

South Australia

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986

An Act to provide for the rehabilitation and compensation of workers in respect of injuries arising from their employment; and for other purposes.

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Legislative history

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*.

2—Objects of Act

- (1) The objects of this Act are—
 - (a) to establish a workers rehabilitation and compensation scheme—
 - (i) that achieves a reasonable balance between the interests of employers and the interests of workers; and
 - (ii) that provides for the effective rehabilitation of injured workers and their early return to work; and
 - (iii) that provides fair compensation for employment-related injuries; and
 - (iv) that reduces the overall social and economic cost to the community of employment-related injuries; and
 - (v) that ensures that employers' costs are contained within reasonable limits so that the impact of employment-related injuries on South Australian businesses is minimised; and
 - (b) to provide for the efficient and effective administration of the scheme; and
 - (c) to establish incentives to encourage efficiency and discourage abuses; and
 - (d) to ensure that the scheme is fully funded on a fair basis; and
 - (e) to reduce the incidence of employment-related accidents and injuries; and
 - (f) to reduce litigation and adversarial contests to the greatest possible extent.
- (2) A person exercising judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative powers must interpret this Act in the light of its objects without bias towards the interests of employers on the one hand, or workers on the other.
- (3) The Corporation, and the employer from whose employment a compensable injury arises, must seek to achieve an injured worker's return to work (taking into account the objects and requirements of this Act).

3—Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

actuary means a Fellow or Accredited Member of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia;

Advisory Committee means the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Advisory Committee established under Part 2;

apprentice includes—

- (a) a person undertaking training as a trainee in a trade, declared vocation or other occupation under a contract of training under the *Training and Skills Development Act 2003*;
- (b) a person undertaking training in a scheme approved by the Corporation for the purposes of this definition,

and **apprenticeship** has a corresponding meaning;

authorised officer means a person who is authorised by the Corporation to exercise the powers of an authorised officer under this Act;

average minimum award rate means the amount published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the weighted average minimum weekly award rate for adult persons (wage and salary earners) in South Australia;

average weekly earnings, in relation to a worker, means the worker's average weekly earnings determined in accordance with section 4;

the board means the board of management of the Corporation;

business day means any day except Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday;

child, in relation to a deceased worker, includes a person in relation to whom the worker stood, at the date of death, *in loco parentis*;

close personal relationship means the relationship between 2 adult persons (whether or not related by family and irrespective of their gender) who live together as a couple on a genuine domestic basis, but does not include—

- (a) the relationship between a legally married couple; or
- (b) a relationship where 1 of the persons provides the other with domestic support or personal care (or both) for fee or reward, or on behalf of some other person or an organisation of whatever kind;

Note—

Two persons may live together as a couple on a genuine domestic basis whether or not a sexual relationship exists, or has ever existed, between them.

compensable injury means an injury that is compensable by virtue of section 30;

compensation includes any monetary benefit payable under this Act;

conciliation officer—see section 81;

conciliator means a presidential member of the Tribunal or a conciliation officer assigned to preside at conciliation proceedings—see section 92(1)(a);

Consumer Price Index means the Consumer Price Index (All groups index for Adelaide) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

contract of service means—

- (a) a contract under which one person (the worker) is employed by another (the employer);
- (b) a contract, arrangement or understanding under which one person (the worker) works for another in prescribed work or work of a prescribed class;

- (c) a contract of apprenticeship;
- (d) a contract, arrangement or understanding under which a person (the worker)—
 - (i) receives on-the-job training in a trade or vocation from another (the employer); and
 - (ii) is during the period of that training remunerated by the employer;

Corporation means the *WorkCover Corporation of South Australia*;

corresponding law means a law—

- (a) of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) of a State (other than this State) or a Territory of the Commonwealth; or
- (c) of another country,

that provides for compensation for injuries arising from employment;

current work capacity, in relation to a worker, means a present inability arising from a compensable injury such that the worker is not able to return to his or her employment at the time of the occurrence of the injury but is able to return to work in suitable employment;

dependant, in relation to a deceased worker, means a relative of the worker who, at the time of the worker's death—

- (a) was wholly or partially dependent for the ordinary necessities of life on earnings of the worker; or
- (b) would, but for the worker's injury, have been so dependent,

and includes a posthumous child of the worker; and **dependent** has a corresponding meaning;

disease includes—

- (a) any physical or mental ailment, disorder, defect or morbid condition, whether of sudden or gradual development; and
- (b) any injury to which section 31 applies;

domestic partner—a person is the domestic partner of a worker if he or she lives with the worker in a close personal relationship and—

- (a) the person—
 - (i) has been so living with the worker continuously for the preceding period of 3 years; or
 - (ii) has during the preceding period of 4 years so lived with the worker for periods aggregating not less than 3 years; or
 - (iii) has been living with the worker for a substantial part of a period referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) and the Corporation considers that it is fair and reasonable that the person be regarded as the domestic partner of the worker for the purposes of this Act; or
- (b) a child, of whom the worker and the person are the parents, has been born (whether or not the child is still living);

educational institution means—

- (a) a secondary school; or
- (b) a trade or technical school; or
- (c) a college of advanced education, university or other institution at which tertiary education is provided; or
- (d) any other educational or training institution approved by the Corporation for the purposes of this definition;

employer means—

- (a) a person by whom a worker is employed under a contract of service, or for whom work is done by a worker under a contract of service (subject to any exclusion under subsection (9));
- (b) in relation to persons of whom the Crown is, under section 103A, the presumptive employer—the Crown;
- (c) in relation to persons of whom any other person is, by virtue of a provision of this Act, the presumptive employer—that other person,

and includes a former employer and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer;

employment includes—

- (a) work done under a contract of service;
- (b) the work of a self-employed person to whom the Corporation has extended the protection of this Act;
- (c) the work of persons of whom the Crown is, under section 103A, the presumptive employer;
- (d) attendance by a worker at a place of pick-up;

evidentiary material means any document, object or substance of evidentiary value in proceedings before the Tribunal and includes any document, object or substance that should, in the opinion of the Tribunal, be produced for the purpose of enabling the Tribunal to determine whether or not it has evidentiary value;

foreign law means any law except a law of this State;

industrial association means—

- (a) an association registered under the *Fair Work Act 1994*; or
- (b) an organisation registered under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* of the Commonwealth; or
- (c) the United Trades and Labor Council; or
- (d) the Australian Mines and Metals Association; or
- (e) Self Insurers of South Australia Inc; or
- (ea) South Australian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc (trading as Business SA); or

- (f) an association, society or body formed to represent, protect or further the interests of employers or employees;

the Industrial Court means the Industrial Court of South Australia;

industry includes any business or activity in which workers are employed;

injured worker—an injured worker is any worker who has suffered an injury (or, where the context admits, has died);

injury, in relation to a worker, means—

- (a) any physical or mental injury including—
- (i) loss, deterioration or impairment of a limb, organ or part of the body, or of a physical, mental or sensory faculty; or
 - (ii) a disease; or
 - (iii) disfigurement; or
- (b) where the context admits—the death of the worker,

and includes a secondary injury;

legal personal representative—see subsection (11);

local government corporation means—

- (a) a council under the *Local Government Act 1999*; or
- (b) the Local Government Association of South Australia; or
- (c) any other body—
- (i) established for local government purposes; and
 - (ii) prescribed for the purposes of this definition;

medical expert means—

- (a) a legally qualified medical practitioner;
- (b) a registered dentist;
- (c) a registered psychologist;
- (d) a registered optician;
- (e) a registered physiotherapist;
- (f) a registered chiropractor;
- (g) a registered podiatrist;
- (h) a registered occupational therapist;
- (i) a registered speech pathologist;
- (j) a registered osteopath;

medical services means—

- (a) attendance, examination or treatment by a medical expert (including the obtaining from a medical expert of a certificate or report); or

- (b) any diagnostic examination or test required for the purposes of treatment by a medical expert;

no current work capacity, in relation to a worker, means a present inability arising from a compensable injury such that a worker is not able to return to work, either in his or her employment at the time of the occurrence of the injury or in suitable employment;

non-economic loss means—

- (a) pain and suffering;
- (b) loss of amenities of life;
- (c) loss of expectation of life;
- (d) any other loss or detriment of a non-economic nature;

notional weekly earnings in relation to a worker means—

- (a) the worker's average weekly earnings; or
- (b) where an adjustment has been made under this Act to take account of changes in levels of earnings, the value of money or remuneration (including under section 37) or other relevant factors (or 1 or more of these)—the worker's average weekly earnings as so adjusted;

officer of the Corporation includes an employee of the Corporation;

orphan child means a child whose natural or a adoptive parents are dead and includes a child, one of whose natural or adoptive parents is dead and who has no reasonable prospect of being supported by the surviving natural or adoptive parent;

parent, in relation to a deceased worker, includes a person who stood *in loco parentis* to the worker at the time of the worker's death;

place of employment means a place where a worker is required to carry out duties of employment and, if the place is a building, includes land within the external boundaries of the land on which the building is situated;

premises means—

- (a) a building, structure or place (including an aircraft, ship or vehicle); or
- (b) a part of premises;

prescribed allowance, in relation to the earnings of a worker, means any amount received by the worker from an employer by way of an allowance or benefit prescribed for the purposes of this definition;

presidential member of the Tribunal means the President or a Deputy President of the Tribunal;

recognised medical expert means—

- (a) a legally qualified medical practitioner; or
- (b) in relation to injuries of a particular kind—a medical expert who is recognised by the Corporation as having specialised knowledge of, and experience in the treatment of, injuries of that kind;

relative, in relation to a deceased worker, means a spouse, domestic partner, parent, grandparent, step-parent, child, grandchild, stepchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother or half-sister of the worker;

the repealed Act means the *Workers Compensation Act 1971* repealed by this Act;

residence in relation to a worker includes a place—

- (a) at which the worker resides in pursuance of the terms of the worker's employment or at the request of the employer; or
- (b) at which it is necessary or convenient for the worker to reside temporarily for the purposes of employment;

review authority means—

- (a) a person or body conducting a review under section 72M; or
- (b) the Tribunal;

reviewable decision—see section 89A;

secondary injury means an injury that is, or results from, the aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, deterioration or recurrence of a prior injury;

self-employed worker means a person to whom the Corporation has extended the protection of this Act pursuant to section 103;

self-insured employer means an employer who is registered by the Corporation as a self-insured employer under Part 5 Division 1;

ship includes a boat, vessel or craft;

South Australian ship means a ship—

- (a) that is registered in the State; or
- (b) that is owned or under charter by the Crown; or
- (c) that is owned or under charter by a body corporate or other person—
 - (i) whose principal office or place of business is in the State; or
 - (ii) whose principal office or place of business with respect to the control or management of the ship is in the State;

spouse—a person is the spouse of another if they are legally married;

the State includes the territorial waters of the State;

suitable employment, in relation to a worker, means employment in work for which the worker is currently suited, whether or not the work is available, having regard to the following:

- (a) the nature of the worker's incapacity and previous employment;
- (b) the worker's age, education, skills and work experience;
- (c) the worker's place of residence;
- (d) medical information relating to the worker that is reasonably available, including in any medical certificate or report;
- (e) if any rehabilitation programs are being provided to or for the worker;

- (f) the worker's rehabilitation and return to work plan, if any;

therapeutic appliance means—

- (a) spectacles or contact lenses; or
- (b) a hearing aid; or
- (c) false teeth; or
- (d) a prosthesis; or
- (e) a crutch or wheelchair; or
- (f) any other appliance or aid for reducing the extent of an injury or enabling a person to overcome in whole or part the effects of an injury;

trauma means an event, or series of events, out of which a compensable injury arises;

Tribunal means the *Workers Compensation Tribunal*;

unrepresentative injury means an injury arising from an attendance mentioned in section 30(3) or a journey mentioned in section 30(5)(b);

WorkCover premium order means a WorkCover premium order under section 71;

WorkCover premium provisions—see section 66(1);

worker means—

- (a) a person by whom work is done under a contract of service (whether or not as an employee);
- (b) a person who is a worker by virtue of section 103A;
- (c) a self-employed worker,

and includes a former worker and the legal personal representative of a deceased worker;

working day in relation to a worker means a day on which the worker works or would, if not incapacitated for work, be normally required to work in the course of employment.

- (3) A member of the crew of a fishing boat who is remunerated by a share in profits or gross receipts obtained by working the boat is not a worker for the purposes of this Act.
- (5) Where a worker has no fixed place of employment, the worker's place of employment on a particular working day is the place at which, or the area in which, the worker works or is required to work on that working day.
- (6) Where in a prescribed industry or in prescribed circumstances a person (the **principal**) contracts with another person (the **contractor**) for the performance by the contractor of work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the employer of workers employed by the contractor.
- (7) The regulations may exclude (either absolutely or subject to limitations or conditions stated in the regulations) specified classes of workers wholly or partially from the application of this Act.
- (8) A regulation under subsection (7) may only be made after consultation with the Advisory Committee.

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- (9) The regulations may, in prescribing work or work of a specified class for the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of *contract of service* in subsection (1)—
- (a) designate a person, or persons of a specified class, as the presumptive employer of a worker who is within the ambit of the relevant prescription;
 - (b) exclude a person who would otherwise be the employer of such a worker from the definition of *employer* in subsection (1).
- (10) For the purposes of this Act—
- (a) *total incapacity* for work is the incapacity for work that is represented by a worker having no current work capacity within the meaning of this Act; and
 - (b) *partial incapacity* for work is the incapacity for work that is represented by a worker having a current work capacity within the meaning of this Act.
- (11) For the purposes of this Act, a person is the legal personal representative of a deceased worker if the person is—
- (a) a person who is entitled at law to administer the estate of the deceased worker; or
 - (b) a person who is authorised by the Tribunal (on application made under this subsection) to act under this Act as a legal personal representative of the deceased worker.
- (11a) For the purposes of this Act, 2 or more workplaces in close proximity may, if the Corporation so determines, be regarded as a single workplace.
- (12) A reference in this Act to suitable employment provided or offered by a worker's employer includes—
- (a) employment in respect of which—
 - (i) the number of hours each day or week that the worker performs work; or
 - (ii) the range of duties the worker performs,is suitably increased in stages (in accordance with a rehabilitation and return to work plan or otherwise); and
 - (b) if the employer does not provide employment involving the performance of work duties—suitable training or vocational re-education provided—
 - (i) by the employer at the workplace or elsewhere; or
 - (ii) by any other person or body under arrangements approved by the employer,but only if the employer pays an appropriate wage or salary to the worker in respect of the time the worker attends the suitable training or vocational re-education.
- (13) A reference in a provision of this Act to a designated form is a reference to a form designated for the purposes of that provision by the Corporation from time to time by notice in the Gazette (and for the purposes of this Act the Corporation may specify information that may be provided in a specified form, not being in the nature of a written or printed form, which will satisfy a requirement as to the provision of information in a designated form).

- (14) A reference in a provision of this Act to a designated manner is a reference to a manner designated for the purposes of that provision by the Corporation from time to time by notice in the Gazette.
- (15) If a monetary sum is followed by the word (*indexed*), the amount is to be adjusted on 1 January of each year by multiplying the stated amount by a proportion obtained by dividing the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter of the immediately preceding year by the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter, 2007 (with the amount so adjusted being rounded up in accordance with the regulations).

