

State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015 No 19

[2015-19]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

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Provisions in force

Some, but not all, of the provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
 - [State Insurance and Care Governance Amendment \(Investment Management\) Act 2015 No 54](#) (not commenced)
 - [Statute Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act \(No 2\) 2015 No 58](#) (not commenced — to commence on 8.1.2016)
- **Note**

Amending provisions are subject to automatic repeal pursuant to sec 30C of the [Interpretation Act 1987 No 15](#) once the amendments have taken effect.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015 No 19



New South Wales

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State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015 No 19



New South Wales

An Act relating to the governance of State insurance and care schemes; to constitute Insurance and Care NSW and the State Insurance Regulatory Authority; and for other purposes.

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015*.

2 Commencement

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

3 Definitions

(1) In this Act:

function includes a power, authority or duty, and **exercise** a function includes perform a duty.

ICNSW Board means the board of directors of Insurance and Care NSW.

Insurance and Care NSW (or **ICNSW**) means Insurance and Care NSW constituted under this Act.

Nominal Insurer means the Workers Compensation Nominal Insurer established under section 154A of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*.

SIRA Board means the Board of the State Insurance Regulatory Authority.

State Insurance Regulatory Authority (or **SIRA**) means the State Insurance Regulatory Authority constituted under this Act.

workers compensation and motor accidents legislation means any of the following Acts and the instruments under those Acts:

- (a) *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*,
- (b) *Workers Compensation Act 1987*,
- (c) *Workers Compensation (Bush Fire, Emergency and Rescue Services) Act 1987*,
- (d) *Motor Accidents Compensation Act 1999*,
- (e) *Motor Accidents Act 1988*.

(2) Notes included in this Act do not form part of this Act.

Part 2 Insurance and Care NSW

Division 1 Constitution and management of ICNSW

4 Constitution of Insurance and Care NSW

- (1) There is constituted by this Act a body corporate with the corporate name of Insurance and Care NSW.
- (2) ICNSW is, for the purposes of any Act, a NSW Government agency.

Note—

See section 13A of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

5 Board of directors of ICNSW

- (1) There is to be a board of directors of Insurance and Care NSW.
- (2) The ICNSW Board is to consist of the following directors:
 - (a) the chief executive of ICNSW,
 - (b) up to 8 other directors appointed by the Minister (the **appointed directors**).

Note—

Schedule 1 contains provisions relating to the board of directors of ICNSW.

- (3) The appointed directors are to be persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, together have skills and experience relevant to the administration of State insurance and care schemes and that will assist ICNSW in exercising its functions.
- (4) A person who is an appointed member of the SIRA Board is ineligible to be appointed as a director of the ICNSW Board.
- (5) In exercising his or her functions as a director of the ICNSW Board, the director is to exercise the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable person in a like position would exercise in the circumstances.

6 Role of ICNSW Board

- (1) All decisions relating to the functions of ICNSW are to be made by or under the authority of the ICNSW Board.
- (2) Any act, matter or thing done in the name of, or on behalf of, ICNSW by or under the authority of the ICNSW Board is taken to have been done by ICNSW.
- (3) The ICNSW Board has the following functions:
 - (a) to give the Minister any information relating to the activities of ICNSW that the Minister requests,
 - (b) to keep the Minister informed of the general conduct of ICNSW's activities and of any significant development in ICNSW's activities,
 - (c) to determine general policies for ICNSW and to give directions to the chief executive of ICNSW in relation to the ICNSW's activities,
 - (d) such other functions as are conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act or law.

7 Power of Minister to give directions in public interest

- (1) The Minister may give the ICNSW Board a written direction in relation to ICNSW if the Minister is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the public interest.
- (2) The ICNSW Board must ensure that the direction is complied with.
- (3) Before giving a direction under this section, the Minister must:
 - (a) consult with the ICNSW Board, and
 - (b) request the Board to advise the Minister whether, in its opinion, complying with the direction would not be in the best interests of ICNSW.
- (4) The Minister is required to cause a notice to be published in the Gazette setting out the reasons why a direction was given under this section and why it is in the public interest that the direction was given. Any such notice is to be published in the Gazette within 1 month after the direction is given.

8 Chief executive of ICNSW

- (1) The ICNSW Board is, in consultation with the Minister, to employ a person as the chief executive of ICNSW.

Note—

Schedule 2 contains provisions relating to the chief executive of ICNSW.

- (2) The chief executive of ICNSW is responsible for day to day management of the

activities of ICNSW in accordance with the general policies and specific directions of the ICNSW Board.

9 Committees of ICNSW Board

- (1) The ICNSW Board may establish committees to give advice and assistance to the ICNSW Board in connection with any particular matter or function of the ICNSW Board.
- (2) A committee of the ICNSW Board must be chaired by a director of the ICNSW Board. It does not matter that some or all of the other members of the committee are not directors of the ICNSW Board.
- (3) The procedure for the calling of meetings of a committee of the ICNSW Board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is to be as determined by the ICNSW Board or (subject to any determination of the ICNSW Board) by the committee.

Division 2 Functions of ICNSW

10 Functions of ICNSW

- (1) ICNSW has the following functions:
 - (a) to act for the Nominal Insurer in accordance with section 154C of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*,
 - (b) to provide services (including staff and facilities) for any relevant authority, or for any other person or body, in relation to any insurance or compensation scheme administered or provided by the relevant authority or that other person or body,
 - (c) to enter into agreements or arrangements with any person or body for the purposes of providing services of any kind or for the purposes of exercising the functions of the Nominal Insurer,
 - (d) to monitor the performance of the insurance or compensation schemes in respect of which it provides services,
 - (e) such other functions as are conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.

Note—

These other functions include annual reporting requirements under the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984*.

