

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE (REPEAL) BILL 1992

SECOND READING SPEECH

BY

THE HON JOHN P HANNAFORD MLC

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



MR PRESIDENT,

THE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE DEALS WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG SERVICE LEAVE IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY. THE BILL WILL REMOVE NSW GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN ADMINISTERING THIS BENEFIT AND RETURN THAT FUNCTION TO THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT. THE COMMONWEALTH HAS HAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE SINCE IT WAS INTRODUCED AS AN ENTITLEMENT IN 1949. DAY TO DAY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENEFIT HOWEVER HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS.

THIS BILL IS MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT. PASSAGE OF THE BILL WILL SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW NATIONAL, INDUSTRY-RUN SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF LONG SERVICE LEAVE IN THE BLACK COAL MINING INDUSTRY ACROSS AUSTRALIA. THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS AIM TO PROVIDE GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EQUITY IN FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THESE BENEFITS.

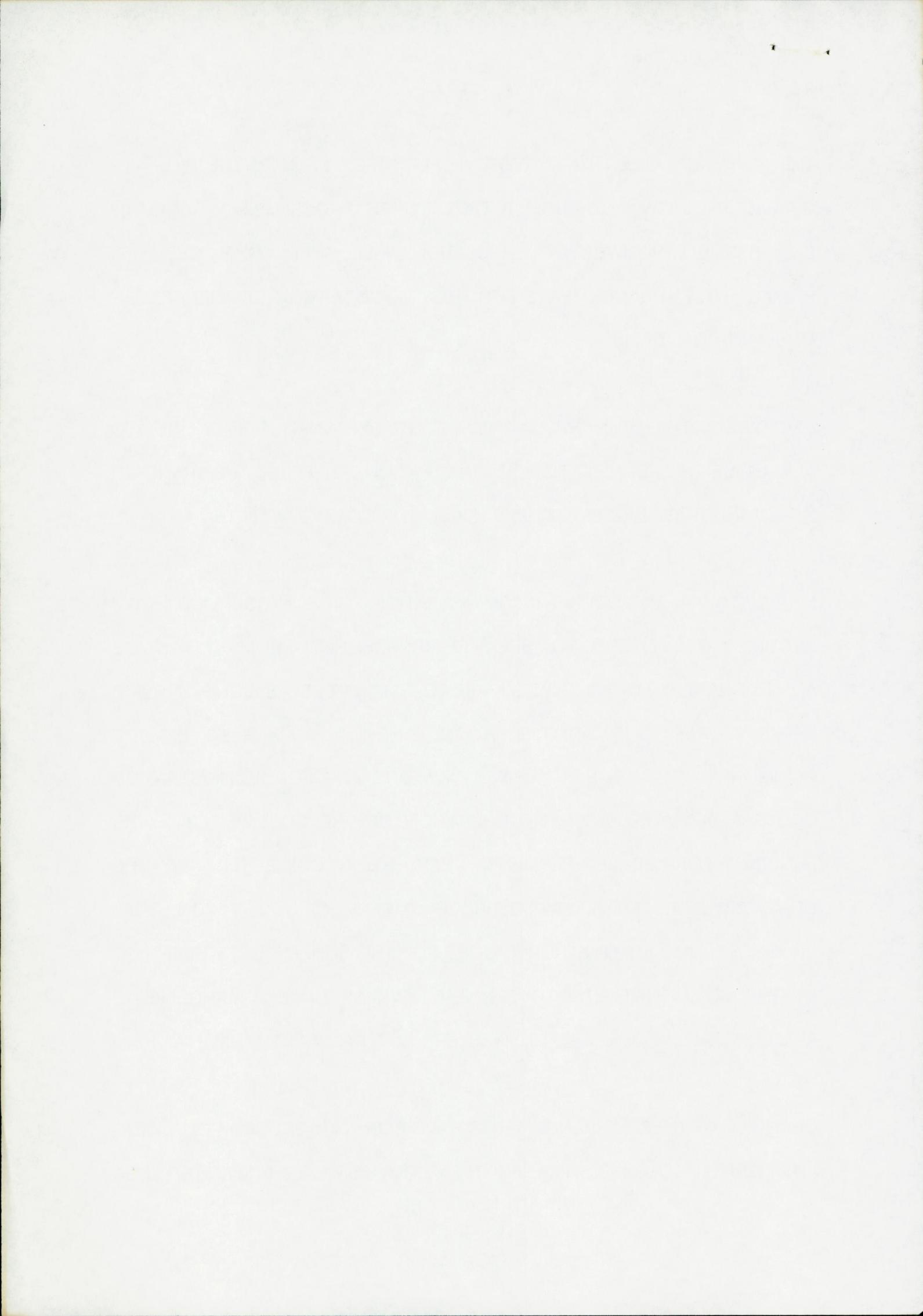
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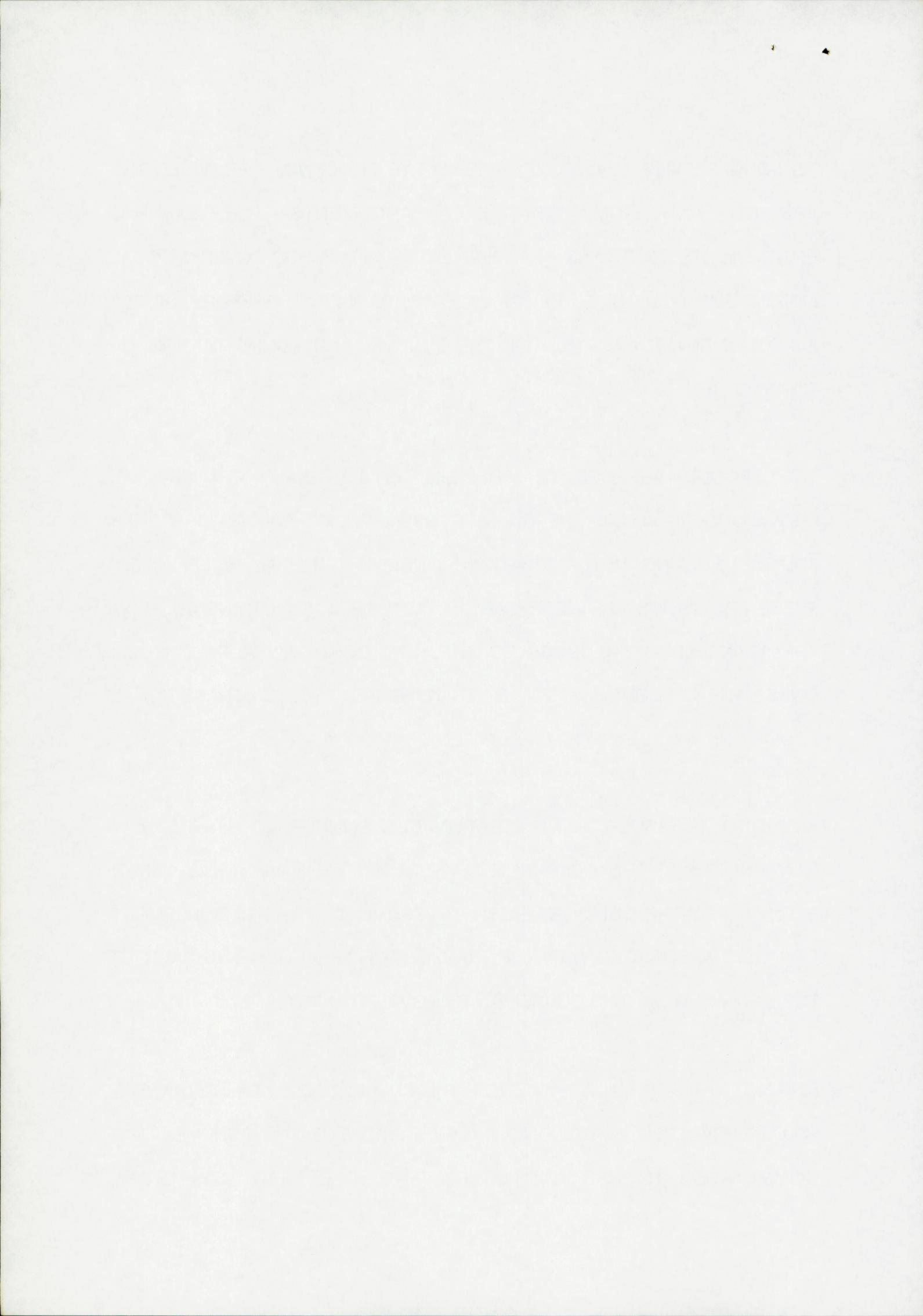
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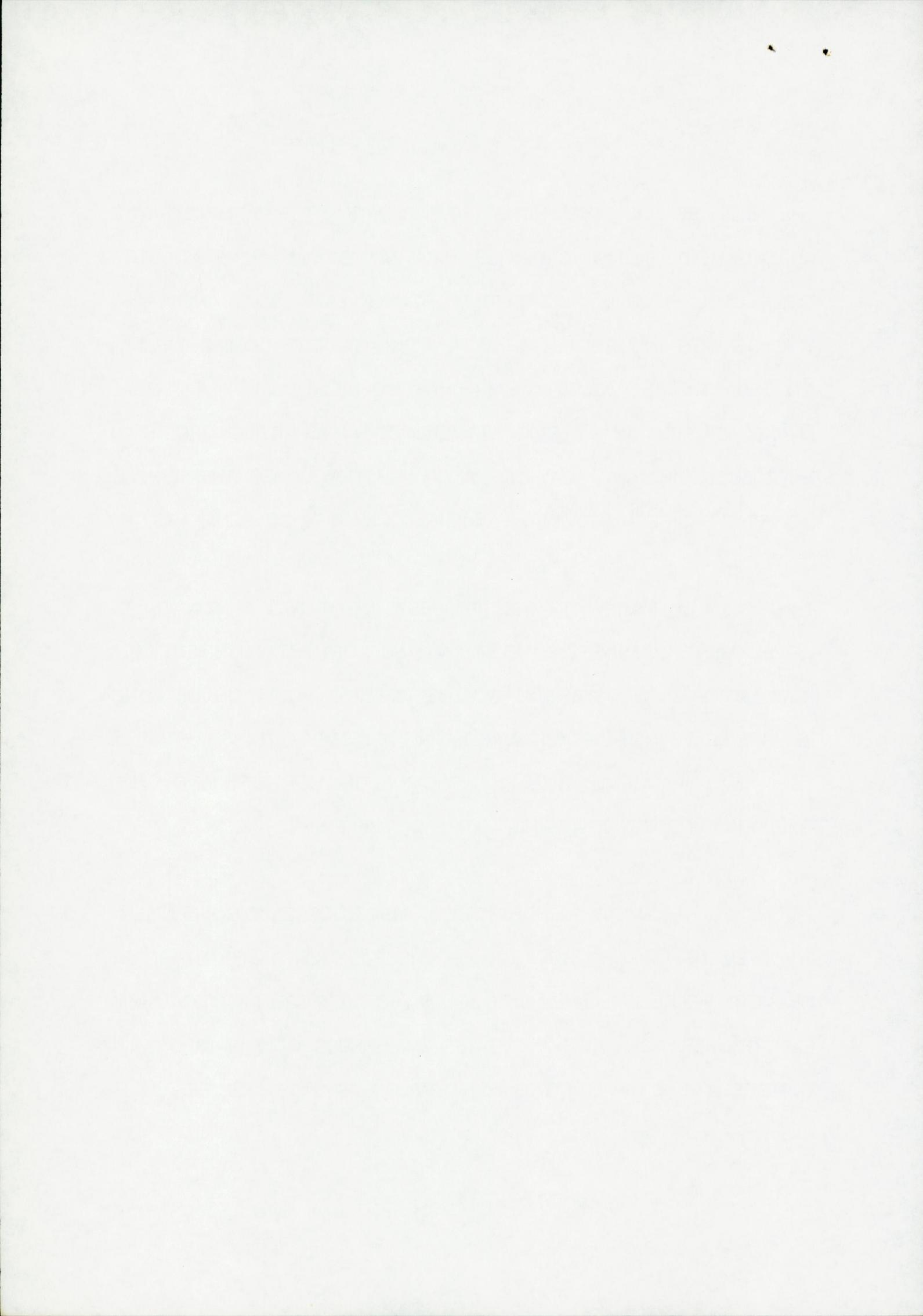
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COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE (REPEAL) BILL 1992