4—Average weekly earnings

- (1) Subject to this section, the average weekly earnings of an injured worker is the average weekly amount that the worker earned during the period of 12 months preceding the relevant date in relevant employment.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), relevant employment is constituted by—
 - (a) employment with the employer from whose employment the injury arose; and
 - (b) if the worker was, at the time of the occurrence of the injury, in the employment of 2 or more employers, employment with each such employer.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, any amount paid while a worker was on annual, sick or other leave will be taken to be earnings.
- (4) If during the period of 12 months before the relevant date the worker had changed the circumstances of his or her employment from working casually or seasonally to working in permanent employment (whether on a full-time or part-time basis) and the worker was in that permanent employment on the relevant date, the worker's average weekly earnings may be determined by reference to the average weekly amount that the worker earned during the period of that permanent employment rather than during the period of 12 months preceding the relevant date, unless to do so would disadvantage the worker.
- (5) If a worker voluntarily (otherwise than by reason of an incapacity resulting from a compensable injury)—
 - (a) reduces the normal number of hours worked; or
 - (b) alters the nature of the work performed with the result that a reduction occurs in the worker's weekly earnings,

any period before the reduction or alteration takes effect will be disregarded for the purposes of determining average weekly earnings.

- (6) In addition, if by reason of the shortness of time during which the worker has been in employment, the terms of the worker's employment or for any other reason, it is not possible to arrive at a fair average, the worker's average weekly earnings may be determined by reference to the average weekly amount being earned by other persons in the same employment with the same employer who perform similar work at the same grade as the worker or, if there is no person so employed, by other persons in the same class of employment who perform similar work at the same grade as the worker.

- (7) If a worker is a contractor rather than an employee, the worker's average weekly earnings will be determined by reference to the rate of pay that the worker would have received if the worker had been working as an employee and, if there is an award or industrial agreement applicable to the class and grade of work in which the worker was engaged, the worker's average weekly earnings will be determined by reference to that award or industrial agreement.
- (8) *If—*
- (a) *an employer is a body corporate; and*
 - (b) *the worker is a director as well as an employee of the employer,*
- the worker's average weekly earnings will be determined by reference to the remuneration (calculated on a weekly basis) last reported in a return from the employer to the Corporation under Part 5 Division 6 (unless the Corporation determines that there is good cause not to apply this subsection in the circumstances of the particular case).*
- Note—*
- Subsection (8) had not come into operation at the date of the publication of this version.*
- (9) If because of the gradual onset of a compensable injury it appears that the level of earnings of an injured worker prior to the relevant date were affected by the injury, the average weekly earnings of the worker must be set at an amount that fairly represents the weekly amount that the worker would have been earning if the level of earnings had not been so affected.
- (10) The average weekly earnings of an injured worker who—
- (a) was not a full-time worker immediately before the relevant date; and
 - (b) immediately before the relevant date had been seeking full-time employment; and
 - (c) had been predominantly during the preceding 18 months a full-time worker,
- will be taken to be the average weekly earnings of the worker while employed in full-time employment during the period of 18 months preceding the relevant date.
- (11) If a worker who suffers a permanent incapacity (whether total or partial) is under the age of 21 years, the average weekly earnings of the worker must be determined by applying the rate of pay that would have been payable to the worker had the worker been 21 years old and if a worker who suffers a permanent incapacity (whether total or partial) is an apprentice, the average weekly earnings of the worker must be determined by applying the rate of pay that would have been payable to the worker had the worker completed the apprenticeship (and this determination may have effect (if not before) when it is determined that a worker has a permanent incapacity under a redetermination under section 53).
- (12) For the purposes of determining the average weekly earnings of a worker—
- (a) any component of the worker's earnings attributable to overtime will be disregarded if, at the relevant date, the worker had no reasonable expectation to work overtime within the foreseeable future because of a change in employment arrangements or work practices, or other relevant factors, announced, introduced or occurring on or before the relevant date, but otherwise payments attributable to overtime will be taken into account; and

- (b) to the extent that a worker has worked overtime that is to be taken into account, the component for overtime will be an amount calculated as follows:

$$C = \frac{A}{B}$$

Where

C is the amount of the component

A is the total of the amounts paid or payable to the worker for overtime during the period used to calculate the average weekly earnings of the worker under a preceding subsection (the *relevant period*)

B is the number of weeks in the relevant period during which the worker worked or was on annual, sick or other paid leave.

- (13) For the purposes of determining the average weekly earnings of a worker—
- (a) any amount otherwise payable to the worker that has been the subject of a voluntary salary sacrifice for superannuation purposes by the worker will be taken into account as earnings; and
 - (b) any non-cash benefit of a prescribed class provided to the worker by an employer—
 - (i) will be taken into account if the worker does not retain the benefit of the non-cash benefit (and valued after taking into account any principles specified by this Act or prescribed by the regulations); and
 - (ii) will not be taken into account if the worker retains the benefit of the non-cash benefit.
- (14) Despite a preceding subsection, the following will be disregarded for the purposes of determining the average weekly earnings of a worker:
- (a) any contribution paid or payable by an employer to a superannuation scheme for the benefit of the worker;
 - (b) any prescribed allowances.
- (15) Despite a preceding subsection—
- (a) if an injured worker's remuneration was, at the relevant date, covered by an award or industrial agreement, the worker's average weekly earnings will not be less than the weekly wage to which the worker was then entitled under the award or industrial agreement;
 - (b) if, but for this paragraph, the average weekly earnings of a worker (not being a self-employed worker) would be less than the prescribed amount, the average weekly earnings will be fixed at the prescribed amount;
 - (c) the average weekly earnings of a worker will in no case be fixed at more than twice State average weekly earnings.
- (16) In this section—
- (a) a reference to the relevant date is a reference to the date on which the relevant injury occurs; and

- (b) a reference to State average weekly earnings is a reference to the amount last published before the relevant date by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as an estimate of Average Weekly Earnings for Ordinary Hours of Work for each Full-time Employed Adult Male Unit in this State.

5—Act to bind Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of the State and also, so far as the legislative power of the State extends, in all its other capacities.

6—Territorial application of Act

- (1) This Act applies to a worker's employment if (and only if) that employment is connected with this State.
- (2) The fact that a worker is outside this State when an injury occurs does not prevent an entitlement to compensation arising under this Act in respect of employment that is connected with this State.
- (3) A worker's employment is connected with—
 - (a) the State in which the worker usually works in that employment; or
 - (b) if no State or no one State is identified by paragraph (a), the State in which the worker is usually based for the purposes of that employment; or
 - (c) if no State or no one State is identified by paragraph (a) or (b), the State in which the employer's principal place of business in Australia is located.
- (4) In the case of a worker working on a ship, if no State or no one State is identified by subsection (3), a worker's employment is, while working on a ship, connected with the State in which the ship is registered or (if the ship is registered in more than 1 State) the State in which the ship most recently became registered.
- (5) If no State is identified by subsection (3) or (if applicable) (4), a worker's employment is connected with this State if—
 - (a) a worker is in this State when the injury occurs; and
 - (b) there is no place outside Australia under the legislation of which the worker may be entitled to compensation for the same matter.
- (6) In deciding whether a worker usually works in a State—
 - (a) regard must be had to the worker's work history with the employer over the preceding 12 months and the intentions of the worker and employer; but
 - (b) regard must not be had to any temporary arrangement under which the worker works in a State for a period of not longer than 6 months.
- (7) Subject to subsection (6), in determining whether a worker usually works in a State or is usually based in a State for the purposes of employment, regard must be had to any period during which a worker works in a State or is in a State for the purposes of employment whether or not under the statutory workers compensation scheme of that State the person is regarded as a worker or as working or employed in that State.
- (8) Compensation under this Act does not apply in respect of the employment of a worker on a ship if the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* of the Commonwealth applies to the worker's employment.

- (9) In this section—

ship means any kind of vessel used in navigation by water, however propelled or moved, and includes—

- (a) a barge, lighter, or other floating vessel; and
- (b) an air-cushion vehicle, or other similar craft,

used wholly or primarily in navigation by water;

State includes a Territory and, in a geographical sense, a State's or Territory's relevant adjacent area as described in Schedule 4.

6A—Determination of State with which worker's employment is connected in proceedings under this Act

- (1) If the question of whether this State is connected with a worker's employment arises in proceedings in the Tribunal or a court in relation to a claim for compensation under this Act, the Tribunal or court must—
- (a) determine the State with which the worker's employment is connected in accordance with section 6; and
 - (b) cause that determination to be entered in its records.
- (2) The Tribunal must, in determining a question under subsection (1), be constituted of 1 or more presidential members and if the question arises in proceedings that are not before a presidential member (or presidential members) then the question is to be referred, on an interlocutory basis, to a presidential member of the Tribunal.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if there is a determination that is to be recognised under section 6B.

6B—Recognition of previous determinations

- (1) If a determination of the State with which a worker's employment is connected has been made—
- (a) by the Tribunal or a court under section 6A; or
 - (b) by a designated court under a provision of a law that corresponds with section 6A, or under another provision of a law prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this provision; or
 - (c) by a court of this State or another State in the course of proceedings that are relevant to the application of this Act or a corresponding law, or that relate to a claim for compensation or damages,

the State so determined is to be recognised for the purposes of this Act as the State with which the worker's employment is connected.

- (2) This section does not prevent any appeal relating to any such determination and if the determination is altered on appeal, the altered determination is to be recognised under subsection (1).

- (3) In this section—

designated court means—

- (a) the Supreme Court of a State in which a corresponding law is in force; or

- (b) a court, tribunal or other decision-making body of a State in which a corresponding law is in force that is declared by the regulations to be a designated court for the purposes of this section;

State includes a Territory.

Part 2—The Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Advisory Committee

7—Advisory Committee

- (1) The *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Advisory Committee* is established.
- (2) The Advisory Committee consists of nine members appointed by the Governor of whom—
 - (a) three (who must include an expert in rehabilitation) will be appointed on the Minister's nomination made after consulting with associations representing employers and with associations representing employees (including the UTLC); and
 - (b) three (who must include at least one suitable representative of registered employers and at least one suitable representative of self-insured employers) will be appointed on the Minister's nomination made after consulting with associations representing employers; and
 - (c) three will be appointed on the Minister's nomination made after consultation with associations representing employees, including the UTLC.
- (3) One member of the Committee must be appointed by the Governor to preside at meetings of the Committee.

The member is referred to in this Act as the *presiding member* of the Committee.

The appointment must be made from among the members appointed under subsection (2)(a).

8—Functions of Advisory Committee

- (1) The functions of the Advisory Committee are—
 - (a) to advise the Minister on the formulation and implementation of policies relating to workers rehabilitation and compensation; and
 - (b) to advise the Minister (on its own initiative or at the request of the Minister) on—
 - (i) proposals to make amendments to this Act, or to make regulations under this Act; and
 - (ii) other legislative proposals that may affect the operation of this Act; and
 - (c) to investigate work-related injury and disease; and
 - (d) to report to the Minister (on its own initiative or at the request of the Minister) on any other matter relating to workers rehabilitation or compensation; and
 - (e) to carry out other functions assigned to the Advisory Committee by the Minister.
- (2) The Advisory Committee may conduct public meetings and discussions and may, with the approval of the Minister, conduct inquiries, on questions arising before the Advisory Committee.

- (3) The Advisory Committee may on its own initiative, and must at the direction of the Minister, consult and co-operate with the Corporation, other government authorities at a State or national level, representatives of industrial associations and other persons or bodies.
- (4) The Advisory Committee may, with the approval of the Minister, establish subcommittees to assist the Committee.
- (5) A subcommittee may, but need not, consist of, or include, members of the Advisory Committee.

9—Terms and conditions of office

- (1) A member of the Advisory Committee will be appointed on conditions, and for a term (not exceeding three years), determined by the Governor and, on the expiration of a term of appointment, is eligible for re-appointment.
- (2) The Governor may remove a member from office for—
 - (a) breach of, or non-compliance with, a condition of appointment; or
 - (b) mental or physical incapacity to carry out duties of office satisfactorily; or
 - (c) neglect of duty; or
 - (d) dishonourable conduct.
- (3) The office of a member becomes vacant if the member—
 - (a) dies; or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed; or
 - (c) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister; or
 - (e) is removed from office by the Governor under subsection (2).
- (4) On the office of a member of the Advisory Committee becoming vacant, a person must be appointed, in accordance with this Act, to the vacant office.

10—Allowances and expenses

- (1) A member of the Advisory Committee is entitled to fees, allowances and expenses approved by the Governor.
- (2) The fees, allowances and expenses are payable out of the Compensation Fund.

11—Proceedings etc of the Advisory Committee

- (1) Meetings of the Advisory Committee must be held at times and places appointed by the Committee, but there must be at least six meetings per year.
- (2) Six members of the Advisory Committee constitute a quorum of the Committee.
- (3) The presiding member of the Advisory Committee will, if present at a meeting of the Committee, preside at the meeting and, in the absence of the presiding member, a member chosen by the members present will preside.
- (4) A decision carried by a majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of the Advisory Committee is a decision of the Committee.

- (5) Each member present at a meeting of the Advisory Committee is entitled to one vote on a matter arising for decision by the Committee, and, if the votes are equal, the person presiding at the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- (6) The Advisory Committee must ensure that accurate minutes are kept of its proceedings.
- (7) The Advisory Committee may open its proceedings to the public unless the proceedings relate to commercially sensitive matters or to matters of a private confidential nature.
- (8) Subject to this Act, the proceedings of the Advisory Committee will be conducted as the Committee determines.

12—Confidentiality

A member of the Advisory Committee who, as a member of the Committee, acquires information that—

- (a) the member knows to be of a commercially sensitive nature, or of a private confidential nature; or
- (b) the Committee classifies as confidential information,

must not divulge the information without the approval of the Committee.

Maximum penalty: \$1 000.

13—Conflict of interest under Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act

A member of the Advisory Committee will not be taken to have a direct or indirect interest in a matter for the purposes of the *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995* by reason only of the fact that the member has an interest in a matter that is shared in common with employers generally or employees generally, or a substantial section of employers or employees.

Part 3—Rehabilitation and accident prevention programmes

Division 1—Rehabilitation

26—Rehabilitation programmes

- (1) The Corporation shall establish or approve rehabilitation programmes with the object of ensuring that workers suffering from compensable injuries—
 - (a) achieve the best practicable levels of physical and mental recovery; and
 - (b) are, where possible, restored to the workforce and the community.
- (2) A rehabilitation programme may be established by the Corporation in relation to—
 - (a) a particular worker;
 - (b) workers of a particular class;
 - (c) workers suffering from injuries of a particular class.
- (3) For the purposes, or in the course, of a rehabilitation programme the Corporation may—
 - (a) provide for the physical, mental or vocational assessment of workers;
 - (b) provide advisory services to workers, members of the families of workers, employers and others;
 - (c) assist workers in seeking, obtaining or retaining employment;
 - (d) assist in the training or retraining of workers;
 - (e) assist workers to find appropriate accommodation;
 - (f) provide for the necessary and reasonable costs (including costs of travel, accommodation and child care) incurred by workers in order to participate in rehabilitation programmes;
 - (g) provide equipment, facilities and services to assist workers to cope with their injuries at home or in the workplace;
 - (h) provide assistance to persons who may be in a position to help workers to overcome or cope with their injuries;
 - (i) disseminate information that relates to work related injuries;
 - (j) conduct, participate in or subsidise research into any aspect of rehabilitation;
 - (k) encourage and support the work of organisations that provide assistance to workers suffering from compensable injuries;
 - (l) do anything else that may assist in the rehabilitation of workers.
- (4) The Corporation may admit an injured worker to a rehabilitation programme notwithstanding that it has not been finally established that the worker's injury is compensable.