- (2) Each of the following is a **relevant authority** for the purposes of this section:
 - (a) the Workers Compensation (Dust Diseases) Authority constituted under the *Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act 1942*,
 - (b) the Lifetime Care and Support Authority of New South Wales constituted under the

Motor Accidents (Lifetime Care and Support) Act 2006,

(c) the Sporting Injuries Compensation Authority constituted under the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978,*

(d) the NSW Self Insurance Corporation constituted under the *NSW Self Insurance Corporation Act 2004.*

11 ICNSW to prepare annual statement of business intent

- (1) ICNSW is to prepare a statement of business intent and submit the statement to the Minister and the Treasurer not later than 3 months after the commencement of each financial year of ICNSW.
- (2) A statement of business intent is to set out the business plan of ICNSW over the financial year to which the statement relates and is to include the following:
 - (a) the objectives of ICNSW and its main undertakings,
 - (b) the nature and scope of the activities to be undertaken,
 - (c) the accounting policies to be applied in the financial reports of ICNSW,
 - (d) the performance targets and other measures by which the performance of ICNSW may be judged in relation to its stated objectives,
 - (e) any other matter required by the Minister.
- (3) If the Minister or the Treasurer is not satisfied with a statement submitted under this section, the Minister may direct ICNSW to amend and resubmit the statement in the manner and time specified.

12 Investment strategies for scheme funds

- (1) ICNSW is to determine investment strategies for the investment of any scheme fund.
- (2) ICNSW is to report to the Minister at least once in every period of 6 months on the investment performance of each scheme fund.
- (3) ICNSW may enter into agreements or arrangements to determine investment strategies for the investment of any other insurance or compensation fund.
- (4) Each of the following is a **scheme fund** for the purposes of this section:
 - (a) the Workers Compensation Insurance Fund established under section 154D of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987,*
 - (b) the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund constituted under the *Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act 1942,*

- (c) the Bush Fire Fighters Compensation Fund established under section 19 of the *Workers Compensation (Bush Fire, Emergency and Rescue Services) Act 1987*,
- (d) the Emergency and Rescue Workers Compensation Fund established under section 31 of the *Workers Compensation (Bush Fire, Emergency and Rescue Services) Act 1987*,
- (e) the Lifetime Care and Support Authority Fund established under section 48 of the *Motor Accidents (Lifetime Care and Support) Act 2006*,
- (f) the Sporting Injuries Fund established under section 11 of the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978*,
- (g) the Supplementary Sporting Injuries Fund established under section 11A of the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978*.

13 Delegation of ICNSW's functions

- (1) ICNSW may delegate to an authorised person any of its functions, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A delegate may sub-delegate to an authorised person any function delegated by ICNSW if the delegate is authorised in writing to do so by ICNSW.
- (3) In this section:

authorised person means any of the following:

- (a) the chief executive of ICNSW,
- (b) a director of the ICNSW Board,
- (c) a member of staff of ICNSW,
- (d) a member of a committee of the ICNSW Board,
- (e) a person or body prescribed by the regulations.

Division 3 Staff of ICNSW

14 Employment of staff

ICNSW is authorised to employ such staff as it requires to exercise its functions. The provisions of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* relating to the employment of Public Service employees do not apply to the staff employed by ICNSW.

15 Salary, conditions etc of staff

- (1) ICNSW may fix the salary, wages and conditions of employment of staff employed under this Division in so far as they are not fixed by or under any other law.

- (2) ICNSW may enter into an agreement with any association or organisation representing a group or class of members of staff of ICNSW with respect to the conditions of employment (including salaries, wages or remuneration) of that group or class in so far as they are not fixed by or under any other law.

16 ICNSW senior executives

- (1) In this section:

executive position means a position as a member of staff of ICNSW that:

- (a) has a remuneration level greater than that for a clerk (grade 12) in the Public Service with general administrative duties, and
- (b) is designated by ICNSW as an executive position.

senior executive means a member of staff of ICNSW holding an executive position.

- (2) A senior executive is to be employed under a written contract of employment signed by the senior executive and the chief executive of ICNSW on behalf of ICNSW.
- (3) ICNSW may terminate the employment of a senior executive at any time, for any or no stated reason and without notice.
- (4) A senior executive whose employment is so terminated is entitled to any compensation provided in the contract of employment of the executive (and to no other compensation or entitlement for the termination of employment).
- (5) The employment of a senior executive, or any matter, question or dispute relating to any such employment, is not an industrial matter for the purposes of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*.
- (6) Parts 6, 7 and 9 of Chapter 2 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* do not apply to or in respect of the employment of a senior executive.
- (7) Any State industrial instrument (whether made before or after the commencement of this section) does not have effect in so far as it relates to the employment of senior executives. This subsection does not prevent the provisions of any such industrial agreement being adopted by reference in the conditions of employment of a senior executive.
- (8) No proceedings for an order in the nature of prohibition, certiorari or mandamus or for a declaration or injunction or for any other relief, lie in respect of a matter that is declared by this section not to be an industrial matter for the purposes of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*.
- (9) In subsections (5)–(8), a reference to the **employment** of a senior executive is a reference to:

- (a) the appointment of, or failure to appoint, a person as such an executive, or
- (b) the removal, retirement, termination of employment or other cessation of office of a senior executive, or
- (c) any disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action taken against a senior executive, or
- (d) the remuneration or other conditions of employment of a senior executive.

Part 3 State Insurance Regulatory Authority

Division 1 Constitution and management of SIRA

17 Constitution of State Insurance Regulatory Authority

- (1) There is constituted by this Act a body corporate with the corporate name of the State Insurance Regulatory Authority.
- (2) SIRA is, for the purposes of any Act, a NSW Government agency.

Note—

See section 13A of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

18 SIRA Board

- (1) There is to be a Board of the State Insurance and Regulatory Authority.
- (2) The SIRA Board is to consist of the following members:
 - (a) the chief executive of SIRA,
 - (b) the Secretary of the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation or a person nominated by the Secretary,
 - (c) up to 3 other members appointed by the Minister (the **appointed members**).

Note—

Schedule 3 contains provisions relating to the members and procedure of the SIRA Board.