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales volume, particularly in the online channel. This is attributed to the implementation of the new marketing strategy and the improved user experience on the website.

Finally, the document concludes with a set of recommendations for future actions. It suggests continuing to invest in digital marketing and exploring new product lines. The author also notes that regular monitoring and reporting will be essential to track the progress of these initiatives.

TO LONG SERVICE LEAVE. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK PROVIDES THE FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXISTING ENTITLEMENTS CONTAINED IN AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS COVERING COAL MINING EMPLOYMENT. THE CHANGES PROPOSED THEREFORE SIMPLY EFFECT A RE-ORGANISATION OF THE FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THESE BENEFITS.

THE SECOND PURPOSE OF THE BILL IS TO ENACT TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS TO ALLOW THE CURRENT NSW SCHEME ADMINISTRATOR TO FINALISE EXISTING NSW OPERATIONS ONCE THE REPEAL IS EFFECTED. THESE PROVISIONS ARE NECESSARY TO AUTHORISE FUNCTIONS SUCH AS THE TRANSFER OF RECORDS TO THE NEW COMMONWEALTH SCHEME. ONCE THE SCHEME IS FULLY TRANSFERRED THESE TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS WILL CEASE TO HAVE EFFECT.

AS I STATED EARLIER, ADMINISTRATION COSTS INCURRED BY THE NSW GOVERNMENT IN THE OPERATION OF THE SCHEME HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN MET BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT. THE REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRANSFER OF ARRANGEMENTS BACK TO THE COMMONWEALTH IS CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED.

IT IS NOT YET DETERMINED WHETHER THE CURRENT NSW ADMINISTRATORS WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE ONGOING OPERATION OF THE SCHEME. THE COMMONWEALTH HAS INDICATED THAT THE NEW STATUTORY

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the document details the results of the study. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales volume over the past year, particularly in the online market. This is attributed to the implementation of a new digital marketing strategy and improved customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests continuing to invest in digital marketing and exploring new product lines to further expand the business. Regular monitoring and reporting will be essential to track progress and adjust strategies as needed.

CORPORATION MAY EITHER ADMINISTER THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS ITSELF, OR CONTRACT OUT THE OPERATION TO AN AGENCY.

THE POSSIBILITY OF THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION BIDDING FOR AN ONGOING ROLE WILL DEPEND ON THE TERMS PUT FORWARD BY THE COMMONWEALTH STATUTORY CORPORATION. HOWEVER, ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENT WOULD BE ON A PURELY PRIVATE CONTRACTUAL BASIS, RATHER THAN ON A LEGISLATIVE BASIS. THESE MATTERS WILL BE ADDRESSED ON AN ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS, THE PROPOSED BILL SUPPORTS REFORM OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY BY DECREASING GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT AND RETURNING ADMINISTRATION OF WORKER ENTITLEMENTS TO THE INDUSTRY ITSELF. THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY HAS GIVEN GENERAL SUPPORT FOR THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS, RECOGNISING THE MORE EQUITABLE AND EFFICIENT OPERATION WHICH IS INTENDED TO RESULT.