27—Clinics and other facilities

- (1) In the exercise of its powers under this Division, the Corporation should seek to utilise rehabilitation facilities and services provided by the employer of an injured worker.
- (2) In the exercise of its powers under this Division, the Corporation should give encouragement and assistance to the establishment and provision of rehabilitation facilities and services in the private sector.
- (3) The Corporation may—
 - (a) enter into arrangements with any government agency or other body under which medical services or rehabilitation facilities and services will be provided for injured workers; and
 - (b) with the approval of the Minister, establish clinics and other facilities for the assessment, treatment or rehabilitation of injured workers; and
 - (c) establish and maintain a register of persons and organisations that are, in the opinion of the Corporation, properly qualified and equipped to provide rehabilitation services.

28—Rehabilitation advisers

- (1) The Corporation shall appoint such rehabilitation advisers as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) A rehabilitation adviser—
 - (a) shall assist in devising and co-ordinating rehabilitation programmes for injured workers; and
 - (b) shall be responsible to the Corporation for monitoring the progress of injured workers who are involved in rehabilitation programmes; and
 - (c) may, subject to monetary limitations set by the Corporation, expend money of the Corporation in obtaining for an injured worker services and equipment that may assist towards rehabilitation; and
 - (d) shall consult with employers with a view to expediting the return to work of injured workers.
- (3) A statement made by or to a rehabilitation adviser about a worker who is participating in a rehabilitation program must not be disclosed in proceedings under this Act unless—
 - (a) the rehabilitation adviser and the worker consent to the disclosure; or
 - (b) the statement is relevant to an allegation of fraud or dishonesty in criminal proceedings against the worker.

28A—Rehabilitation and return to work plans

- (1) The Corporation may establish a rehabilitation and return to work plan for a worker who is incapacitated for work by a compensable injury.
- (2) If a worker—
 - (a) is receiving compensation by way of income maintenance; and

- (b) is (or is likely to be) incapacitated for work by a compensable injury for more than 13 weeks (but has some prospect of returning to work),
- the Corporation must prepare a rehabilitation and return to work plan for the worker.
- (3) In preparing the plan, the Corporation—
- (a) must consult with the worker and the employer out of whose employment the injury arose; and
 - (ab) must consult with the relevant rehabilitation and return to work co-ordinator under section 28D (if appointed); and
 - (b) should if practicable—
 - (i) review medical records relevant to the worker's condition; or
 - (ii) consult with any medical expert who is treating the worker for the compensable injury.
- (4) A rehabilitation and return to work plan may impose obligations on the worker and on the employer.
- (5) The Corporation must give the worker and the employer a copy of the rehabilitation and return to work plan.
- (6) The plan is binding on the worker and the employer.

28B—Review of plan

- (1) A worker or employer may apply for review of—
- (a) a decision to establish or not to establish a rehabilitation and return to work plan; or
 - (b) a provision of a rehabilitation and return to work plan,
- on the ground that the decision or the provision is unreasonable.
- (2) On review of a rehabilitation and return to work plan (or in consequent appellate proceedings), the plan may be modified to the extent necessary to ensure that the plan does not impose unreasonable obligations on the worker or the employer.
- (3) Proceedings on a review under this section (or consequent appellate proceedings) do not suspend obligations imposed by a rehabilitation and return to work plan.

28C—Rehabilitation standards and requirements

- (1) Rehabilitation programs, and rehabilitation and return to work plans, must comply with standards and requirements imposed by regulation.
- (2) Before the publication of regulations imposing standards and requirements for rehabilitation programs or rehabilitation and return to work plans, the Corporation must consult on the proposed regulations with—
- (a) professional associations representing the providers of rehabilitation services of the relevant kinds; and
 - (b) the Self-Insurers Association of South Australia Incorporated and associations representing self-managed employers; and

- (c) associations representing employers (including the South Australian Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry); and
- (d) associations representing employees (including the United Trades and Labor Council).

28D—Rehabilitation and return to work co-ordinators

- (1) Subject to this section, an employer must appoint a rehabilitation and return to work co-ordinator (referred to in this section as a *co-ordinator*).
- (2) A co-ordinator—
 - (a) must be an employee of the employer; and
 - (b) must be based in South Australia.
- (3) The employer must appoint the co-ordinator—
 - (a) within 6 months after the requirement to be registered under Part 5 first arises (disregarding any exemption that may be available under that Part); or
 - (b) within a later period approved by the Corporation.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (4) A co-ordinator has the following functions:
 - (a) to assist workers suffering from compensable injuries, where prudent and practicable, to remain at or return to work as soon as possible after the occurrence of the injury;
 - (b) to assist with liaising with the Corporation in the preparation and implementation of a rehabilitation and return to work plan for an injured worker;
 - (c) to liaise with any persons involved in the rehabilitation of, or the provision of medical services to, workers;
 - (d) to monitor the progress of an injured worker's capacity to return to work;
 - (e) to take steps to, as far as practicable, prevent the occurrence of a secondary injury when a worker returns to work;
 - (f) to perform other functions prescribed by the regulations.
- (5) An employer must—
 - (a) provide such facilities and assistance as are reasonably necessary to enable a co-ordinator to perform his or her functions under this section; and
 - (b) comply with any training or operational guidelines published by the Corporation from time to time for the purposes of this section.
- (6) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a co-ordinator under this section, the employer must make a new appointment to the office within the prescribed period.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (7) The regulations may exempt an employer, or employers of a prescribed class, from a requirement under this section.

Division 2—Injury prevention programmes

29—Prevention programmes

The Corporation may assist employers to establish or maintain programmes that are designed to prevent or reduce the incidence of compensable injuries.

Part 4—Compensation

Division 1—Conditions under which injury is compensable

30—Compensability of injuries

- (1) Subject to this Act, an injury is compensable if it arises from employment.
- (2) Subject to this section, an injury arises from employment if—
 - (a) in the case of an injury that is not a secondary injury or a disease—it arises out of or in the course of employment; or
 - (b) in the case of an injury that is a secondary injury or a disease—
 - (i) the injury arises out of employment; or
 - (ii) the injury arises in the course of employment and the employment contributed to the injury.
- (3) A worker's employment includes—
 - (a) attendance at the worker's place of employment on a working day but before the day's work begins in order to prepare, or be ready, for work; and
 - (b) attendance at the worker's place of employment during an authorised break from work; and
 - (c) attendance at the worker's place of employment but after work ends for the day while the worker is preparing to leave, or in the process of leaving, the place; and
 - (d) attendance at an educational institution under the terms of an apprenticeship or other legal obligation, or at the employer's request or with the employer's approval; and
 - (e) attendance at a place to receive a medical service, to obtain a medical report or certificate (or to be examined for the purpose), to participate in a rehabilitation program or for the purposes of a rehabilitation and return to work plan, or to apply for, or receive, compensation for a compensable injury.
- (4) However, an injury does not arise from employment if it arises out of, or in the course of, the worker's involvement in a social or sporting activity, except where the activity forms part of the worker's employment or is undertaken at the direction or request of the employer.
- (5) An injury that arises out of, or in the course of, a journey arises from employment only if—
 - (a) the journey is undertaken in the course of carrying out duties of employment; or
 - (b) the journey is between—
 - (i) the worker's place of residence and place of employment; or
 - (ii) the worker's place of residence or place of employment and—

- (A) an educational institution the worker attends under the terms of an apprenticeship or other legal obligation, or at the employer's request or with the employer's approval; or
- (B) a place the worker attends to receive a medical service, to obtain a medical report or certificate (or to be examined for that purpose), to participate in a rehabilitation program, or to apply for, or receive, compensation for a compensable injury,

and there is a real and substantial connection between the employment and the accident out of which the injury arises.

- (6) However, the fact that a worker has an accident in the course of a journey to or from work does not in itself establish a sufficient connection between the accident and the employment for the purposes of subsection (5)(b).
- (7) The journey between places mentioned in subsection (5)(b) must be a journey by a reasonably direct route but may include an interruption or deviation if it is not, in the circumstances of the case, substantial, and does not materially increase the risk of injury to the worker.

30A—Psychiatric injuries

An injury consisting of an illness or disorder of the mind is compensable if and only if—

- (a) the employment was a substantial cause of the injury; and
- (b) the injury did not arise wholly or predominantly from—
 - (i) reasonable action taken in a reasonable manner by the employer to transfer, demote, discipline, counsel, retrench or dismiss the worker; or
 - (ii) a decision of the employer, based on reasonable grounds, not to award or provide a promotion, transfer, or benefit in connection with the worker's employment; or
 - (iii) reasonable administrative action taken in a reasonable manner by the employer in connection with the worker's employment; or
 - (iv) reasonable action taken in a reasonable manner under this Act affecting the worker.

30B—Effect of misconduct etc

- (1) A worker who is acting in connection with, and for the purposes of, the employer's trade or business is presumed to be acting in the course of employment despite the fact that—
 - (a) the worker is acting in contravention of a statutory or other regulation applicable to the employment; or
 - (b) the worker is acting without, or in contravention of, instructions from the employer.

- (2) However—
- (a) a worker will not be presumed to be acting in the course of employment if the worker is guilty of misconduct or acts in contravention of instructions from the employer during the course of an attendance under section 30(3); and
 - (b) an injury is not compensable if it is established on the balance of probabilities that the injury is wholly or predominantly attributable to—
 - (i) serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the worker; or
 - (ii) the influence of alcohol or a drug voluntarily consumed by the worker (other than a drug lawfully obtained and consumed in a reasonable quantity by the worker).
- (3) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply in a case of death or permanent total incapacity for work and subsection (2)(b) does not apply in a case of death or serious and permanent injury.

31—Evidentiary provision

- (1) An injury is not compensable unless it is established on the balance of probabilities that it arises from employment.
- (2) However, if a worker suffers an injury of a kind referred to in the first column of Schedule 2 and has been employed in work of a type referred to in the second column of Schedule 2 opposite the injury, the worker's injury is presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have arisen from that employment.
- (3) A regulation made on the recommendation, or with the approval, of the Corporation or the Advisory Committee may extend the operation of subsection (2) to injuries and types of work prescribed in the regulation.
- (4) Where a worker retires or is retired from employment on account of age or ill-health and the worker makes a claim for noise induced hearing loss after the expiration of two years from the date of the retirement, subsection (2) does not apply in relation to that claim.
- (5) Where—
 - (a) a worker's injury consists of the aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, deterioration or recurrence of a pre-existing coronary heart disease; and
 - (b) the injury arises in the course of employment,it will be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the employment contributed to the injury.

Division 2—Compensation for medical expenses etc

32—Compensation for medical expenses

- (1) Subject to this section, a worker is entitled to be compensated for costs of a kind described in subsection (2) reasonably incurred by the worker in consequences of having suffered a compensable injury—
 - (a) in accordance with a scale published by the Minister under this section; or

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Part 4—Compensation

Division 2—Compensation for medical expenses etc

- (b) if the relevant service is not covered by a scale under this section—to the extent of a reasonable amount for the provision of the service.
- (2) The costs referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:
- (a) the cost of medical services;
 - (b) the cost of hospitalisation and all associated medical, surgical and nursing services;
 - (c) the cost of approved rehabilitation;
 - (d) the cost of travelling, or being transported, to and from any place for the purpose of receiving medical services, hospitalisation or approved rehabilitation (but not where the worker travels in a private vehicle);
 - (e) where it is necessary for the worker to be accommodated away from home for the purpose of receiving medical services or approved rehabilitation—the cost of such accommodation (but not exceeding limits prescribed by regulation);
 - (f) the cost of attendance by a registered or enrolled nurse, or by some other person approved by the Corporation or of a class approved by the Corporation, where the injury is such that the worker must have nursing or personal attendance;
 - (g) the cost of the provision, maintenance, replacement or repair of therapeutic appliances;
 - (h) the cost of medicines and other material purchased on the prescription or recommendation of a medical expert;
 - (i) any other costs (or classes of costs) authorised by the Corporation.
- (3) Compensation in respect of costs to which this section applies may be paid—
- (a) to the worker; or
 - (b) directly to the person to whom the worker is liable for those costs.
- (4) Where a worker has been charged more than the amount that the worker is entitled to claim for the provision of a service in respect of which compensation is payable under this section, the Corporation may reduce the charge by the amount of the excess.
- (4a) A decision of the Corporation under subsection (4) is not reviewable.
- (5) Where—
- (a) services of a kind to which this section applies were provided to a worker in relation to a compensable injury; and
 - (b) the Corporation considers that the services were, in the circumstances of the case, inappropriate or unnecessary,
- the Corporation may disallow charges for the services.
- (6) Where the Corporation disallows or reduces a charge under this section—
- (a) it must give to the provider of the service a notice setting out—
 - (i) the basis of the Corporation's decision to disallow or reduce the charge; and

-
- (ii) where the charge has been disallowed under subsection (5) the provider's right to have the decision reviewed under this Act; and
- (b) the worker is not liable to the provider for the disallowed charge, or for more than the reduced charge, (as the case requires) and, if the worker has in fact paid an amount for which he or she is not liable, the Corporation will reimburse the worker for that amount and may recover it from the provider as a debt.
- (7) Where a worker travels in a private vehicle to or from any place for the purpose of receiving medical services, hospitalisation or approved rehabilitation, and the travel is reasonably necessary in the circumstances of the case, the worker is entitled to a travel allowance at rates fixed by a scale published by the Minister under this section.
- (8) A reference in this section to approved rehabilitation is a reference to rehabilitation programmes or services provided by a person who has an agreement with the Corporation for the provision of those programmes or services.
- (9) If a treatment protocol for an injury of a particular kind has been published by the Minister under this section, costs of medical services for treatment of an injury of the relevant kind (and related hospitalisation and nursing services) are only compensable where—
- (a) the services are provided in accordance with the protocol; or
- (b) the provider of the services establishes, to the Corporation's satisfaction, that services outside the terms of the protocol are justified in the circumstances of the particular case.
- (10) The amount of compensation for a service covered by a scale of charges published by the Minister under this section must be in accordance with the scale.
- (11) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, on the recommendation of the Corporation, publish—
- (a) scales of charges for the purposes of this section (ensuring as far as practicable that the scales comprehensively cover the various kinds of services to which this section applies);
- (b) treatment protocols for treatment of injuries of particular kinds.
- (12) Subject to subsection (12a), a scale of charges published under this section must be based on the average charge to private patients for the relevant service (but the amount fixed for the service must not exceed the amount recommended by the relevant professional association).
- (12a) A scale of charges for services provided by a public hospital may be based on government charges for the relevant service.
- (13) Before the Corporation makes a recommendation to the Minister about the publishing of a scale of charges, or a treatment protocol, the Corporation must consult with—
- (a) professional associations representing the providers of medical services of the relevant kind; and
- (b) the Self-Insurers Association of South Australia Incorporated and associations representing self-managed employers; and

- (c) associations representing employers (including the South Australian Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry); and
 - (d) associations representing employees (including the United Trades and Labor Council).
- (14) A person who provides a service for an injured worker, knowing the worker to be entitled to compensation for the service under this section, must not charge for the service an amount exceeding the amount allowed under a scale of charges published under this section.
- Maximum penalty: \$1 000.