- (3) The appointed members are to be persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have skills and experience relevant to matters arising under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation and that will assist SIRA in attaining its objectives.
- (4) A person who is an appointed director of the ICNSW Board is ineligible to be appointed as a member of the SIRA Board.
- (5) The SIRA Board has the following functions:
 - (a) to determine the general policies and strategic direction of SIRA,

- (b) to oversee the performance of the activities of SIRA,
- (c) to give the Minister any information relating to the activities of SIRA that the Minister requests,
- (d) to keep the Minister informed of the general conduct of SIRA's activities and of any significant development in SIRA's activities,
- (e) such other functions as are conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act or law.

19 Chief executive of SIRA

- (1) The chief executive of SIRA is the person employed in the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation as the chief executive of SIRA.
- (2) The affairs of SIRA are to be managed and controlled by the chief executive in accordance with the general policies and strategic direction determined by the SIRA Board.
- (3) Any act, matter or thing done in the name of, or on behalf of, SIRA by the chief executive is taken to have been done by SIRA.

20 Ministerial directions

- (1) The Minister may give SIRA a written direction with respect to the functions of SIRA if the Minister is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the public interest.
- (2) SIRA must ensure that the direction is complied with.
- (3) SIRA must include in its annual report particulars of each direction given under this section during the year to which the report relates.
- (4) Except as provided by this section, SIRA is not, in the exercise of its functions, subject to the control and direction of the Minister.

21 Staff of SIRA

Persons may be employed in the Public Service under the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#) to enable SIRA to exercise its functions.

Note—

Section 59 of the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#) provides that the persons so employed (or whose services SIRA makes use of) may be referred to as members of staff of SIRA. Section 47A of the [Constitution Act 1902](#) precludes SIRA from employing staff.

22 Committees of SIRA Board

- (1) The SIRA Board may establish committees to give advice and assistance to the SIRA Board in connection with any particular matter or function of the SIRA Board.

- (2) A committee of the SIRA Board must be chaired by a member of the SIRA Board. It does not matter that some or all of the other members of a committee are not members of the SIRA Board.
- (3) The procedure for the calling of meetings of a committee of the SIRA Board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is to be as determined by the SIRA Board or (subject to any determination of the SIRA Board) by the committee.

Division 2 Objectives and functions of SIRA

23 Principal objectives of SIRA

The principal objectives of SIRA in exercising its functions are as follows:

- (a) to promote the efficiency and viability of the insurance and compensation schemes established under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation and the other Acts under which SIRA exercises functions,
- (b) to minimise the cost to the community of workplace injuries and injuries arising from motor accidents and to minimise the risks associated with such injuries,
- (c) to promote workplace injury prevention, effective injury management and return to work measures and programs,
- (d) to ensure that persons injured in the workplace or in motor accidents have access to treatment that will assist with their recovery,
- (e) to provide for the effective supervision of claims handling and disputes under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation,
- (f) to promote compliance with the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation.

24 Functions of SIRA

- (1) SIRA has such functions as are conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act (including under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation).
- (2) The functions of SIRA also include the following:
 - (a) to collect and analyse information on prudential matters in relation to insurers under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation,
 - (b) to encourage and promote the carrying out of sound prudential practices by insurers under that legislation,
 - (c) to evaluate the effectiveness and carrying out of those practices.

25 Investigation and report by IPART

- (1) The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (**IPART**) may, at the request of the Minister, conduct an investigation and report to the Minister on such matters relating to the operational costs and expenses of SIRA as are determined by the Minister.
- (2) Except as provided by the regulations, Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992* applies to an investigation and report by IPART under this section in the same way as it applies to an investigation or report under that Part.

26 Delegation

- (1) SIRA may delegate to an authorised person any of its functions, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) The chief executive of SIRA may delegate to an authorised person any of the chief executive's functions under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (3) A delegate may sub-delegate to an authorised person any function delegated by SIRA or the chief executive if the delegate is authorised in writing to do so by SIRA or the chief executive.
- (4) In this section:
authorised person means any of the following:
 - (a) a member of staff of SIRA,
 - (b) a member of the SIRA Board or a committee of the SIRA Board,
 - (c) a person or body prescribed by the regulations.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

27 Supervision of operation of insurance and compensation schemes by Parliamentary Committee

- (1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of this section and the commencement of the first session of each Parliament, a committee of the Legislative Council is to be designated by resolution of the Legislative Council as the designated committee for the purposes of this section.
- (2) The resolution of the Legislative Council is to specify the terms of reference of the committee so designated which are to relate to the supervision of the operation of the insurance and compensation schemes established under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation.
- (3) On the commencement of this section, the Parliamentary Committee designated

under section 11 of the *Safety, Return to Work and Support Board Act 2012* (as in force immediately before its repeal by this Act) is taken to be the designated committee under this section.

- (4) In this section, the ***workers compensation and motor accidents legislation*** includes the following:
- (a) the *Motor Accidents (Lifetime Care and Support) Act 2006*,
 - (b) the *Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act 1942*.

28 Exclusion of personal liability

- (1) A matter or thing done or omitted to be done by:
- (a) ICNSW or SIRA, or
 - (b) the ICNSW Board or the SIRA Board (or a committee of such a board), or
 - (c) a director of the ICNSW Board or a member of the SIRA Board, or
 - (d) the chief executive of ICNSW or SIRA, or
 - (e) a member of staff of ICNSW or SIRA, or
 - (f) a person acting under the direction of ICNSW, SIRA, the ICNSW Board, the SIRA Board, a director or member, or a committee, of any such board or the chief executive of ICNSW or SIRA,

does not, if the matter or thing was done or omitted to be done in good faith for the purposes of executing this Act or any other Act, subject any director or member of the board or committee concerned, the chief executive, the member of staff or the person so acting personally to any action, liability, claim or demand.

- (2) A reference in subsection (1) to the execution of this Act includes a reference to the execution of the provisions of any other Act that confers or imposes functions on ICNSW or SIRA.

