to serve on joint committees of both Houses of Parliament.

(3) A person is not eligible for appointment as a member of the Committee if the person is a Minister of the Crown or a Parliamentary Secretary.

**Vacancies**

6. (1) A member of the Committee ceases to hold office—

- (a) when the Legislative Assembly is dissolved or expires by the effluxion of time;
- (b) if the member becomes a Minister of the Crown or a Parliamentary Secretary;
- (c) if the member ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly;
- (d) if, being a member of the Legislative Council, the member resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the President of the Legislative Council;
- (e) if, being a member of the Legislative Assembly, the member resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; or
- (f) if the member is discharged from office by the House of Parliament to which the member belongs.

(2) Either House of Parliament may appoint one of its members to fill a vacancy among the members of the Committee appointed by that House.

**Chairman and Vice-Chairman**

7. (1) There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Committee who shall be elected by and from the members of the Committee.

(2) A member of the Committee ceases to hold office as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee if—

- (a) the member ceases to be a member of the Committee;
- (b) the member resigns the office by instrument in writing presented to a meeting of the Committee; or
- (c) the member is discharged from office by the Committee.

(3) At any time when the Chairman is absent from New South Wales or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of Chairman or there is a vacancy in that office, the Vice-Chairman may exercise the functions of the Chairman under this Act or under the Parliamentary Evidence Act 1901.

**Procedure**

8. (1) The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Committee and for the conduct of business at those meetings shall, subject to this Act, be as determined by the Committee.

(2) The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall call the first meeting of the Committee in each Parliament in such manner as the Clerk thinks fit.

(3) At a meeting of the Committee, 5 members constitute a quorum, but the Committee shall meet as a joint committee at all times.

(4) The Chairman or, in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman or, in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a member of the Committee elected to chair the meeting by the members present shall preside at a meeting of the Committee.

(5) The Vice-Chairman or other member presiding at a meeting of the Committee shall, in relation to the meeting, have all the functions of the Chairman.

(6) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member presiding at a meeting of the Committee shall have a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall also have a casting vote.

(7) A question arising at a meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(8) The Committee may sit and transact business despite any prorogation of the Houses of Parliament or any adjournment of either House of Parliament.

(9) The Committee may sit and transact business on a sitting day of a House of Parliament during the time of the sitting.

**PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE****Functions**

9. (1) The functions of the Committee are—

- (a) to consider all regulations while they are subject to disallowance by resolution of either or both Houses of Parliament;
- (b) to consider whether the special attention of Parliament should be drawn to any such regulation on any ground, including any of the following:
  - (i) that the regulation trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties;
  - (ii) that the regulation may have an adverse impact on the business community;
  - (iii) that the regulation may not have been within the general objects of the legislation under which it was made;

*Regulation Review 1987*

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- (iv) that the regulation may not accord with the spirit of the legislation under which it was made, even though it may have been legally made;
  - (v) that the objective of the regulation could have been achieved by alternative and more effective means;
  - (vi) that the regulation duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with any other regulation or Act; or
  - (vii) that the form or intention of the regulation calls for elucidation; and
- (c) to make such reports and recommendations to each House of Parliament as it thinks desirable as a result of its consideration of any such regulations, including reports setting out its opinion that a regulation or portion of a regulation ought to be disallowed and the grounds on which it has formed that opinion.
- (2) Further functions of the Committee are—
- (a) to initiate a systematic review of regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament), based on the staged repeal of regulations and to report to both Houses of Parliament in relation to the review from time to time; and
  - (b) to inquire into, and report to both Houses of Parliament on, any question in connection with regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament) that is referred to it by a Minister of the Crown.

(3) The functions of the Committee do not include an examination of, inquiry into or report on a matter of Government policy, except in so far as such an examination may be necessary to ascertain whether any regulations implement Government policy or the matter has been specifically referred to the Committee under subsection (2) (b) by a Minister of the Crown.

**Reports as to regulations**

**10. (1)** If, at the time at which the Committee seeks to report to either House of Parliament in accordance with section 9, the House is not sitting, the Committee shall present copies of its report to the Clerk of the House.