32A—Special provisions for payment of medical expenses after initial notification of injury

- (1) A worker may, by application made to the Corporation in the designated manner and the designated form, apply to the Corporation for the payment of costs within the ambit of section 32 before the determination of a claim under Division 8.
- (2) The Corporation may, in connection with an application under subsection (1), require a worker to provide information specified by the Corporation.
- (3) The Corporation may, on application under subsection (1), determine that it is reasonable to accept provisional liability for the payment of compensation under section 32 and make a payment under this section.
- (4) The maximum amount payable under this section with respect to a particular injury is \$5 000 (indexed).
- (5) The acceptance of provisional liability under this section does not constitute an admission of liability under this Act or independently of this Act.
- (6) A payment under this section with respect to a particular cost discharges any liability that the Corporation may have with respect to that cost under section 32.
- (7) The Corporation may determine not to make a payment under this section despite the fact that the Corporation has previously made 1 or more payments with respect to the same injury under this section.
- (8) Subject to subsection (9), if the Corporation makes 1 or more payments under this section and it is subsequently determined that the worker was not entitled to compensation under this Act, the Corporation may, subject to and in accordance with the regulations—
 - (a) recover the amount or amounts paid as a debt; or
 - (b) set the amount off against a right to payment of compensation under this Act.
- (9) A right of recovery or set off under subsection (8) only arises if the worker has acted dishonestly in making an application or providing information for the purposes of this or any other section of this Act.
- (10) The following decisions are not reviewable:
 - (a) a decision to accept or not to accept liability under this section;
 - (b) a decision to make or not to make a payment under this section;
 - (c) a decision to exercise or not to exercise a right of recovery under this section.

33—Transportation for initial treatment

- (1) Where—
 - (a) a worker is injured at the worker's place of employment during the course of employment; and
 - (b) the injury is such as to require immediate medical treatment,the employer shall, at the employer's own expense, provide the worker with immediate transportation to a hospital or medical expert for initial treatment.
- (2) If an employer fails to provide transportation in accordance with subsection (1), the cost may be recovered by the Corporation from the employer as a debt due to the Corporation.
- (3) An amount recovered by the Corporation under subsection (2) shall, if the worker incurred costs in consequence of the employer's failure to provide transportation, be paid to the worker.
- (4) If the cost of transportation provided by an employer (other than a self-insured employer) to a worker in accordance with subsection (1) exceeds an amount prescribed by the regulations, the employer is, on application to the Corporation in a manner and form approved by the Corporation, entitled to recover the excess from the Corporation.
- (5) An amount prescribed by regulation under subsection (4) may, if the regulations so provide, be indexed so as to provide annual adjustments according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Division 3—Compensation for property damage

34—Compensation for property damage

- (1) Where a worker suffers a compensable injury and, in consequence of the trauma out of which the injury arose, damage occurs to any therapeutic appliances, clothes, personal effects or tools of trade of the worker, the worker is, subject to limitations prescribed by regulation, entitled to be compensated for the full amount of the damage.
- (2) An entitlement under subsection (1) does not extend to compensation for damage to a motor vehicle.
- (3) An amount prescribed by regulation under subsection (1) may, if the regulations so provide, be indexed so as to provide annual adjustments according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Division 4—Compensation by way of income maintenance

35—Preliminary

- (1) Subject to this Act, where a worker suffers a compensable injury that results in incapacity for work, the worker is entitled to weekly payments in respect of that injury in accordance with this Division.
- (2) Weekly payments are not payable under this Division in respect of a period of incapacity for work falling after the date on which the worker reaches retirement age.

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- (3) However, if a worker who is within 2 years of retirement age or above retirement age becomes incapacitated for work while still in employment, weekly payments are payable for a period of incapacity falling within 2 years after the commencement of the incapacity.
- (4) A worker is not entitled under this Division to receive, in respect of 2 or more injuries, weekly payments in excess of the worker's notional weekly earnings.
- (5) If a liability to make weekly payments is redeemed, the worker is taken, for the purposes of this Division, to be receiving the weekly payments that would have been payable if there had been no redemption.
- (6) Subject to subsection (7) (and any other relevant provision of this Act) a reference in this Division to a worker making *every reasonable effort to return to work in suitable employment* includes any reasonable period during which—
 - (a) the worker is waiting for a response to a request for suitable employment made by the worker and received by the employer; and
 - (b) if the employer's response is that suitable employment may or will be provided at some time, the worker is waiting for suitable employment to commence; and
 - (c) if the employer's response is that suitable employment cannot be provided at some time, the worker is waiting for a response to requests for suitable employment from other employers; and
 - (d) the worker is waiting for the commencement of a rehabilitation and return to work plan, after approval has been given.
- (7) A worker must not be treated as making *every reasonable effort to return to work in suitable employment* for the purposes of this Division if the worker—
 - (a) has refused to have an assessment made of the worker's employment prospects; or
 - (b) has refused or failed to take all reasonably necessary steps to obtain suitable employment; or
 - (c) has refused or failed to accept an offer of suitable employment from any person; or
 - (d) has refused or failed to participate in a rehabilitation program or a rehabilitation and return to work plan.
- (8) In this Division—
 - (a) *first entitlement period* means an aggregate period not exceeding 13 weeks (whether consecutive or not) in respect of which a worker has an incapacity for work and is entitled to the payment of compensation under this Act on the account of that incapacity;
 - (b) *second entitlement period* means an aggregate period not exceeding 13 weeks (whether consecutive or not) commencing after the end of the first entitlement period, in respect of which a worker has an incapacity for work and is entitled to the payment of compensation under this Act on account of that incapacity;

- (c) ***third entitlement period*** means an aggregate period not exceeding 104 weeks (whether consecutive or not), commencing after the end of the second entitlement period, in respect of which a worker has an incapacity for work and is entitled to the payment of compensation under this Act on the account of that incapacity;
- (d) ***retirement age*** means—
- (i) if there is a normal retirement age for workers in employment of the kind from which the worker's injury arose—that age of retirement; or
 - (ii) the age of 65 years,
- whichever is the lesser;
- (e) a reference to weekly earnings, or current weekly earnings, is a reference to weekly earnings exclusive of prescribed allowances.

35A—Weekly payments over designated periods

- (1) Subject to this Act, a worker is, in respect of a particular compensable injury, entitled to weekly payments while incapacitated for work during the first entitlement period as follows:
- (a) for any period when the worker has no current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to the worker's notional weekly earnings;
 - (b) for any period when the worker has a current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to the difference between the worker's notional weekly earnings and the worker's designated weekly earnings.
- (2) Subject to this Act, a worker is, in respect of a particular compensable injury, entitled to weekly payments while incapacitated for work during the second entitlement period as follows:
- (a) for any period when the worker has no current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to 90% of the worker's notional weekly earnings;
 - (b) for any period when the worker has a current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to 90% of the difference between the worker's notional weekly earnings and the worker's designated weekly earnings.
- (3) Subject to this Act, a worker is, in respect of a particular compensable injury, entitled to weekly payments while incapacitated for work during the third entitlement period as follows:
- (a) for any period when the worker has no current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to 80% of the worker's notional weekly earnings;
 - (b) for any period when the worker has a current work capacity—the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to 80% of the difference between the worker's notional weekly earnings and the worker's designated weekly earnings.

(4) For the purposes of this section, but subject to subsection (5), the *designated weekly earnings* of a worker will be taken to be—

- (a) the current weekly earnings of the worker in employment or self-employment; or
- (b) the weekly earnings that the Corporation determines that the worker could earn from time to time (including, but not limited to, the amount of any current weekly earnings) in employment, whether in the worker's employment previous to the relevant injury or in suitable employment, that the Corporation determines the worker is capable of performing despite the injury,

whichever is the greater, but not to include a prescribed benefit under subsection (6).

(5) Subsection (4)(b) will not apply to a worker who has a current work capacity during any period or periods during which the worker is incapacitated for work and in which either of the following circumstances apply:

- (a) the employer has failed to provide the worker with suitable employment and the worker is making every reasonable effort to return to work in suitable employment;
- (b) the worker is participating in a rehabilitation and return to work plan which reasonably prevents the worker from returning to employment.

(6) The following are *prescribed benefits* for the purposes of subsection (4):

- (a) any amount paid to the worker by the Corporation or a self-insured employer in respect of an employment program provided or arranged by the Corporation or self-insured employer for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) any of the following received by the worker from an employer:
 - (i) any payment, allowance or benefit related to annual or other leave;
 - (ii) any payment, allowance or benefit paid or conferred by the employer on the worker's retirement;
 - (iii) any payment, allowance or benefit paid or conferred under a superannuation or pension scheme;
 - (iv) any payment, allowance or benefit paid or conferred on the retrenchment, or in relation to the redundancy, of the worker;
- (c) any other payment, allowance or benefit of a prescribed kind.

35B—Weekly payments after expiry of designated periods—no work capacity

(1) Subject to section 35C (and to the other provisions of this Act), a worker's entitlement to weekly payments under this Division ceases at the end of the third entitlement period under section 35A (unless brought to an end before this time) unless the worker is assessed by the Corporation as—

- (a) having no current work capacity; and
- (b) likely to continue indefinitely to have no current work capacity.

- (2) If a worker qualifies under an assessment under subsection (1), the worker is entitled to weekly payments while incapacitated for work in respect of a particular injury equal to 80% of the worker's notional weekly earnings as though the third entitlement period were continuing.
- (3) A review of the assessment of a worker under this section may be conducted by the Corporation at any time and must be conducted as often as may be reasonably necessary, being at least once in every 2 years.
- (4) In connection with the operation of subsection (1), a worker who, immediately before the end of a third entitlement period, is in receipt of weekly payments under paragraph (a) of section 35A(3) is entitled to continue to receive weekly payments at the rate prescribed by that paragraph unless or until the Corporation has assessed whether the worker falls within the category of a worker who may be considered as—
 - (a) having no current work capacity; and
 - (b) likely to continue indefinitely to have no current work capacity.
- (5) An assessment under subsection (4) may be made before or after the end of the third entitlement period.
- (6) Despite section 35A, the Corporation must not discontinue weekly payments to a worker who is subject to the operation of subsection (4) until it has given the worker at least 13 weeks notice in writing of the proposed discontinuance (and the requirements of section 36 will not apply with respect to this notice).
- (7) A notice under subsection (6) must not be given unless or until the assessment envisaged by subsection (4) has been undertaken.
- (8) Subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7) do not apply if the Corporation discontinues the worker's weekly payments under section 36 or suspends such payments under another provision of this Act.
- (9) The Corporation may, on the basis of a review under subsection (3), discontinue weekly payments under this section if satisfied that the worker has a current work capacity.

35C—Weekly payments after expiry of designated periods—current work capacity

- (1) Subject to this Act, a worker who is, or has been, entitled to weekly payments under section 35A(3)(b) or 35B, may apply to the Corporation in accordance with this section for a determination that the worker's entitlement to weekly payments under this Division does not cease at the end of the third entitlement period under section 35A or at the expiry of an entitlement under section 35B (as the case may be).
- (2) The Corporation may determine that the worker's entitlement to weekly payments under this Division does not cease as contemplated by subsection (1) if the Corporation is satisfied that the worker is in employment and that because of the compensable injury, the worker is, and is likely to continue indefinitely to be, incapable of undertaking further or additional employment or work which would increase the worker's current weekly earnings.

- (3) The Corporation—
- (a) must within 90 days of receiving an application under subsection (1), make or refuse to make a determination under subsection (2) and advise the worker in writing of its decision (unless the Corporation requires an extension of time because of the operation of paragraph (b)); and
 - (b) must not refuse to make a determination under subsection (2) on the ground that the Corporation is not satisfied under the requirements of that subsection unless—
 - (i) the Corporation has referred the medical question whether, because of the injury, the worker is, and is likely to continue indefinitely to be, incapable of undertaking further or additional employment or work, and if not so incapable, what further or additional employment or work the worker is capable of undertaking, for the opinion of a Medical Panel under Part 6C; and
 - (ii) the opinion of the Medical Panel is that the worker is not so incapable and specifies what further or additional employment or work the worker is capable of undertaking.
- (4) If the Corporation makes a determination under subsection (2), subject to this Division, the worker is entitled to weekly payments equal to 80% of the difference between the worker's notional weekly earnings and the worker's current weekly earnings.
- (5) The entitlement to weekly payments under subsection (4) continues until—
- (a) the Corporation ceases to be satisfied as to the matters specified in subsection (2); or
 - (b) the worker otherwise ceases to be entitled to weekly payments (including by virtue of the operation of section 36).

36—Discontinuance of weekly payments

- (1) Subject to this Act, weekly payments to a worker who has suffered a compensable injury must not be discontinued unless—
- (a) the worker consents to the discontinuance of weekly payments; or
 - (b) the Corporation is satisfied, on the basis of a certificate of a recognised medical expert, that the worker has ceased to be incapacitated for work by the compensable injury; or
 - (c) the worker has returned to work; or
 - (d) the worker has obtained work as an employee, or as a self-employed contractor, that is providing remuneration equal to or above the worker's notional weekly earnings; or
 - (e) the worker is dismissed from employment for serious and wilful misconduct; or
 - (f) the worker breaches the obligation of mutuality; or
 - (g) the worker is, without the Corporation's consent—
 - (i) resident outside the State; or

- (ii) absent from the State for more than two months in any continuous period of 12 months; or
 - (h) the worker's entitlement to weekly payments ceases because of the passage of time; or
 - (i) the worker's entitlement to weekly payments ceases because of the occurrence of some other event or the making of some other decision or determination that, under another provision of this Act, brings the entitlement to weekly payments to an end or the discontinuance of weekly payments is otherwise authorised or required under another provision of this Act.
- (1a) A worker breaches the *obligation of mutuality* if—
- (a) the Corporation has, by written notice to the worker, required the worker to submit to an examination by a recognised medical expert nominated by the Corporation and the worker fails to comply with the requirement within the time allowed in the notice or obstructs the examination; or
 - (b) the Corporation has, by written notice to the worker, required the worker to submit to the Corporation a certificate from a recognised medical expert certifying that the compensable injury continues, and the worker fails to comply with the requirement within the time allowed in the notice; or
 - (c) the worker refuses or fails to submit to proper medical treatment for the worker's condition; or
 - (d) the worker refuses or fails to participate in a rehabilitation program under this Act or participates in a way that frustrates the objectives of the program; or
 - (e) the worker fails to comply with an obligation under a rehabilitation and return to work plan under this Act; or
 - (f) the worker refuses or fails—
 - (i) to undertake work that the worker has been offered and is capable of performing; or
 - (ii) to take reasonable steps to find or obtain suitable employment, or having obtained suitable employment, unreasonably discontinues the employment; or
 - (fa) the worker refuses or fails to participate in assessments of the worker's capacity, rehabilitation progress or future employment prospects (including by failing to attend); or
 - (g) the worker does anything else that is, apart from this subsection, recognised as a breach of the obligation of mutuality.
- (1b) However, a worker does not breach the obligation of mutuality—
- (a) by reasonably refusing surgery or the administration of a drug; or
 - (b) where there is a difference of medical opinion about the appropriate treatment for the worker's condition, or the possibility of choice between a number of reasonable forms of treatment—by choosing one form of treatment in preference to another.