29 Seal of authorities and recovery of money by authorities

- (1) The seal of an authority is to be kept by the chief executive of the authority and may be affixed to a document only:
- (a) in the presence of the chief executive of the authority or a member of staff of the authority who is authorised for the purpose by the chief executive of the authority, and
 - (b) with an attestation by the signature of the chief executive or that member of staff of the fact of the affixing of the seal.

(2) Any charge, fee or money due to an authority, or to the Crown in respect of the activities of the authority, may be recovered by the authority as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction if no express provision is otherwise made for its recovery.

(3) In this section, **authority** means ICNSW or SIRA.

30 Regulations

The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

31 (Repealed)

32 Review of Act

(1) The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.

(2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.

(3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.

Schedule 1 Provisions relating to directors of ICNSW Board

(Section 5)

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

appointed director means a director of the board who is appointed by the Minister.

board means the ICNSW Board.

director means any director of the board.

2 Chairperson and deputy chairperson

(1) Of the appointed directors, 2 are (in and by their respective instruments of appointment or in and by other instruments executed by the Minister) to be appointed as chairperson and deputy chairperson of the board, respectively.

(2) A person may only be appointed as chairperson of the board if the Minister is satisfied that the person has skills and experience relevant to the functions of ICNSW.

(3) The Minister may at any time remove an appointed director from the office of

chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board.

- (4) A person holding the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board vacates that office if the person:
- (a) is removed from that office by the Minister, or
 - (b) resigns that office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (c) ceases to be a director.

3 Term of office of appointed directors

Subject to this Schedule, an appointed director holds office for such period (not exceeding 3 years) as is specified in the director's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment.

4 Remuneration

An appointed director is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the director.

5 Vacancy in office of appointed director

- (1) The office of an appointed director becomes vacant if the director:
- (a) dies, or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or
 - (c) resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (d) is removed from office by the Minister under this clause or Part 6 of the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#), or
 - (e) is absent from 4 consecutive meetings of the board of which reasonable notice has been given to the director personally or in the ordinary course of post, except on leave granted by the board or unless, before the expiration of 4 weeks after the last of those meetings, the director is excused by the board for having been absent from those meetings, or
 - (f) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or
 - (g) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (h) is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an

offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable.

- (2) The Minister may at any time remove an appointed director from office.
- (3) If the office of an appointed director becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

6 Disclosure of pecuniary interests

(1) If:

- (a) a director has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered at a meeting of the board, and
- (b) the interest appears to raise a conflict with the proper performance of the director's duties in relation to the consideration of the matter,

the director must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the director's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at a meeting of the board.

(2) A disclosure by a director at a meeting of the board that the director:

- (a) is a member or director, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body, or
- (b) is a partner, or is in the employment, of a specified person, or
- (c) has some other specified interest relating to a specified company or other body or to a specified person,

is a sufficient disclosure of the nature of the interest in any matter relating to that company or other body or to that person which may arise after the date of the disclosure and which is required to be disclosed under subclause (1).

(3) Particulars of any disclosure made under this clause must be recorded by the board in a book kept for the purpose and that book must be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any person on payment of the fee determined by the board.

(4) After a director has disclosed the nature of an interest in any matter, the director must not, unless the Minister or the board otherwise determines:

- (a) be present during any deliberation of the board with respect to the matter, or
- (b) take part in any decision of the board with respect to the matter.

(5) For the purposes of the making of a determination by the board under subclause (4), a director who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter to which the disclosure relates must not:

- (a) be present during any deliberation of the board for the purpose of making the

determination, or

(b) take part in the making by the board of the determination.

(6) A contravention of this clause does not invalidate any decision of the board.

(7) This clause applies to a member of a committee of the board and to the committee in the same way as it applies to a director of the board and to the board.

7 Effect of certain other Acts

(1) The provisions of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* relating to the employment of Public Service employees do not apply to an appointed director.

(2) If by or under any Act provision is made:

(a) requiring a person who is the holder of a specified office to devote the whole of his or her time to the duties of that office, or

(b) prohibiting the person from engaging in employment outside the duties of that office,

the provision does not operate to disqualify the person from holding that office and also the office of an appointed director or from accepting and retaining any remuneration payable to the person under this Act as such a director.

8 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is to be as determined by the board.

Schedule 2 Provisions relating to chief executive of ICNSW

(Section 8)

1 Term of office

Subject to this Schedule, the chief executive of ICNSW may be employed for such period (not exceeding 5 years) as may be specified in the chief executive's contract of employment.

2 Conditions of employment and remuneration

(1) The ICNSW Board is to fix the conditions of employment of the chief executive of ICNSW.

(2) The chief executive of ICNSW is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the ICNSW Board may determine.

(3) The chief executive of ICNSW is required to enter into a performance agreement with

the ICNSW Board.

3 Vacancy in office of chief executive

- (1) The office of chief executive of ICNSW becomes vacant if the holder of that office:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or
 - (c) resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the ICNSW Board, or
 - (d) is removed from office under clause 4, or
 - (e) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or
 - (f) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (g) is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable.
- (2) If the office of chief executive of ICNSW becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

4 Removal from office

The ICNSW Board may remove the chief executive of ICNSW from office at any time for any or no stated reason and without notice.

5 Acting chief executive

- (1) The ICNSW Board may appoint a person to act in the office of chief executive of ICNSW during the illness or absence of the chief executive or during a vacancy in the office of chief executive of ICNSW. The person, while so acting, has all the functions of the chief executive of ICNSW and is taken to be the chief executive of ICNSW.
- (2) The ICNSW Board may remove a person from any office to which the person was appointed under this clause at any time for any or no stated reason and without notice.
- (3) A person while acting in the office of chief executive of ICNSW is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the ICNSW Board may determine in respect of the person.

6 Status of chief executive of ICNSW

- (1) The office of chief executive of ICNSW is a statutory office and the provisions of the

Government Sector Employment Act 2013 relating to the employment of Public Service employees do not apply to the chief executive of ICNSW.

- (2) The chief executive of ICNSW is, for the purposes of section 73 of that Act, taken to be the holder of a position in a government sector agency.