I COMMEND THE BILL TO THE HOUSE.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the
 general conditions of the country, and to a statement of the
 results of the observations made during the expedition. The
 second part contains a detailed account of the various
 objects observed, and of the manner in which they were
 collected. The third part is a list of the names of the
 objects, and of the persons to whom they were given.
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FIRST PRINT

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE
(REPEAL) BILL 1992**

NEW SOUTH WALES



EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

The object of this Bill is to repeal the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950. The repeal will complement recently enacted Commonwealth legislation that provides for the establishment of a new compulsory national industry scheme to fund the long service leave entitlements of workers employed in the black coal mining industry. Apart from resolving outstanding transitional issues, there will be no direct State legislative involvement in the new scheme.

Clause 1 specifies the short title of the Bill.

Clause 2 provides for the Bill to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Clause 3 repeals the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950.

Clause 4 contains transitional provisions designed to facilitate the termination of the State's involvement in the existing scheme for funding the long service leave entitlements of workers involved in the black coal industry and for reimbursing employers who have paid those entitlements.

FIRST PRINT

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE
(REPEAL) BILL 1992**

NEW SOUTH WALES



TABLE OF PROVISIONS

1. Short title
 2. Commencement
 3. Repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 No. 23
 4. Transitional provisions
-

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE
(REPEAL) BILL 1992**

NEW SOUTH WALES



No. , 1992

A BILL FOR

An Act to repeal the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950
and to provide for consequential matters.

Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave (Repeal) 1992

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave (Repeal) Act 1992.

5 Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

**Repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950
No. 23**

10 3. The Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 is repealed.

Transitional provisions

15 4. (1) In this section, "existing scheme" means the scheme, existing before the commencement of this Act, providing for funding the long service leave entitlements of workers employed in the black coal mining industry and for reimbursing employers who have paid those entitlements.

20 (2) Despite the repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950, section 6 of that Act continues to have effect, and the Administrator appointed under that section continues to hold office as such, but only for the purpose of terminating the State's involvement in the existing scheme.

(3) When the State's involvement in the existing scheme is finally terminated, this section ceases to have effect.

25 (4) Regulations for the purposes of this Act may be made under clause 3 of Schedule 4 to the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992 as if this Act were an Act to which that clause applied.

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE
(REPEAL) ACT 1992 No. 82**

NEW SOUTH WALES



TABLE OF PROVISIONS

1. Short title
 2. Commencement
 3. Repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 No. 23
 4. Transitional provisions
-

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY LONG SERVICE LEAVE
(REPEAL) ACT 1992 No. 82**

NEW SOUTH WALES



Act No. 82, 1992

An Act to repeal the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 and to provide for consequential matters. [Assented to 27 November 1992]

Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave (Repeal) Act 1992 No. 82

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave (Repeal) Act 1992.

Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

Repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 No. 23

3. The Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950 is repealed.

Transitional provisions

4. (1) In this section, “existing scheme” means the scheme, existing before the commencement of this Act, providing for funding the long service leave entitlements of workers employed in the black coal mining industry and for reimbursing employers who have paid those entitlements.

(2) Despite the repeal of the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950, section 6 of that Act continues to have effect, and the Administrator appointed under that section continues to hold office as such, but only for the purpose of terminating the State’s involvement in the existing scheme.

(3) When the State’s involvement in the existing scheme is finally terminated, this section ceases to have effect.

(4) Regulations for the purposes of this Act may be made under clause 3 of Schedule 4 to the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992 as if this Act were an Act to which that clause applied.

*[Minister’s second reading speech made in—
Legislative Assembly on 29 October 1992
Legislative Council on 19 November 1992]*