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- (2) Subject to this Act, weekly payments to a worker who has suffered a compensable injury shall not be reduced unless—
- (a) the worker consents to the reduction of weekly payments; or
 - (b) the Corporation is satisfied, on the basis of a certificate of a recognised medical expert, that there has been a reduction in the extent the worker is incapacitated for work by the compensable injury; or
 - (ba) the reduction is necessary to correct an arithmetical or clerical error; or
 - (bb) where the weekly payments include a component for overtime—the Corporation is satisfied that if the worker had continued in the work in which he or she was last employed before becoming incapacitated, he or she would not have continued to work overtime or the pattern of overtime would have changed so that the amount of overtime would have diminished; or
 - (c) the worker has recommenced work as an employee or as a self-employed contractor, or the worker has had an increase in remuneration as an employee or a self-employed contractor; or
 - (d) the worker's entitlement to weekly payments reduces because of the passage of time; or
 - (e) the worker's entitlement to weekly payments reduces because of the occurrence of some other event or the making of some other decision or determination that, under another provision of this Act, is expressed to result in a reduction to an entitlement to weekly payments or the reduction of weekly payments is otherwise authorised or required under another provision of this Act.
- (3) Where the Corporation decides to discontinue or reduce weekly payments in pursuance of this section, the Corporation must give notice in writing to the worker containing such information as the regulations may require as to the reasons for the Corporation's decision and informing the worker of the worker's right to have the decision reviewed.
- (3a) The notice must be given at least the prescribed number of days before the decision is to take effect in any of the following cases:
- (a) where a decision to discontinue weekly payments is made, without the consent of the worker, on the ground that—
 - (i) the Corporation is satisfied that the worker has ceased to be incapacitated for work by the compensable injury (although the worker has not returned to work); or
 - (ii) the worker has failed to submit to an examination by a recognised medical expert or to provide a medical certificate as required by the Corporation; or
 - (iii) the worker has been dismissed from employment for serious and wilful misconduct; or
 - (iv) the worker has breached the obligation of mutuality; or
 - (b) where a decision to reduce weekly payments is made, without the consent of the worker, on the ground that—

- (i) the Corporation is satisfied that there has been a reduction in the extent the worker is incapacitated for work by the compensable injury; or
 - (ii) the Corporation is satisfied, in the case of a worker whose weekly payments include a component for overtime, that the worker would not have continued to work overtime or the pattern of overtime would have changed so that the amount of overtime would have diminished; or
- (ba) where a decision to reduce weekly payments is made on account of the end of the first entitlement period or the second entitlement period under section 35A; or
 - (bb) where a decision to discontinue weekly payments is made on account of the end of the third entitlement period under section 35A; or
 - (bc) where a decision to discontinue weekly payments is made on account of—
 - (i) a review by the Corporation under section 35B(3); or
 - (ii) a decision of the Corporation under section 35C(5)(a); or
 - (c) where a decision to discontinue or reduce weekly payments is made under section 38,

and in any other case the notice must be given as soon as practicable after the decision is made (but not necessarily before it takes effect).

- (3b) For the purposes of subsection (3a), the prescribed number of days is—
 - (a) if the worker has been receiving weekly payments under this Division (or Division 7A) for a period that is less than 52 weeks, or for 2 or more periods that aggregate less than 52 weeks—14 days;
 - (b) in any other case—28 days.
- (4) Subject to complying with subsection (3a), a discontinuance or reduction of weekly payments under this section takes effect in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's notice under subsection (3).
- (5) The effect of a decision to discontinue or reduce weekly payments is not affected by the worker lodging a notice of dispute under Part 6A.
- (5a) If a dispute is resolved in favour of the worker at the reconsideration, conciliation or judicial determination stage, or on an appeal, the worker is entitled to be paid—
 - (a) in the case of a reconsideration—the total amount that, under the terms of the reconsideration, should have been paid to the worker between the date that the disputed decision took effect and the date that the decision, as varied under the reconsideration, takes effect (less any amount paid to the worker under subsection (15));
 - (b) in the case of a resolution at the conciliation stage—any amount payable under the terms of the relevant settlement;

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- (c) in the case of a judicial determination or determination or on appeal—the amount that, under the terms of the determination or according to the outcome of the appeal, would have constituted the worker's entitlements under this Act had the weekly payments not been discontinued or reduced (as the case may be), taking into account any amount paid to the worker under a preceding paragraph, under subsection (15), or under another provision of this Act, and subject to the specific terms of any determination or order made as a result of the judicial determination or appeal (as the case may be).
- (5b) An amount paid under subsection (5a) will be taken to be an amount in arrears under section 47 (with interest payable subject to the operation of section 47(2)).
- (5c) If a dispute is ultimately resolved in favour of the Corporation and the worker has been paid an amount in excess of the amount of the worker's lawful entitlements to weekly benefits on account of the operation of subsection (5a)(c) or (15), the Corporation may, at the Corporation's discretion (but subject to the regulations)—
 - (a) recover the amount of the excess (together with any interest on that amount paid by the Corporation) from the worker as a debt; or
 - (b) set off the amount recoverable under paragraph (a) against liabilities of the Corporation to make payments to the worker under this Act.
- (6) If the Corporation makes a weekly payment to a worker on the assumption that the worker is incapacitated for work but the worker has in fact returned to work, the Corporation may, subject to the regulations, recover the amount of the payment as a debt.
- (7) If the Corporation overpays a worker by way of weekly payments in consequence of—
 - (a) an arithmetical or clerical error; or
 - (b) an assumption, subsequently found to be incorrect, that a particular pattern of overtime would have continued if the worker had continued in the work in which he or she was last employed before becoming incapacitated,the Corporation may, subject to and in accordance with the regulations, recover the amount overpaid as a debt.
- (8) An employer who believes that reasonable grounds exist for the discontinuance or reduction of weekly payments under this section to a worker employed by, or formerly employed by, the employer may, in a manner determined by the Corporation, request the Corporation to review the circumstances of the case and to discontinue or reduce the weekly payments.
- (9) The Corporation must carry out the review as soon as practicable after receipt of the request unless the request is, in the Corporation's opinion, unreasonable.
- (10) If the Corporation declines to carry out a review in pursuance of a request under subsection (8), or it appears that there has been undue delay in carrying out the review, the Tribunal may, on application by the employer, direct the Corporation to carry out the review, or give such directions as appear reasonable in the circumstances to expedite the review (as the case may require).
- (11) The Corporation must comply, or take steps to ensure compliance, with such a direction.

- (12) On completing the review, the Corporation must give the employer notice in writing—
- (a) of the Corporation's decision on the review, and the reasons for its decision; and
 - (b) of the employer's right to have the Corporation's decision reviewed.
- (13) This section does not apply in relation to the discontinuance of payments pursuant to Division 4A.
- (14) In connection with the operation of subsection (1) (and to avoid doubt), a worker is required—
- (a) to take reasonable steps to attend any appointment reasonably required for the purposes of this Division; and
 - (b) to take reasonable steps to comply with any requirement reasonably required under a rehabilitation program or a rehabilitation and return to work plan,
- (and a failure to comply with these requirements constitutes a ground for the discontinuance of payments under this section).
- (15) Despite subsections (4) and (5), if—
- (a) a worker who has—
 - (i) received a notice of discontinuance of weekly payments under this section; and
 - (ii) lodged a notice of dispute under Part 6A,applies to the WorkCover Ombudsman for a review of the decision to discontinue weekly payments; and
 - (b) on the application for review it appears to the WorkCover Ombudsman that it was not reasonably open to the Corporation to decide to discontinue the payments having regard to the circumstances of the case,
- the WorkCover Ombudsman may suspend the operation of the decision to discontinue weekly payments.
- (16) Weekly payments reinstated under subsection (15) will continue until—
- (a) the notice of dispute is withdrawn; or
 - (b) the matter is resolved on reconsideration by the Corporation or at conciliation (or otherwise between the parties); or
 - (c) the Tribunal—
 - (i) determines the matter in the exercise of its judicial function; or
 - (ii) pending its determination of the matter—orders that the worker should no longer have the benefit of the weekly payments due to some unreasonable act, omission or delay on the part of the worker in connection with the proceedings.
- (17) In connection with the operation of subsection (15)—
- (a) the WorkCover Ombudsman should seek to consider an application for review under subsection (15)(a) as expeditiously as is reasonably practicable; and

- (b) the WorkCover Ombudsman has an absolute discretion as to whether or not the worker or the Corporation will be heard on the review; and
- (c) a decision of the WorkCover Ombudsman on a review is not subject to appeal or review under this or any other Act or law.

37—Adjustments due to change from original arrangements

- (1) The Corporation may, on its own initiative or at the request of the worker, review the calculation of the average weekly earnings of a worker (and therefore the notional weekly earnings of a worker) for the purpose of making an adjustment due to—
 - (a) a change in a component of the worker's remuneration used to determine average weekly earnings (including a component constituted by a non-cash benefit); or
 - (b) a change in the equipment or facilities provided or made available to the worker (if relevant to average weekly earnings).
- (2) A request by a worker must be made in a designated manner and a designated form.
- (3) Before the Corporation begins a review under this section, the Corporation must give the worker notice, in a designated form—
 - (a) informing the worker of the proposed review; and
 - (b) inviting the worker to make written representations to the Corporation on the subject of the review within a reasonable time specified in the notice.
- (4) If the Corporation finds on a review under this section that there has been a change that warrants an adjustment contemplated by subsection (1), the Corporation may make the relevant adjustment.
- (5) An adjustment under this section—
 - (a) will take effect as an adjustment to the worker's notional weekly earnings (and may therefore increase or reduce weekly payments under this Division); and
 - (b) operates from a date determined by the Corporation (which may be an antecedent date but not a date that is before the date of the change on which the adjustment is based and not so as to result in a retrospective reduction in weekly payments).
- (6) For the purposes of a review under this section, the Corporation may, by notice in writing to the worker to whom the review relates, require the worker to furnish any information that the Corporation determines to be relevant to the review.
- (7) If a worker fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (6) within the time allowed in the notice, the Corporation may suspend weekly payments to the worker.
- (8) On completing the review, the Corporation must give notice, in a designated form, setting out the Corporation's decision on the review, and the rights of review that exist in respect of the decision to—
 - (a) the worker; and
 - (b) the employer from whose employment the compensable injury arose.

38—Review of weekly payments

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Corporation may on its own initiative and shall if requested by a worker or an employer review the amount of the weekly payments made to a worker who has suffered a compensable injury.
- (1a) If a period of incapacity continues for more than one year, the Corporation must conduct a review under this section in the second year of incapacity and in each subsequent year of the incapacity.
- (1b) A request by a worker or employer must be made in a designated manner and a designated form.
- (2) The Corporation is not required to comply with a request for a review under subsection (1) if the request is made within three months from the completion of an earlier review.
- (3) Before the Corporation begins a review under this section, the Corporation must give the worker notice, in a designated form—
 - (a) informing the worker of the proposed review; and
 - (b) inviting the worker to make written representation to the Corporation on the subject of the review within a reasonable time specified in the notice.
- (4) If the Corporation finds on a review under this section that the worker's entitlement to weekly payments has ceased, or has increased or decreased, the Corporation must adjust or discontinue the weekly payments to reflect that finding.

Example—

For example, if the Corporation finds on the review that there has been a change in the extent of the worker's incapacity with a consequent change in the amount the worker is earning or could earn in suitable employment, the Corporation must adjust the weekly payments to reflect the change in entitlement.

- (5) For the purposes of a review under this section, the Corporation may, by notice in writing to a worker, who is receiving weekly payments—
 - (a) require the worker to submit to an examination by a recognised medical expert nominated by the Corporation; or
 - (b) require the worker to furnish evidence of the worker's earnings.
- (6) If a worker fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (5) within the time allowed in the notice, the Corporation may suspend weekly payments to the worker.
- (7) On completing the review, the Corporation must give notice, in a designated form, setting out the Corporation's decision on the review, and the rights of review that exist in respect of the decision, to—
 - (a) the worker; and
 - (b) the employer from whose employment the compensable injury arose.

39—Economic adjustments to weekly payments

- (1) Where a worker to whom weekly payments are payable is incapacitated for work or appears likely to be incapacitated for work for more than one year, the Corporation shall, during the course of each year of incapacity, review the weekly payments for the purpose of making an adjustment to the amount of those payments under this section.

- (1a) Before the Corporation begins a review under this section, the Corporation must give the worker notice, in a designated form—
 - (a) informing the worker of the proposed review; and
 - (b) inviting the worker to make written representations to the Corporation on the subject of the review within a reasonable time specified in the notice.
- (2) An adjustment under this section—
 - (a) must be based on—
 - (i) changes in the rates of remuneration payable to workers generally or to workers engaged in the kind of employment from which the worker's injury arose; or
 - (ii) if the worker applies, in a designated manner and a designated form, for the adjustment to be made on the basis of changes in rates of remuneration prescribed by an award or enterprise agreement payable to a group of workers of which the worker was a member at the time of the occurrence of the injury—changes in those rates of remuneration; and
 - (b) operates—
 - (i) in the case of an adjustment under paragraph (a)(i)—from the end of the year of incapacity in which the review is made;
 - (ii) in the case of an adjustment under paragraph (a)(ii)—from the Corporation's decision on the application, back-dated to the date of the relevant changes in rates of remuneration.
- (3) Where the Corporation makes an adjustment to weekly payments in pursuance of this section, the Corporation shall give notice in writing, in a designated form, to the worker—
 - (a) containing such information as the regulations may require as to the grounds on which the adjustment is being made; and
 - (b) informing the worker of the worker's rights to have the Corporation's decision reviewed.

40—Weekly payments and leave entitlements

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), neither the liability to make weekly payments to a worker in respect of a period of incapacity nor the amount of such weekly payments is affected by a payment, allowance or benefit for annual leave or long service leave to which the worker is entitled in respect of that period.
- (2) Where a worker is absent from employment in consequence of a compensable injury, the period of absence shall for the purposes of computing the worker's entitlement to annual leave or sick leave under any Act, award or industrial agreement, be counted as a period of service in the worker's employment.
- (3) Where a worker has received weekly payments in respect of total incapacity for work over a period of 52 weeks or more, the liability of the employer to grant annual leave to the worker in respect of a year of employment that coincides with, or ends during the course of, that period shall be deemed to have been satisfied.