Schedule 3 Provisions relating to members and procedure of SIRA Board

(Section 18)

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

appointed member means a member of the board who is appointed by the Minister.

board means the SIRA Board.

member means any member of the board.

2 Chairperson and deputy chairperson

- (1) Of the appointed members, 2 are (in and by their respective instruments of appointment or in and by other instruments executed by the Minister) to be appointed as chairperson and deputy chairperson of the board, respectively.
- (2) A person may only be appointed as chairperson of the board if the Minister is satisfied that the person has skills and experience relevant to the functions of SIRA.
- (3) The Minister may at any time remove an appointed member from the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board.
- (4) A person holding the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board vacates that office if the person:
- (a) is removed from that office by the Minister, or
 - (b) resigns that office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (c) ceases to be a member.

3 Term of office of appointed members

Subject to this Schedule, an appointed member holds office for such period (not exceeding 3 years) as is specified in the member's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment.

4 Remuneration

An appointed member is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the member.

5 Vacancy in office of appointed member

- (1) The office of an appointed member becomes vacant if the member:
 - (a) dies, or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or
 - (c) resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or
 - (d) is removed from office by the Minister under this clause or Part 6 of the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#), or
 - (e) is absent from 4 consecutive meetings of the board of which reasonable notice has been given to the member personally or in the ordinary course of post, except on leave granted by the board or unless, before the expiration of 4 weeks after the last of those meetings, the member is excused by the board for having been absent from those meetings, or
 - (f) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or
 - (g) becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or
 - (h) is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable.
- (2) The Minister may at any time remove an appointed member from office.
- (3) If the office of an appointed member becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

6 Disclosure of pecuniary interests

- (1) If:
 - (a) a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered at a meeting of the board, and
 - (b) the interest appears to raise a conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties in relation to the consideration of the matter,

the member must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest at a meeting of the board.

- (2) A disclosure by a member at a meeting of the board that the member:
 - (a) is a member, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body, or
 - (b) is a partner, or is in the employment, of a specified person, or
 - (c) has some other specified interest relating to a specified company or other body or to a specified person,is a sufficient disclosure of the nature of the interest in any matter relating to that company or other body or to that person which may arise after the date of the disclosure and which is required to be disclosed under subclause (1).
- (3) Particulars of any disclosure made under this clause must be recorded by the board in a book kept for the purpose and that book must be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any person on payment of the fee determined by the board.
- (4) After a member has disclosed the nature of an interest in any matter, the member must not, unless the Minister or the board otherwise determines:
 - (a) be present during any deliberation of the board with respect to the matter, or
 - (b) take part in any decision of the board with respect to the matter.
- (5) For the purposes of the making of a determination by the board under subclause (4), a member who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter to which the disclosure relates must not:
 - (a) be present during any deliberation of the board for the purpose of making the determination, or
 - (b) take part in the making by the board of the determination.
- (6) A contravention of this clause does not invalidate any decision of the board.
- (7) This clause applies to a member of a committee of the board and to the committee in the same way as it applies to a member of the board and to the board.

7 Effect of certain other Acts

- (1) The provisions of the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#) relating to the employment of Public Service employees do not apply to an appointed member.
- (2) If by or under any Act provision is made:
 - (a) requiring a person who is the holder of a specified office to devote the whole of his or her time to the duties of that office, or

(b) prohibiting the person from engaging in employment outside the duties of that office,

the provision does not operate to disqualify the person from holding that office and also the office of an appointed member or from accepting and retaining any remuneration payable to the person under this Act as such a member.

8 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is, subject to this Act and the regulations, to be as determined by the board.

9 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the board is a majority of its members for the time being.

10 Presiding member

- (1) The chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson is to preside at a meeting of the board.
- (2) In the absence of both the chairperson and the deputy chairperson at a meeting of the board, another member chosen by the members present at the meeting is to preside at the meeting.
- (3) The person presiding at a meeting of the board has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.

11 Voting

A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the board at which a quorum is present is the decision of the board.

12 Transaction of business outside meetings or by telephone

- (1) The board may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business by the circulation of papers among all the members of the board for the time being, and a resolution in writing approved in writing by a majority of those members is taken to be a decision of the board made at a meeting of the board.
- (2) The board may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business at a meeting at which members (or some members) participate by telephone or other electronic means, but only if any member who speaks on a matter before the meeting can be heard by the other members.
- (3) For the purposes of:
 - (a) the approval of a resolution under subclause (1), or

(b) a meeting held in accordance with subclause (2),

the chairperson and each member have the same voting rights as they have at an ordinary meeting of the board.

(4) A resolution approved under subclause (1) is to be recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the board.

(5) Papers may be circulated among the members for the purposes of subclause (1) by electronic means.

Schedule 4 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Part 1 General

1 Regulations

(1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act or any Act that amends this Act.

(2) Any such provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later date.

(3) To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication on the NSW legislation website, the provision does not operate so as:

(a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication, or

(b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.

Part 2 Provisions consequent on enactment of this Act

Division 1 Abolition of statutory bodies and transfer of assets etc

2 Definitions

In this Division:

assets means any legal or equitable estate or interest (whether present or future, whether vested or contingent and whether personal or assignable) in real or personal property of any description (including money), and includes securities, choses in action and documents.

liabilities means any liabilities, debts or obligations (whether present or future, whether

vested or contingent and whether personal or assignable).

rights means any rights, powers, privileges or immunities (whether present or future, whether vested or contingent and whether personal or assignable).