- (2) A report so presented to the Clerk of a House shall—
- (a) on presentation and for all purposes, be deemed to have been laid before the House;
  - (b) be printed by authority of the Clerk;
  - (c) for all purposes, be deemed to be a document published by order or under the authority of the House; and

- (d) be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council or the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, as the case requires.

#### **PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS**

##### **Evidence**

**11. (1)** The Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records.

(2) Subject to section 12, the Committee shall take all evidence in public.

(3) Where the Committee as constituted at any time has taken evidence in relation to a matter but the Committee as so constituted has ceased to exist before reporting on the matter, the Committee as constituted at any subsequent time, whether during the same or another Parliament, may consider that evidence as if it had taken the evidence.

(4) The production of documents to the Committee shall be in accordance with the practice of the Legislative Assembly with respect to the production of documents to select committees of the Legislative Assembly.

##### **Confidentiality**

**12. (1)** Where, in the opinion of the Committee, any evidence proposed to be given before, or the whole or a part of a document produced or proposed to be produced in evidence to, the Committee relates to a secret or confidential matter, the Committee may, and at the request of the witness giving the evidence or producing the document shall—

- (a) take the evidence in private; or
- (b) direct that the document, or the part of the document, be treated as confidential.

(2) Where a direction under subsection (1) applies to a document or part of a document produced in evidence to the Committee, the contents of the document or part shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be evidence given by the person producing the document and taken by the Committee in private.

(3) Where, at the request of a witness, evidence is taken by the Committee in private—

- (a) the Committee shall not, without the consent in writing of the witness; and
- (b) a person (including a member of the Committee) shall not, without the consent in writing of the witness and the authority of the Committee under subsection (5),

disclose or publish the whole or a part of that evidence.

Penalty: 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.



*Regulation Review 1987*

(4) Where evidence is taken by the Committee in private otherwise than at the request of a witness, a person (including a member of the Committee) shall not, without the authority of the Committee under subsection (5), disclose or publish the whole or a part of that evidence.

Penalty: 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(5) The Committee may, in its discretion, disclose or publish or, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, authorise the disclosure or publication of evidence taken in private by the Committee, but this subsection does not operate so as to affect the necessity for the consent of a witness under subsection (3).

(6) Nothing in this section prohibits—

- (a) the disclosure or publication of evidence that has already been lawfully published; or
- (b) the disclosure or publication by a person of a matter of which the person has become aware other than by reason, directly or indirectly, of the giving of evidence before the Committee.

(7) This section has effect despite section 4 of the Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975.

(8) Where evidence taken by the Committee in private is disclosed or published in accordance with this section—

- (a) sections 6 and 7 of the Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 apply to and in relation to the disclosure or publication as if it were a publication of that evidence under the authority of section 4 of that Act; and
- (b) Division 5 of Part III of, and Schedule 2 to, the Defamation Act 1974 apply to and in relation to that evidence as if it were taken by the Committee in public.

**Application of certain Acts etc.**

13. For the purposes of the Parliamentary Evidence Act 1901 and the Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975 and for any other purposes—

- (a) the Committee shall be deemed to be a joint committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; and
- (b) the proposal for the appointment of the joint committee shall be deemed to have originated in the Legislative Assembly.

**Validity of certain acts or proceedings**

14. Any act or proceeding of the Committee is, even though at the time when the act or proceeding was done, taken or commenced there was—

- (a) a vacancy in the office of a member of the Committee; or

*Regulation Review 1987*

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(b) any defect in the appointment, or any disqualification, of a member of the Committee,

as valid as if the vacancy, defect or disqualification did not exist and the Committee were fully and properly constituted.

**Proceedings for offences**

15. Proceedings for an offence against this Act shall be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone.

**Reports as to the Committee's operations**

16. (1) The Committee shall furnish a report to both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after the first 2 years after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The report shall relate to the past and current activities of the Committee (however constituted) and the past and current arrangements concerning its operations.

(3) The report may include such recommendations respecting the future activities of the Committee (however constituted) and arrangements as it thinks appropriate.