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- (4) Subsection (3) does not affect the obligation of an employer to make a payment in the nature of an annual leave loading.
- (5) Where—
- (a) the entitlement of a worker to annual leave, or payment in lieu of annual leave, is governed by a law of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory of the Commonwealth (not being this State); and
 - (b) the worker is absent from employment in consequence of a compensable injury; and
 - (c) the period of absence is not taken into account as service for the purpose of calculating the worker's entitlement to annual leave or payment in lieu of annual leave,
- the worker is entitled by way of compensation to the monetary value of the annual leave that would have accrued if the worker had not been absent from employment.
- (6) Any compensation payable under subsection (5) shall be paid when the annual leave, or the payment in lieu of annual leave, would (assuming that the worker had not been absent from employment) have been granted or made.

41—Absence of worker from Australia

- (1) Where a worker who has suffered a compensable injury and who is receiving weekly payments is to be absent from Australia for a period in excess of 28 days, the worker shall, at least 28 days before leaving Australia, give the Corporation prescribed details of the proposed absence.
- (2) Where the Corporation is of the opinion that the absence may impair the prospects of the worker's rehabilitation, it may, after giving the worker at least 14 days notice, in a designated form, of its intention to do so, suspend or reduce the weekly payments to the worker.
- (3) The Corporation may suspend weekly payments that are being made to a worker who is absent from Australia—
- (a) if the Corporation cannot obtain, to its satisfaction, information relating to—
 - (i) the whereabouts of the worker;
 - (ii) the continuance of the worker's injury or incapacity for work;
 - (iii) the earning capacity of the worker; or
 - (b) if there is, in the opinion of the Corporation, some other proper reason justifying suspension of the weekly payments.
- (4) If an injured worker leaves Australia without giving the notice required under subsection (1), the Corporation may suspend weekly payments to the worker.

Division 4A—Redemption

42—Redemption of liabilities

- (1) Any of the following liabilities may, by agreement between the worker and the Corporation, be redeemed by a capital payment to the worker—
- (a) a liability to make weekly payments;

- (b) a liability to pay compensation under section 32.
- (2) An agreement for the redemption of a liability under this section cannot be made unless—
- (a) the worker has received competent professional advice about the consequences of redemption; and
 - (b) the worker has received competent financial advice about the investment or use of money to be received on redemption; and
 - (c) the Corporation has consulted with the employer out of whose employment the injury arose and has considered any representations made by the employer; and
 - (d) a recognised medical expert has certified that the extent of the worker's incapacity resulting from the compensable injury can be determined with a reasonable degree of confidence; and
 - (e) 1 (or more) of the following requirements are satisfied in the case of a proposed redemption under subsection (1)(a):
 - (i) the rate of weekly payments to be redeemed does not exceed \$30 (indexed);
 - (ii) the worker has attained the age of 55 years and the Corporation has determined that the worker has no current work capacity;
 - (iii) the Tribunal (constituted of a presidential member) has determined, on the basis of a joint application made to the Tribunal by the worker and the Corporation in contemplation of an agreement being entered into under this section, that the continuation of weekly payments is contrary to the best interests of the worker from a psychological and social perspective.
- (3) The amount of the redemption payment is to be fixed by the agreement.
- (4) If the Corporation notifies a worker in writing that it is prepared to enter into negotiations for the redemption of a liability by agreement under this section, the Corporation is liable to indemnify the worker for reasonable costs of obtaining the advice required under this section up to a limit prescribed by regulation.
- (5) If agreement is not reached within 3 months after redemption is first proposed (by the worker or the Corporation), either party may apply to the Tribunal for reference of the matter to a conciliation conference.
- (6) The Tribunal will then appoint a conciliator, and a conciliation conference will be held, in accordance with the rules of the Tribunal.
- (7) At the conciliation conference, each party must disclose information in the party's possession that may be relevant to the failure to reach agreement (including representation made by an employer about the redemption proposal).
- (8) The conciliator must make every practicable attempt to help the parties to settle their differences by agreement.
- (9) However, if agreement is not reached, a party cannot be compelled to agree to redemption of the liability.

- (10) The Corporation may accredit professional and financial advisers for the purpose of giving advice under this section (but a worker is not required to obtain the necessary advice from an accredited adviser).
- (11) However, the Corporation incurs no liability for advice given by an accredited professional or financial adviser.

Division 5—Compensation for non-economic loss

43—Lump sum compensation

- (1) Subject to this Act, if a worker suffers a compensable injury resulting in permanent impairment as assessed in accordance with section 43A, the worker is entitled (in addition to any entitlement apart from this section) to compensation for non-economic loss by way of a lump sum.
- (2) Subject to this section, the lump sum will be an amount that represents a portion of the prescribed sum calculated in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (2) must provide for compensation that at least satisfies the requirements of Schedule 3 taking into account the assessment of whole of person impairment under this Division.
- (4) An entitlement does not arise under this section if the worker's degree of permanent impairment is less than 5%.
- (5) An entitlement does not arise under this section in relation to a psychiatric impairment.
- (6) If a worker suffers 2 or more compensable injuries arising from the same trauma—
 - (a) the injuries may together be treated as 1 injury to the extent set out in the WorkCover Guidelines (and assessed together using any combination or other principle set out in the WorkCover Guidelines); and
 - (b) the worker is not entitled to receive compensation by way of lump sum under subsection (2) in respect of those injuries in excess of the prescribed sum.
- (7) If—
 - (a) a compensable injury consists of the aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, deterioration or recurrence of a prior compensable injury; and
 - (b) compensation by way of lump sum has been previously paid under this section, or a corresponding previous enactment,there will be a reduction of the lump sum payable under this section in respect of the injury by the amount of the previous payment unless such a reduction is incorporated into the provisions of the WorkCover Guidelines.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, the *prescribed sum* is—
 - (a) unless a regulation has been made under paragraph (b)—\$400 000 (indexed); or
 - (b) a greater amount prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this definition.

- (9) In connection with the operation of subsection (8)—
- (a) the amount to be applied with respect to a particular injury is the amount applying under that subsection at the time of the occurrence of that injury; and
 - (b) an amount prescribed by regulation under paragraph (b) of that subsection must be indexed so as to provide annual adjustments according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.
- (10) For the purposes of this section, any degree of impairment will be assessed in accordance with section 43A (and the WorkCover Guidelines).
- (11) Compensation is not payable under this section after the death of the worker concerned.
- (12) In this section—
- WorkCover Guidelines** means the guidelines published under section 43A.

43A—Assessment of impairment

- (1) This section sets out a scheme for assessing the degree of impairment that applies to a compensable injury that results in permanent impairment.
- (2) An assessment—
- (a) must be made in accordance with the WorkCover Guidelines; and
 - (b) must be made by a legally qualified medical practitioner who holds a current accreditation issued by the Corporation for the purposes of this section.
- (3) The Minister will publish guidelines (the "WorkCover Guidelines") for the purposes of section 43 and this section.
- (4) The guidelines under subsection (3)—
- (a) must be published in the Gazette; and
 - (b) may adopt or incorporate 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
 - (c) must incorporate a methodology that arrives at an assessment of the degree of impairment of the whole person; and
 - (d) may specify procedures to be followed in connection with an assessment for the purposes of this Division; and
 - (e) may have effect on a day specified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette; and
 - (f) may be amended or substituted by the Minister from time to time.
- (5) The Minister must, before publishing or amending the WorkCover Guidelines, consult with—
- (a) the Australian Medical Association (South Australia) Incorporated; and
 - (b) any other prescribed body.
- (6) The Corporation will establish an accreditation scheme for the purposes of subsection (2)(b).

- (7) The accreditation scheme—
- (a) may provide for a term or period of accreditation, and for the suspension or cancellation of accreditation on specified grounds; and
 - (b) may specify terms or conditions of accreditation; and
 - (c) may be amended or substituted by the Corporation from time to time.
- (8) An assessment of the degree of impairment resulting from an injury for the purposes of this Division must—
- (a) be made after the injury has stabilised; and
 - (b) subject to subsection (9), be based on the worker's current impairment as at the date of assessment, including any changes in the signs and symptoms following any medical or surgical treatment undergone by the worker in respect of the injury.
- (9) An assessment must take into account the following principles:
- (a) if a worker presents for assessment in relation to injuries which occurred on different dates, the impairments are to be assessed chronologically by date of injury;
 - (b) impairments from unrelated injuries or causes are to be disregarded in making an assessment;
 - (c) assessments are to comply with any other requirements specified by the WorkCover Guidelines or prescribed by the regulations.
- (10) An amendment or substitution in relation to the WorkCover Guidelines under subsection (4)(d) will only apply in respect of an injury occurring on or after the date the amendment or substitution takes effect.
- (11) A number determined under the WorkCover Guidelines with respect to a value of a person's degree of impairment may be rounded up or down according to any principle set out in the WorkCover Guidelines.

43B—No disadvantage—compensation table

- (1) If—
- (a) a worker suffers a compensable injury that gives rise to an entitlement to compensation under sections 43 and 43A; and
 - (b) the compensable injury is a loss mentioned in the table in Schedule 3A; and
 - (c) the amount of compensation payable under sections 43 and 43A in respect of that injury is less than the amount applying under the table in Schedule 3A in respect of that injury,

then the worker is entitled to compensation equal to the amount applying under the table (and, if relevant, subsection (2)) instead of the compensation payable under sections 43 and 43A.

- (2) If a worker suffers 2 or more injuries mentioned in the table in Schedule 3A arising from the same trauma, the worker is not entitled in any case to receive compensation under this section in excess of \$254 100 (indexed) (despite the operation of subsection (1) and the table).

- (3) Compensation is not payable under this section after the death of the worker concerned.

Division 6—Compensation payable on death

44—Compensation payable on death—weekly payments

- (1) Subject to this Act, where a worker dies as a result of a compensable injury, compensation in the form of weekly payments is payable as follows:
- (a) a dependent spouse or domestic partner is entitled to weekly payments equal to—
- (i) in the case of total dependency—50%;
 - (ii) in the case of partial dependency—such lesser percentage as may be fixed by the Corporation having regard to the extent of the dependency,
- of the amount of the notional weekly earnings of the deceased worker;
- (b) a dependent child (being an orphaned child) is entitled to weekly payments equal to—
- (i) in the case of total dependency—25%;
 - (ii) in the case of partial dependency—such lesser percentage as may be fixed by the Corporation having regard to the extent of the dependency,
- of the amount of the notional weekly earnings of the deceased worker;
- (d) a dependent child (not being an orphaned child) is entitled to weekly payments equal to—
- (i) in the case of total dependency—12½ per cent;
 - (ii) in the case of partial dependency—such lesser percentage as may be fixed by the Corporation having regard to the extent of the dependency,
- of the amount of the notional weekly earnings of the deceased worker;
- (e) a dependent relative (not being a spouse, domestic partner or child) is entitled to such compensation by way of weekly payments as may be determined by the Corporation having regard to—
- (i) the extent of the relative's dependency on the deceased worker;
 - (ii) the earning capacity of the relative;
 - (iii) the relative's means;
 - (iv) the extent of any other benefits provided under this Act in respect of the worker's death.

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- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1), where a worker and the worker's spouse or domestic partner jointly contributed to the support of a dependent child immediately before the occurrence of the compensable injury that resulted in the worker's death, any contribution to the support of the child from the worker's spouse or domestic partner shall be disregarded in determining whether the child is a dependant and, if so, the extent of the child's dependency.
- (5) Where—
- (a) a worker dies leaving a spouse or domestic partner and a dependent child; and
 - (b) the spouse or domestic partner subsequently dies,
- the child (if still eligible to receive weekly payments under this section) shall then be entitled to receive weekly payments under subsection (1)(b) as an orphaned child.
- (6) Compensation is payable, if the Corporation so decides, to a spouse or domestic partner or child of a deceased worker who, although not dependent on the worker at the time of the worker's death, suffers a change of circumstances that may, if the worker had survived, have resulted in the spouse or domestic partner or child becoming dependent on the worker.
- (7) Weekly payments shall not be made to a dependent child under this section unless—
- (a) the child is under the age of 18 years; or
 - (b) the child is a full-time student at an educational institution approved by the Corporation for the purposes of this paragraph and is under the age of 26 years; or
 - (c) the child is, by reason of physical or mental injury, incapable of earning a living.
- (8) Weekly payments shall not be paid under this section beyond the date at which such payments would, assuming that the worker had survived but had been permanently incapacitated for work, have ceased to be payable to the worker.
- (9) Where weekly payments payable under this section would but for this subsection exceed in aggregate the amount of the weekly payments to which the worker would have been entitled in the event of total and permanent incapacity, the weekly payments shall be proportionately reduced so as not to exceed that amount.
- (10) Where a person who is entitled to a payment under this section is under the age of 18 years, the payment may, if the Corporation so determines, be made wholly or in part to a guardian or trustee for the benefit of that person.
- (11) Subject to subsection (12), where the child of a deceased worker who is entitled to weekly payments under this section is under the age of 18 years and is in the care of a person other than a dependent spouse or domestic partner of the worker, that person shall, if the Corporation so determines, be entitled to a supplementary allowance to assist in the care of the child until—
- (a) the child attains the age of 18 years; or
 - (b) the person ceases to have the care of the child,
- whichever first occurs.

- (12) Where a child is by reason of a physical or mental injury, incapable of earning a living, the Corporation may pay a supplementary allowance under subsection (11) during the period of incapacity even though the child has attained the age of 18 years.
- (13) Where the worker had received compensation under Division 4B, a person is not eligible for weekly payments under this section to the extent (if any) that those payments would coincide with a period in respect of which the compensation under Division 4B was paid but otherwise weekly payments are payable under this section as if compensation had not been paid under that Division.
- (14) A liability to make weekly payments under this section may, on application by the person entitled to the weekly payments, be commuted to a liability to make a capital payment that is actuarially equivalent to the weekly payments.
- (15) However, the liability may only be commuted if the actuarial equivalent of the weekly payments does not exceed the prescribed sum (within the meaning of section 43).
- (16) The Corporation has (subject to this section) an absolute discretion to commute or not to commute a liability under this section, and the Corporation's decision to make or not to make commutation is not reviewable (but a decision on the amount of a commutation is reviewable).
- (17) If the Corporation decides to make a commutation and makes an offer under this section, the Corporation cannot, without the agreement of the applicant, subsequently revoke its decision to make the commutation.
- (18) In calculating the actuarial equivalent of weekly payments, the principles (and any discount, decrement or inflation rate) prescribed by regulation must be applied.
- (19) A commutation discharges the Corporation's liability to make weekly payments to which the commutation relates.

45—Review of weekly payments

- (1) The Corporation may on its own initiative and shall if requested by an employer or the person to whom weekly payments are payable, review the amount of weekly payments payable to any person under this Division.
- (2) A request for a review of the amount of weekly payments payable under this Division may not be made within 6 months from the completion of an earlier review.
- (3) The amount of the weekly payments payable under this Division shall be reviewed at least once in each year.
- (4) On a review under this section the Corporation shall make any necessary adjustments to the amount of weekly payments—
 - (a) to reflect changes in the income or earning capacity of the person to whom the weekly payments are payable and any other relevant changes in the circumstances of that person; and
 - (b) where the review is an annual review conducted in pursuance of subsection (3)—to reflect changes in the average minimum award rates since payments were commenced under this Division or an adjustment was last made under this section (as may be appropriate).