3 Abolition of WorkCover Authority

- (1) The WorkCover Authority of New South Wales is abolished.
- (2) On its abolition, the assets, rights and liabilities of the WorkCover Authority are:
 - (a) to the extent they relate to its functions in acting for the Nominal Insurer—transferred to ICNSW, or
 - (b) to the extent they relate to its functions as the regulator under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*—transferred to SafeWork NSW (as referred to in clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*) on behalf of the Crown, or
 - (c) to the extent they relate to its functions under the *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008*, the *Explosives Act 2003* or the *Rural Workers Accommodation Act 1969*—transferred to SafeWork NSW on behalf of the Crown, or
 - (d) to the extent they relate to the Sporting Injuries Fund established under section 11 of the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978*—transferred to the Sporting Injuries Compensation Authority constituted under that Act, or
 - (e) to the extent they relate to the Supplementary Sporting Injuries Fund established under section 11A of the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978*—transferred to the NSW Self Insurance Corporation constituted under the *NSW Self Insurance Corporation Act 2004* (the **Self Insurance Corporation**), or
 - (f) to the extent they relate to the Bush Fire Fighters Compensation Fund and the Emergency and Rescue Workers Compensation Fund established under the *Workers Compensation (Bush Fire, Emergency and Rescue Services) Act 1987*—transferred to the Self Insurance Corporation, or
 - (g) in any other case—transferred to SIRA.
- (3) Without limiting the application of clause 6 to any such transfer, any proceedings commenced by or on behalf of the WorkCover Authority but not completed before its abolition are taken to have been commenced:
 - (a) to the extent those proceedings relate to the functions of the WorkCover Authority in acting for the Nominal Insurer—by or on behalf of ICNSW, or
 - (b) to the extent those proceedings relate to the functions of the WorkCover Authority as the regulator under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*—by or on behalf of

SafeWork NSW, or

(c) to the extent those proceedings relate to the functions of the WorkCover Authority under the *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008*, the *Explosives Act 2003* or the *Rural Workers Accommodation Act 1969*—by or on behalf of SafeWork NSW, or

(d) in any other case—by or on behalf of SIRA.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (3), **proceedings** includes any prosecution, investigation or other enforcement action.

(5) Subclause (2) is subject to the regulations.

4 Abolition of Motor Accidents Authority

(1) The Motor Accidents Authority of New South Wales is abolished.

(2) Subject to the regulations, the assets, rights and liabilities of the Motor Accidents Authority are, on its abolition, transferred to SIRA.

(3) Without limiting the application of clause 6 to any such transfer, any proceedings commenced by or on behalf of the Motor Accidents Authority but not completed before its abolition are taken to have been commenced by or on behalf of SIRA.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (3), **proceedings** includes any prosecution, investigation or other enforcement action.

5 Abolition of Safety, Return to Work and Support Board

(1) The Safety, Return to Work and Support Board is abolished.

(2) Each person holding office as a member of the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board ceases to hold office as such a member on the abolition of the Board and is not entitled to any remuneration or compensation for the loss of that office.

(3) Subject to the regulations, the assets, rights and liabilities of the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board are, on its abolition, transferred to ICNSW.

6 Provisions relating to transfers of assets, rights and liabilities

(1) In this clause, the statutory body from which any assets, rights or liabilities are transferred is called the **transferor** and the body to which they are transferred is the **transferee**.

(2) When any assets, rights or liabilities are transferred pursuant to this Division, the following provisions have effect:

(a) the assets of the transferor vest in the transferee by virtue of this clause and

- without the need for any further conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance,
- (b) the rights or liabilities of the transferor become, by virtue of this clause, the rights or liabilities of the transferee,
 - (c) all proceedings relating to the assets, rights or liabilities commenced before the transfer by or against the transferor or a predecessor of the transferor and pending immediately before the transfer are taken to be proceedings pending by or against the transferee,
 - (d) any act, matter or thing done or omitted to be done in relation to the assets, rights or liabilities before the transfer by, to or in respect of the transferor or a predecessor of the transferor is (to the extent to which that act, matter or thing has any force or effect) taken to have been done or omitted by, to or in respect of the transferee,
 - (e) the transferee has all the entitlements and obligations of the transferor in relation to those assets, rights and liabilities that the transferor would have had but for the transfer, whether or not those entitlements and obligations were actual or potential at the time of the transfer,
 - (f) a reference in any Act, in any instrument made under any Act or in any document of any kind to the transferor or a predecessor of the transferor is (to the extent that it relates to those assets, rights or liabilities but subject to the regulations), to be read as, or as including, a reference to the transferee.
- (3) The operation of this clause is not to be regarded:
- (a) as a breach of contract or confidence or otherwise as a civil wrong, or
 - (b) as a breach of any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of assets, rights or liabilities, or
 - (c) as giving rise to any remedy by a party to an instrument, or as causing or permitting the termination of any instrument, because of a change in the beneficial or legal ownership of any asset, right or liability, or
 - (d) as an event of default under any contract or other instrument.
- (4) The Minister may, by notice in writing, confirm a transfer of particular assets, rights or liabilities. Such a notice is conclusive evidence of that transfer.
- (5) No attornment to the transferee by a lessee from the transferor is required.
- (6) In this clause, **instrument** means an instrument (other than this Act) that creates, modifies or extinguishes rights or liabilities (or would do so if lodged, filed or registered in accordance with any law), and includes any judgment, order or process of a court.

Division 2 Transfer of employees to ICNSW

7 Definitions

In this Division:

existing employee means a person who:

- (a) immediately before the commencement of this Division, was employed in the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, and
- (b) is designated by ICNSW, with the concurrence of the Secretary, to be a person who is required for the purposes of enabling ICNSW to exercise its functions.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department of Finance, Services and Innovation.

transfer date, in relation to a transferred employee, means the date on which the transfer of the employee by order under this Division takes effect.

transferred employee means an existing employee who is transferred to the employment of ICNSW by order under this Division.

8 Transfer of existing employees to ICNSW

- (1) The Secretary may, by order in writing, transfer such existing employees as are specified or referred to in the order to the employment of ICNSW.
- (2) Any such employees who are transferred to ICNSW by order under this clause are to be regarded for all purposes as having become employees of ICNSW, in accordance with the terms of the order and this Division, on the day specified in the order as being the day on which the transfer takes effect.

9 Continuation of existing employment arrangements for transferred employees

- (1) The employment of a transferred employee with ICNSW is to be on the same terms and conditions (including salary) as applied in respect of the employee immediately before the transfer date.
- (2) Subclause (1) is subject to any industrial instrument made in respect the transferred employee after the transfer date.
- (3) A transferred employee:
 - (a) retains any rights to annual leave, extended or long service leave, sick leave, or other forms of leave, accrued or accruing in his or her employment as an existing employee, and
 - (b) is not entitled to receive any payment or other benefit (including in the nature of severance pay or redundancy or other compensation) merely because the

employee ceases to be in the employment from which the employee was transferred, and

(c) is not entitled to claim, both under this Act or any other Act, dual benefits of the same kind for the same period of service.

(4) Without limiting subclause (3), a transferred employee is not entitled to elect, because of that transfer, to be paid the money value of any extended or annual leave accrued by the employee in the employment from which the employee was transferred.

10 Transferred senior executives

- (1) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the employment of transferred employees who were employed as Public Service senior executives immediately before the transfer date. Any such regulations have effect despite any other provision of this Division.
- (2) This clause extends to transferred employees who are transitional former senior executives within the meaning of clause 8 of Schedule 4 to the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#).

Division 3 Miscellaneous

11 Existing guidelines and licences

- (1) Any guidelines issued by the WorkCover Authority or the Motor Accidents Authority under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation and in force immediately before the commencement of this clause are taken to have been issued by SIRA.
- (2) Any licence granted by the WorkCover Authority or the Motor Accidents Authority under the workers compensation and motor accidents legislation and in force immediately before the commencement of this clause is taken to have been granted by SIRA.

12 Review by Parliamentary Committee

- (1) As soon as practicable after the second anniversary of the commencement of this clause, a committee of the Legislative Council is to be designated by resolution of the Legislative Council to review this Act (including the amendments made by this Act) to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act or those amendments remain valid and whether the terms of the Act (or of the Acts so amended) remain appropriate for securing those objectives.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the committee is appointed.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament.

Schedule 5 Amendment of **Workers Compensation Act 1987 No 70**

[1] (Repealed)

[2] Section 3 Definitions

Insert in alphabetical order in section 3 (1):

Authority means the State Insurance Regulatory Authority constituted under the *State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015*.

ICNSW means Insurance and Care NSW constituted under the *State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015*.

Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines means guidelines issued by the Authority under section 168 and in force.

[3] (Repealed)

[4] Section 3 (1), definition of “insurance premiums order”

Omit the definition.

[5] Section 20 Principal liable to pay compensation to workers employed by contractors in certain cases

Omit section 20 (8) (d). Insert instead:

(d) the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines, and

[6] (Repealed)

[7] Section 62 Rates applicable for hospital treatment

Omit “, calculated as determined by the Authority by order published in the Gazette” from section 62 (1).

[8] Section 62 (1A)

Insert after section 62 (1):

(1A) The maximum amount for which an employer is liable for any particular hospital treatment is not to exceed such sum (if any) as may be fixed by the Authority in respect of that treatment by order published in the Gazette.

[9] Section 62 (8)

Omit the subsection.

[10]-[21] (Repealed)

[22] Sections 155AA (8) (definition of “exemption limit”), 163 (1) (c), 172 (5) (paragraph (c) of the definition of “prescribed rate”)

Omit “an insurance premiums order” wherever occurring.

Insert instead “the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines”.

[23] Section 160 Recovery of excess from employer

Omit the definition of **prescribed excess amount** from section 160 (1). Insert instead:

prescribed excess amount, in respect of a weekly compensation claim paid under a policy of insurance, means the prescribed excess amount determined by the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines in respect of that policy.

[24] Section 160 (9)

Omit the subsection.

[25] (Repealed)

[26] Sections 168-170

Omit the sections. Insert instead:

168 Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines

- (1) The Authority may issue guidelines with respect to policies of insurance (the **Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines**).
- (2) The Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines may (without limiting the generality of subsection (1)):
 - (a) require insurers to file with the Authority premiums for classes of employers in such manner, and at such times, as may be specified in the Guidelines, and
 - (b) require licensed insurers to specify how they have determined premiums, and
 - (c) require licensed insurers to provide additional information with the premiums they file or to justify the premiums they have filed.
- (3) The Authority may amend, revoke or replace the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines.
- (4) The Authority is:

- (a) to consult licensed insurers before it issues, amends or replaces the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines, and
 - (b) to provide reasonable notice of any amendment to the Guidelines before the amendment takes effect.
- (5) The Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines may:
- (a) adopt the provisions of other publications, whether with or without modification or addition and whether in force at a particular time or from time to time, and
 - (b) apply generally or be limited in their application by reference to specified exceptions or factors or apply differently according to different factors of a specified kind (or do a combination of those things).
- (6) It is a condition of the licence of an insurer (including the Nominal Insurer) that the insurer:
- (a) complies with the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines, and
 - (b) does not charge an insurance premium that is rejected under section 169.

169 Rejection of premiums

- (1) The Authority may reject an insurance premium filed with it as required by the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines if the Authority is of the opinion that the premium does not conform with the Guidelines.
- (2) Written notice of the Authority's rejection of a premium, and the reasons for the rejection, must be given to the licensed insurer.
- (3) If the Authority rejects a premium of a licensed insurer, the licensed insurer may request the Authority to reconsider the rejection.
- (4) Pending its reconsideration, the Authority may request an actuary to determine a provisional premium.
- (5) A provisional premium so determined has effect, pending the Authority's reconsideration, as if it were an insurance premium which may lawfully be charged by the licensed insurer concerned.
- (6) If the Authority has not withdrawn its rejection of a premium within 4 weeks after a request to reconsider the rejection, the matter is to be arbitrated under this section. The following provisions have effect:
 - (a) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 2010* applies to an arbitration under this section, subject to this Act and the regulations. The Authority and the

licensed insurer concerned may by agreement appoint a person to act as arbitrator in connection with the matter. Failing agreement within 7 days, paragraphs (b) and (c) apply.