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- (5) For the purposes of a review under this section, the Corporation may, by notice in writing to a person who is receiving weekly payments under this Division, require that person to produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Corporation of—
- (a) income;
 - (b) earning capacity;
 - (c) any other circumstances that are relevant to the payment, or the amount, of weekly benefits.
- (6) If a person fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (5) within the time allowed in the notice, the Corporation may suspend weekly payments to that person.
- (7) Where the Corporation proposes the reduction of weekly payments to a person on a review under this section the Corporation shall, at least 21 days before the proposal is to take effect, give notice in writing to the person—
- (a) containing such information as the regulations may require as to the grounds on which weekly payments are to be reduced; and
 - (b) informing the person of the person's rights to have the Corporation's decision reviewed.

45A—Compensation payable on death—lump sums

- (1) In this section—

child means a person who—

- (a) is under the age of 18 years; or
- (b) is a full-time student at an educational institution approved by the Corporation for the purposes of this paragraph and is under the age of 26 years; or
- (c) is, by reason of physical or mental injury, incapable of earning a living;

dependent child means a child, including an orphaned child, totally, mainly or partially dependent on the worker's earnings;

dependent partner means a spouse or domestic partner totally or mainly dependent on the worker's earnings;

partially dependent partner means a spouse or domestic partner who is to any extent dependent on the worker's earnings;

prescribed sum means the prescribed sum under section 43 (as at the time of the occurrence of the compensable injury that resulted in the death of the relevant worker and less any amount paid to the relevant worker under section 43).

- (2) For the purposes of this section, in determining whether a spouse or domestic partner was wholly or mainly dependent on a worker's earnings at the time of death of the worker or other relevant time, no regard will be had to any money which the spouse or domestic partner had earned or was earning by his or her own personal exertion or to any savings arising from any such earnings.

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Part 4—Compensation

Division 6—Compensation payable on death

- (3) For the purposes of this section, if a worker and the worker's spouse or domestic partner jointly contributed to the support of a dependent child immediately before the occurrence of the compensable injury that resulted in the worker's death, any contribution to the support of the child from the worker's spouse or domestic partner will be disregarded in determining whether the child is a dependant and, if so, the extent of the child's dependency.
- (4) Subject to this Act, if a worker dies as a result of a compensable injury, compensation in the form of a lump sum is payable in accordance with this section.
- (5) If the worker leaves a dependent partner, or dependent partners, and no dependent child, the amount of compensation is an amount equal to the prescribed sum payable to the dependent partner or, if there is more than 1, in equal shares to the dependent partners.
- (6) If the worker leaves no dependent partner and no dependent children other than an orphan child or orphan children, the amount of compensation is an amount equal to the prescribed sum payable to that orphan child or, if there are 2 or more, in equal shares for those children.
- (7) If the worker leaves a dependent partner, or dependent partners, and 1, and only 1, dependent child, the amount of compensation is—
 - (a) an amount equal to 90% of the prescribed sum payable to the dependent partner or, if more than 1, in equal shares to the dependent partners; and
 - (b) an amount equal to 10% of the prescribed sum payable to the dependent child.
- (8) If the worker leaves a dependent partner, or dependent partners, and more than 1 and not more than 5 dependent children, the amount of compensation is an amount equal to the prescribed sum payable in the following shares:
 - (a) an amount equal to 5% of the prescribed sum payable to each dependent child;
 - (b) the balance to the dependent partner or, if more than 1, in equal shares to the dependent partners.
- (9) If the worker leaves a dependent partner, or dependent partners, and more than 5 dependent children, the amount of compensation is an amount equal to the prescribed sum payable in the following shares:
 - (a) an amount equal to 75% of the prescribed sum payable to the dependent partner or, if more than 1, in equal shares to the dependent partners;
 - (b) an amount equal to 25% of the prescribed sum payable to the dependent children in equal shares.
- (10) If the worker does not leave a dependent partner but leaves a dependent child or dependent children (not taking into account an orphan child or orphan children), that dependent child is, or if more than 1, each of those dependent children are, entitled to the amount of compensation being such share of a sum not exceeding the prescribed sum that the Corporation considers is reasonable and appropriate to the loss to the dependent child or, if more than 1 dependent child, to those dependent children.
- (11) If the worker leaves—
 - (a) a partially dependent partner or partially dependent partners; and

- (b) a dependent partner or dependent partners or a dependent child or dependent children or any combination thereof,

each of those dependents is entitled to the amount of compensation being such share of a sum not exceeding the prescribed sum that the Corporation considers is reasonable and appropriate to the loss to that dependent.

- (11a) If the worker leaves a partially dependent partner or partially dependent partners and no dependent partner and no dependent child, the partially dependent partner, or each of the partially dependent partners, is entitled to the amount of compensation being such share of a sum not exceeding the prescribed sum that the Corporation considers is reasonable and appropriate to the loss of that dependent.
- (12) If the worker does not leave any dependent partner, dependent child or partially dependent partner but leaves any other person who is to any extent dependent on the worker's earnings, the Corporation may, if it considers it to be justified in the circumstances, pay compensation of a sum not exceeding the prescribed sum that the Corporation considers is reasonable and appropriate to the loss to that person (and if the Corporation decides to make a payment of compensation to more than 1 person under this subsection then the sums paid must not in total exceed the prescribed sum).
- (13) If the worker, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the compensable injury, leaves no dependent partner, dependent child or partially dependent partner but, immediately before the injury, was contributing to the maintenance of the home of the members of his or her family, the members of his or her family are taken to be dependents of the worker partly dependent on the worker's earnings.
- (14) If a person who is entitled to a payment under this section is under the age of 18 years, the payment may, if the Corporation so determines, be made wholly or in part to a guardian or trustee for the benefit of that person.
- (15) A claimant is entitled to interest at the prescribed rate on an amount of compensation payable under this section in respect of the period beginning on the date the claim for compensation was lodged in accordance with this Act and ending on the date of the payment.
- (16) Compensation is payable, if the Corporation so decides, to a spouse or domestic partner or child of a deceased worker who, although not dependent on the worker at the time of the worker's death, suffers a change of circumstances that may, if the worker had survived, have resulted in the spouse or domestic partner or child becoming dependent on the worker.

45B—Funeral benefit

- (1) If a worker dies as a result of a compensable injury, a funeral benefit is payable equal to—
- (a) the actual cost of the worker's funeral; or
 - (b) the prescribed amount,
- whichever is the lesser.
- (2) A funeral benefit payable under subsection (1) will be paid—
- (a) to the person who conducted the funeral; or

- (b) to a person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the funeral expenses of the deceased worker.
- (3) An amount prescribed by regulation under subsection (1) may, if the regulations so provide, be indexed so as to provide annual adjustments according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

45C—Counselling services

- (1) If a worker dies as a result of a compensable injury, a family member is entitled to be compensated for the cost of approved counselling services to assist the family member to deal with issues associated with the death.
- (2) Compensation in respect of costs under this section may be paid—
 - (a) to the family member; or
 - (b) directly to the person to whom the family member is liable for those costs.
- (3) Compensation under this section—
 - (a) will be payable in accordance with scales determined or approved by the Minister and published in the Gazette; and
 - (b) will be subject, in any particular case, to a maximum entitlement prescribed by the regulations.
- (4) A reference in this section to approved counselling services is a reference to counselling services of a kind, or provided by a person, approved by the Corporation for the purposes of this section.
- (5) In this section—

family member means a spouse, domestic partner, parent, sibling or child of the worker or of the worker's spouse or domestic partner.

Division 7—Liability to pay compensation

46—Incidence of liability

- (1) Subject to this section, the Corporation is liable for the compensation that is payable under this Act on account of the occurrence of a compensable injury.
- (2) Where a compensable injury arises from employment by a self-insured employer, the self-insured employer is liable to make all payments of compensation to which any person becomes entitled in consequence of the occurrence of that compensable injury.
- (3) Subject to this section, where a worker is, as a result of a compensable injury, wholly or partially incapacitated for work and is in employment when the incapacity arises, the worker's employer is liable to pay compensation by way of income maintenance—
 - (a) if the period of incapacity is two weeks or less—for the whole period of the incapacity; or
 - (b) if the period of the incapacity is more than two weeks—for the first two weeks of the period of incapacity.

- (4) If separate periods of incapacity commence during the course of the same calendar year (whether attributable to the same injury or not), an employer is not liable to pay compensation under subsection (3) for those periods of incapacity in excess of an amount equal to twice the worker's average weekly earnings.
- (5) Where a worker is, at the commencement of a period of incapacity, in the employment of two or more employers, they are liable to pay the compensation referred to in subsection (3) in proportions determined by agreement between them or, in default of agreement, by the Corporation.
- (6) An employer who is liable to pay compensation to a worker under subsection (3) shall make the payment—
 - (a) if the claim for compensation is not disputed—within 14 days after the date of the claim; or
 - (b) if the claim for compensation is disputed—forthwith after the dispute is determined.
- (6a) Where an employer (not being a self-insured employer) pays compensation under subsection (3) in respect of an unrepresentative injury, the employer may recover the amount of the payment from the Corporation.
- (7) Where an employer pays compensation under subsection (3) in respect of an injury that did not arise from employment by that employer, that employer may recover the amount of the payment from the Corporation, and the Corporation may, in turn, recover that amount—
 - (a) from the employer from whose employment the injury arose; or
 - (b) if it appears that the worker was not entitled to that compensation—from the worker.
- (8) Where the Corporation pays compensation by way of income maintenance to a worker who was not in employment when the incapacity for work arose, the Corporation may recover any amount that would, if the worker had been in employment, have been payable under subsection (3) by the employer from whose employment the worker's injury arose.
- (8a) The regulations may exempt prescribed classes of employers from the operation of subsection (3) (and in that case the Corporation will undertake any liability of those employers that would otherwise have arisen under that subsection).
- (8b) The Corporation will also undertake any liability of an employer under subsection (3) in respect of a particular injury if the Corporation is satisfied that the employer has complied with the employer's responsibilities under section 52(5) within 5 days after receipt of the relevant claim (and if an employer pays compensation despite the operation of this subsection, the employer may recover the amount of the payment from the Corporation up to the amount of compensation payable to the worker under this Act in respect of the relevant period).
- (9) No compensation by way of income maintenance is payable to an injured self-employed worker whose injury arises from self-employment in respect of the first week of incapacity for work.

47—Augmentation of weekly payment in consequence of delay

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), where—
 - (a) a weekly payment, or part of a weekly payment, is not paid as and when required to be paid under this Act; or
 - (b) the making of a weekly payment is delayed pending resolution of a dispute under this Act,any amount in arrears shall be increased by interest at the prescribed rate.
- (2) No interest is payable under this section if the delay is attributable to some fault on the part of the worker.

48—Payments by Corporation on behalf of defaulting employer

- (1) Where an employer fails to make a payment of compensation that the employer is liable to make under this Act, the Corporation shall make that payment on behalf of the employer.
- (2) Where the Corporation makes a payment of compensation under this section, the Corporation is entitled to recover from the employer as a debt—
 - (a) the amount of the payment; and
 - (b) an administration fee fixed in accordance with the regulations,(and the Corporation shall take all reasonable steps to recover that debt).

49—Corporation may undertake employer's liability to make weekly payments

Where an employer is liable to make weekly payments of compensation, the Corporation may, at the request of the employer, undertake that liability on the employer's behalf in consideration of the payment by the employer to the Corporation of an amount fixed by the Corporation.

50—Corporation as insurer of last resort

- (1) If a self-insured employer has ceased to be registered as a self-insured employer under this Act, the Corporation may, in its discretion, undertake, in whole or part, liabilities related to compensable injuries arising from employment during the period of that registration.
- (2) The Corporation must undertake the liabilities of a formerly self-insured employer under subsection (1) if the employer—
 - (a) becomes insolvent; or
 - (b) ceases to carry on business in the State and fails to make provision that the Corporation considers adequate for dealing with claims, and meeting liabilities and responsibilities related to compensable injuries, arising from employment during the period of the employer's registration as a self-insured employer.
- (3) The Corporation may recover the amount of liabilities undertaken by the Corporation under this section as a debt due to the Corporation from the employer (and, if the employer is being wound up, a claim for the relevant amount may be made in the winding up).

- (4) If a claim is made under subsection (3) for an amount representing liabilities that have not fallen due, or have not been ascertained, as at the date of the claim, the liabilities will be estimated and capitalised in accordance with principles stated, or referred to, in the regulations.

Division 7A—Special provisions for commencement of weekly payments after initial notification of injury

50A—Interpretation

In this Division—

initial notification means the notification of an injury that is given to an employer (if the worker is in employment) and the Corporation, in the manner and form required by the Provisional Payment Guidelines, by the worker or by a person acting on behalf of the worker (for example, by an employer or a medical expert);

Provisional Payment Guidelines means guidelines published by the Minister from time to time in the Gazette for the purposes of this Division.

50B—Commencement of weekly payments following initial notification of injury

- (1) Provisional weekly payments of compensation by the employer or the Corporation are to commence within 7 days after initial notification of an injury by the worker, unless the Corporation determines that there is a reasonable excuse for not commencing those weekly payments.
- (2) Weekly payments under subsection (1) are to be made—
- by the employer or the Corporation in accordance with the incidence of liability determined under the Provisional Payment Guidelines; and
 - in accordance with any other requirements under the Provisional Payment Guidelines.
- (3) A reasonable excuse under subsection (1) must be a reasonable excuse under the Provisional Payment Guidelines.

50C—Status of payments

- (1) The payment of provisional weekly payments of compensation under this Division is on the basis of the provisional acceptance of liability for a period of up to 13 weeks determined by the Corporation having regard to the nature of the injury and the period of incapacity.
- (2) The acceptance of liability on a provisional basis does not constitute an admission of liability by the employer or the Corporation under this Act or independently of this Act.
- (3) A payment under this Division will be taken to constitute the payment of a weekly payment of compensation under Division 4 (and the other provisions of this Act will, subject to this Division or any provision made by the regulations, apply accordingly).
- (4) Without limiting the operation of any other section, the employer or the Corporation may decide to discontinue weekly payments under this section on any ground set out in the Provisional Payment Guidelines.

50D—Worker to be notified if weekly payments are not commenced

If weekly payments of compensation are not commenced because of a reasonable excuse under the Provisional Payment Guidelines, the Corporation must within the prescribed period give the worker notice in writing that there is a reasonable excuse for not commencing weekly payments of compensation and include in that notice—

- (a) details of that reasonable excuse; and
- (b) a statement in the designated form about the worker's rights under this Act (including to make a claim under Division 8).

50E—Notice of commencement of weekly payments

As soon as practicable after weekly payments of compensation commence under this Division, the employer or Corporation (as required under the Provisional Payment Guidelines) must give the worker notice in writing—

- (a) notifying the worker that weekly payments of compensation to the worker have commenced on the basis of provisional acceptance of liability; and
- (b) setting out a statement in the designated form about the operation of this Act in relation to the payments and the making of a claim.