- (b) The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal may act as arbitrator to hear and determine such a matter.
 - (c) Alternatively, the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal may appoint a person to act as arbitrator in connection with the matter. The person is to be appointed from a panel constituted by the Minister and consisting of persons who have appropriate knowledge and understanding of economics, general insurance and the interests of consumers.
 - (d) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the arbitration of matters under this section.
- (7) The arbitrator may:
- (a) reject a premium if the arbitrator is of the opinion that the premium does not conform with the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines, and
 - (b) determine the premium that may be charged by the licensed insurer, being a premium that in the arbitrator's opinion conforms with those Guidelines.

[27] Section 172 Recovery of unpaid premiums

Omit section 172 (4).

[28] Sections 172 (5) (paragraph (b) of the definition of "prescribed rate") and 172A (8) (definition of "required deposit")

Omit "the relevant insurance premiums order" wherever occurring.

Insert instead "the Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines".

[29] Section 172 (5), definition of "relevant insurance premiums order"

Omit the definition.

[30] Section 172A Security deposit or guarantee for payment of premium

Omit "the premium for which was determined by an optional alternative method (as referred to in section 168A)" from section 172A (1).

[31] Section 172A (8), definition of "required deposit"

Omit "or determined in accordance with the relevant insurance premiums order".

Insert instead "the Authority or determined in accordance with the Workers Compensation

Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines”.

[32]-[36] (Repealed)

[37] Sections 202B and 202C

Insert after section 202A:

202B Business plans of licensed insurers

- (1) A licensed insurer must prepare and deliver to the Authority a business plan for its workers compensation insurance business as soon as practicable after it is requested to do so by the Authority.
- (2) The licensed insurer must revise its business plan:
 - (a) whenever it departs significantly from its business plan, and
 - (b) at such intervals of not less than 12 months as the Authority directs.
- (3) The licensed insurer must, as far as practicable, conduct its workers compensation insurance business in accordance with its current business plan, but if it departs significantly from that plan the insurer must notify the Authority accordingly.
- (4) A business plan must be prepared in accordance with such guidelines as the Authority determines from time to time and notifies to licensed insurers.
- (5) A business plan must describe the manner in which the insurer’s workers compensation insurance business is to be conducted (including premiums, claims handling, management, expenses and systems).
- (6) In this section, a reference to the workers compensation insurance business of a licensed insurer is a reference to any business associated with policies of insurance.

202C Prudential standards

The regulations may make provision with respect to prudential standards and the application of such standards to insurers.

[38]-[41] (Repealed)

[42] Section 239AG Contributions to Terrorism Re-insurance Fund

Omit “insurance premiums order” from section 239AG (3).

Insert instead “Workers Compensation Market Practice and Premiums Guidelines”.

[43], [44] (Repealed)

Schedule 6 Amendment of Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 No 86

[1]-[27] (Repealed)

[28] Section 44 (5)

Omit the subsection.

[29]-[31] (Repealed)

[32] Section 230A Premium Discount Schemes

Omit section 230A (5).

[33]-[37] (Repealed)

[38] Section 243 (5)

Insert after section 243 (4):

- (5) This section does not apply in relation to protected information within the meaning of section 243AA.

[39] Section 243AA

Insert after section 243:

243AA Secrecy of information obtained from or relating to insurers or proposed insurers

- (1) A person who acquires protected information in the exercise of functions under this Act must not, directly or indirectly, make a record of the information or divulge the information to another person if the person is aware that it is protected information, except in the exercise of functions under this Act.
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), protected information may be divulged:
- (a) to a particular person or persons, if the Authority certifies that it is necessary in the public interest that the information be divulged to the person or persons, or
 - (b) to a person or body prescribed by the regulations, or
 - (c) to a person who is expressly or impliedly authorised to obtain it by the

person to whom the information relates, or

(d) to the Minister.

(3) A person cannot be required:

(a) to produce in any court any document or other thing that contains protected information and that has come into the person's possession, custody or control by reason of, or in the course of, the exercise of the person's functions under this Act, or

(b) to divulge to any court any protected information that has come to the person's notice in the exercise of the person's functions under this Act.

(4) Despite subsection (3), a person may be required to produce such a document or other thing in a court or to divulge protected information to a court if:

(a) the Authority certifies that it is necessary in the public interest to do so, or

(b) a person to whom the information relates (or to whom the information contained in the document or thing relates) has expressly authorised it to be divulged to or produced in the court.

(5) An authority or person to whom protected information is divulged under subsection (2), and a person or employee under the control of that authority or person, are, in respect of that information, subject to the same rights, privileges and duties under this section as they would be if that authority, person or employee were a person exercising functions under this Act and had acquired the information in the exercise of those functions.

(6) This section does not apply to the divulging of information to, or the production of any document or other thing to:

(a) any law enforcement agency, or

(b) any person or body prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection.

(7) In this section:

court includes any tribunal, authority or person having power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

functions under this Act includes functions under the regulations or other instruments under this Act.

produce includes permit access to.

protected information means:

- (a) information concerning the business, commercial, professional or financial affairs of an applicant for a licence under Part 7 of the 1987 Act or of a licensed insurer, or
 - (b) information obtained in the course of an investigation of an application for such a licence, or
 - (c) information that was obtained by the Authority under this Act or the 1987 Act from a licensed insurer and that is the subject of an unrevoked declaration by the licensed insurer to the effect that the information is confidential,
- not being information that is publicly available.

[40] (Repealed)

Schedules 7-14 (Repealed)

Schedule 15 Amendment of other legislation

15.1-15.8

(Repealed)

15.9 Mine Safety (Cost Recovery) Act 2005 No 116

[1] Section 3 (1)

Omit the definition of *insurance premiums order*.

[2] (Repealed)

[3] Section 10 Contributions to Fund by insurers

Omit section 10 (5).

[4] Section 10 (7)

Omit "(5) or".

[5]-[7] (Repealed)

15.10-15.23

(Repealed)