50F—Obligations of worker

- (1) The Corporation may, on or after the commencement of weekly payments of compensation under this Division, require the worker to provide—
 - (a) a medical certificate in a designated form certifying as to the worker's incapacity for work; and
 - (b) other information of a prescribed kind.
- (2) Weekly payments of compensation under this Division may be discontinued by the Corporation if the worker fails to comply with a requirement under this section within 7 days after it is served on the worker.

50G—Liability to make weekly payments not affected by making of claim

- (1) A liability to make weekly payments of compensation pursuant to the acceptance of liability on a provisional basis under this Division is not affected by the making of a claim for compensation.
- (2) If the period for making payment of provisional weekly payments ends before the determination of a claim under Division 8, an employer or the Corporation may (but need not), subject to any provision made by the Provisional Payment Guidelines, continue to make weekly payments under this Division until the determination of the claim or until otherwise determined by the employer or the Corporation (before the determination of the claim).

50H—Set-offs and rights of recovery

- (1) An amount paid under this Division may be set off against a liability to make weekly payments of compensation under Division 4.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), if an employer or the Corporation makes 1 or more payments under this Division and it is subsequently determined that the worker was not entitled to compensation under this Act, the employer or the Corporation may, subject to and in accordance with the regulations, recover the amount or amounts paid as a debt from the worker.
- (3) A right of recovery under subsection (2) only arises if the worker has acted dishonestly in making an application or providing information for the purposes of this Division or any other provisions of this Act.

50I—Status of decisions

The following decisions under this Division are not reviewable:

- (a) a decision to make a provisional weekly payment of compensation;
- (b) a decision not to make a provisional weekly payment of compensation after it is established that there is a reasonable excuse under the Provisional Payment Guidelines;
- (c) a decision to discontinue weekly payments of compensation under section 50C or 50F;
- (d) a decision to continue or not to continue weekly payments of compensation under section 50G;
- (e) a decision to exercise or not to exercise a right of recovery under section 50H.

Division 8—Notices of injuries and claims for compensation

51—Duty to give notice of injury

- (1) Where a worker suffers a compensable injury, notice of that injury must be given—
 - (a) to the employer by whom the worker is employed at the time of the occurrence of the injury; or
 - (b) if the worker is not then in employment or is self-employed—to the Corporation.
- (2) Notice of an injury should be given—
 - (a) if practicable within 24 hours after the occurrence of the injury but, if that is not practicable, as soon as practicable after the occurrence of the injury;
 - (b) if the worker is not, immediately after the occurrence of the injury, aware of the injury—as soon as practicable after the worker becomes so aware;
 - (c) if the worker dies without having become so aware or before it is practicable to give such a notice—as soon as practicable after the worker's death.
- (3) Notice of an injury—
 - (a) may be given orally or in writing; and
 - (b) should specify to the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the person giving the notice—
 - (i) the day on which the injury occurred; and
 - (ii) the place at which the injury occurred; and

- (iii) the nature of the injury; and
 - (iv) the cause of the injury.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, notice of an injury shall be deemed to have been given to an employer if—
 - (a) it is given to—
 - (i) the employer at any place of business of the employer; or
 - (ii) any person under whose supervision the worker was employed at the time of the injury; or
 - (iii) any person designated for the purpose by the worker's employer; or
 - (b) it is served by post on the employer.
- (5) A person by whom a notice under this section is given orally shall, at the request of the person to whom the notice is given, complete a written statement in a form determined by the Corporation.
- (6) Subject to subsection (8), where an employer (not being a self-insured employer) receives notice of an injury given or purportedly given under this section the employer shall, within 5 business days after the receipt of the notice, send a copy of the notice to the Corporation together with the prescribed information.

Maximum penalty: \$1 000.
- (7) Where it appears from a notice under this section that the worker was not, at the date of the notice, in the employment of the employer from whose employment the injury arose, the Corporation shall (where it is practicable to do so) send a copy of the notice to that employer.
- (8) The Corporation may, by notice published in the Gazette—
 - (a) exclude from the application of this section minor injuries of a class specified in the notice;
 - (b) vary, in relation to cases of a specified class, the time at which an employer is required to report to it under this section.

52—Claim for compensation

- (1) Subject to this section, a claim for compensation—
 - (a) must be made in a manner and form approved by the Corporation; and
 - (b) must be made within the prescribed period; and
 - (c) must be supported by a certificate in the designated form by a recognised medical expert certifying—
 - (i) the nature of the injury;
 - (ii) the probable cause of the injury so far as that is ascertainable by the medical expert;
 - (iii) where the claimant claims to be incapacitated for work—the extent and probable duration of the incapacity;

- (iv) whether the medical expert has personal knowledge of the worker's workplace and, if so, the extent of that knowledge and whether the medical expert has discussed with the employer the kinds of work that might be appropriate for the worker in view of the injury.
- (2) Where notice of an injury is required under this Division, a claim for compensation may not be made in respect of that injury unless notice of the injury has been given in accordance with this Division.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2)—
 - (a) the absence of, or a defect in, a notice of injury is not a bar to the making of a claim if—
 - (i) the proper determination of the claim has not been substantially prejudiced; or
 - (ii) the failure to give the notice, or the defect in the notice, was occasioned by ignorance of the claimant, mistake or absence from the State, or other reasonable cause; and
 - (b) a failure to make a claim within the prescribed period is not a bar to the making of a claim if—
 - (i) the proper determination of the claim has not been substantially prejudiced; or
 - (ii) the failure to make the claim within the prescribed period was occasioned by ignorance of the claimant, mistake or absence from the State, or other reasonable cause.
- (4) A claim for compensation must be given as follows:
 - (a) where the worker is at the commencement of the incapacity in employment—the claim must be given to the employer;
 - (b) in any other case—the claim must be given to the Corporation.
- (5) Within 5 business days after receipt of a claim under this section, an employer (not being a self-insured employer) shall forward to the Corporation—
 - (a) a copy of the claim;
 - (b) a statement in the designated form containing such information as may be prescribed.

Maximum penalty: \$1 000.

- (5a) An employer (not being a self-insured employer) must furnish to the Corporation, in such manner and form as the Corporation may determine, such other information as the Corporation may reasonably require in order to determine a claim.

Maximum penalty: \$1 000.

- (6) Where it appears from a claim that the worker was not, at the time of making the claim, in the employment of the employer from whose employment the injury arose, the Corporation shall (where it is practicable to do so) notify that employer of the claim.
- (6a) The Corporation may dispense with a requirement under this section.

(6b) A self-insured employer may dispense with the requirement for a certificate under subsection (1)(c) if a claim is only for compensation under section 32.

(7) In this section—

prescribed period, in relation to the making of a claim in pursuance of this section, means the period of 6 months commencing on the day on which the entitlement to make the claim arises.

53—Determination of claim

(1) On receipt of a claim for compensation the Corporation shall make such investigations and inquiries as it thinks necessary to determine the claim.

(2) For the purpose of satisfying itself of the nature, extent or probable duration of an injury, the Corporation may require a worker to submit to an examination by a recognised medical expert nominated by the Corporation from a list of approved experts.

(3) If a claimant for compensation—

(a) fails or refuses to furnish information reasonably required by the Corporation to determine the claim; or

(b) fails or refuses to submit to an examination as required under subsection (2), the claim may be rejected.

(4) The Corporation shall determine claims for compensation as expeditiously as reasonably practicable and where the claim is for compensation by way of income maintenance shall, wherever practicable, endeavour to determine the claim within 10 business days after the date of receipt of the claim.

(4a) Where—

(a) the injury results from a road accident; and

(b) no member of the police force attends at the scene of the accident; and

(c) the claimant is required to report the accident to a member of the police force or at a police station under the *Road Traffic Act 1961*,

the Corporation may refrain from determining the claim until the accident is so reported.

(4b) If an employer notifies the Corporation, before the Corporation determines a claim, that the employer disputes that the injury is compensable under this Act, the Corporation must, before determining the claim, make a reasonable investigation into the grounds on which the employer disputes the compensability of the injury.

(5) As soon as practicable after determining a claim for compensation the Corporation shall give notice in writing of the determination—

(a) to the claimant; and

(b) to any employer who may be directly affected.

- (6) Where any part of a claim is rejected, the notice referred to in subsection (5) must include—
- (a) such information as the regulations may require as to the grounds on which the claim is rejected; and
 - (b) a statement of the claimant's rights to have the determination reviewed.
- (7) The Corporation may, in an appropriate case, by notice in writing to the worker, redetermine a claim.
- (7a) For the purposes of subsection (7), an appropriate case is one where—
- (a) the redetermination is necessary to give effect to an agreement reached between the parties to an application for review or to reflect progress (short of an agreement) made by the parties to such an application in an attempt to resolve questions by agreement; or
 - (b) the claimant deliberately withheld information that should have been supplied to the Corporation and the original determination was, in consequence, based on inadequate information; or
 - (c) the redetermination is appropriate by reason of new information that was not available and could not reasonably have been discovered by due enquiry at the time that the original determination was made; or
 - (ca) the redetermination is for the purposes of section 4(11) and is appropriate by reason of the stabilising of a compensable injury; or
 - (d) the original determination was made as the result of an administrative error and the redetermination is made within two weeks of the making of the original determination; or
 - (e) the redetermination is made in prescribed circumstances.
- (7b) A regulation made for the purposes of subsection (7a)(e) cannot come into operation until the time for disallowance has passed.
- (8) The redetermination of a claim does not give rise to any right on the part of the Corporation to recover from the worker money paid under a previous determination unless the previous determination was made in consequence of the worker's fraud.

Division 9—Miscellaneous

Subdivision 1—Limitations on liability

54—Limitation of employer's liability

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), no liability attaches to an employer in respect of a compensable injury arising from employment by that employer except—
- (a) a liability under this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect a liability arising out of the use of a motor vehicle, being a liability against which the employer was or ought to have been insured under the law of compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.

(3) A court before which an action is brought against an employer for non-economic loss arising from a compensable injury (being an injury that arises out of the use of a motor vehicle and gives rise to a liability of a kind referred to in subsection (2)) shall make due allowance for any lump sum paid or payable under Division 5 or 6 to the person by or on whose behalf the action is brought.

(4a) Where—

(a) a worker suffers a compensable injury (not being an injury that arises out of the use of a motor vehicle and gives rise to a liability of a kind referred to in subsection (2)); and

(b) the injury is attributable to the negligence of another worker—

(i) who was acting in the course of employment with the same employer; and

(ii) whose negligence did not arise from, or in the course of, serious and wilful misconduct,

the worker has no right of action against the other worker.

(4b) Where—

(a) a worker suffers a compensable injury (not being an injury that arises out of the use of a motor vehicle and gives rise to a liability of a kind referred to in subsection (2)); and

(b) action is taken against a person other than the employer for damages in respect of the injury,

the other person has no right to recover contribution from the employer.

(5) Where—

(a) compensation is paid or payable under this Act in respect of a compensable injury;

(b) a right of action exists against a person other than the employer for damages in respect of the injury,

the person by whom the compensation is paid or payable is entitled to recover from that other person the amount of the compensation in accordance with subsection (7).

(6) Where—

(a) a compensable injury arises out of the use of a motor vehicle;

(b) the employer was or ought to have been insured against liability for the injury under the law of compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance;

(c) compensation is paid or payable by the Corporation or a self-insured employer under this Act in respect of the injury,

the Corporation or a self-insured employer (as the case requires) is entitled to recover the amount of the compensation in accordance with subsection (7).

(7) Where—

(a) compensation is paid or payable to a person (the *injured party*) under this Act;

- (b) the injured party has received, or is entitled to, damages from another person (the *wrongdoer*) in pursuance of rights arising from the same trauma as gave rise to the rights to compensation under this Act;
- (c) the person by whom the compensation is paid or payable under this Act (the *claimant*) is entitled to recover the amount of the compensation by virtue of subsection (5) or (6),

then the following provisions apply:

- (d) the claimant is entitled to recover the amount of compensation paid or payable under this Act from the wrongdoer or the injured party but subject to the following qualifications:
 - (i) no amount may be recovered from the wrongdoer in excess of the wrongdoer's unsatisfied liability to the injured party; and
 - (ii) the claimant must exhaust its rights against the wrongdoer before recovering against the injured party; and
 - (iii) no amount may be recovered from the injured party in excess of the amount of the damages received by the injured party; and
 - (iv) in a case involving contributory negligence on the part of a worker, the amount to be recovered from the wrongdoer by the claimant under this subsection must be adjusted to the extent that is just and equitable having regard to the extent to which the wrongdoer establishes that the contributory negligence contributed to the occurrence of the relevant injury;
 - (e) the claimant shall, on giving notice to a wrongdoer of an entitlement to recover compensation under this section, have a first charge, to the extent of the entitlement, on damages payable by the wrongdoer to the injured party;
 - (f) any amount recovered by the claimant against a wrongdoer under this subsection shall be deemed to be an amount paid in or towards satisfaction of the wrongdoer's liability to the injured party;
 - (g) an action for the recovery of compensation under this subsection—
 - (i) may be heard and determined in proceedings brought in the District Court of South Australia; and
 - (ii) must be commenced within 3 years after the date of the trauma referred to in paragraph (b).
- (7a) This section is intended to apply in relation to any action that arises out of the occurrence of a compensable injury—
- (a) irrespective of where the injury occurred; and
 - (b) —
 - (i) irrespective of whether the action is brought before a court of this State or before a court of some other state, territory or country; and
 - (ii) notwithstanding that the court before which the action is brought would not (but for this subsection) apply, or take into account, South Australian law.

(7b) If—

- (a) an action is brought in respect of a compensable injury in a court that is not a court of the State; and
- (b) notwithstanding subsection (7a), the court awards an amount against an employer that is in excess of the amount (if any) that would have been awarded in a similar action before a court of the State; and
- (c) the Corporation is liable to pay the amount awarded by virtue of insurance provided under this Act,

the Corporation is entitled to recover the excess from the person to whom the amount is awarded.

(7c) In the course of proceedings under subsection (7b) a court may—

- (a) receive in evidence any transcript of evidence in proceedings before the court by which the amount was awarded and draw any conclusions of fact from the evidence that it considers proper; or
- (b) adopt any of the court's findings of fact.

(8) In this section—

contributory negligence means a failure by a worker to take reasonable care for his or her own protection or the protection of his or her own interests;

damages includes any form of compensation payable apart from this Act in respect of a compensable injury;

employer includes—

- (a) any person for whose torts an employer is vicariously liable;
- (b) any person who is vicariously liable for the torts of an employer;

the law of compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance means—

- (a) Part 4 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* (including a policy of insurance under that Part); or
- (b) the law of another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth that corresponds to Part 4 of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* (including a policy of insurance under such a law).

55—Prohibition of double recovery of compensation

- (1) Compensation under this Act is not payable in respect of an injury to the extent that compensation has been received in respect of the same injury under the laws of a place other than this State (whether within or outside Australia).
 - (2) If a person receives compensation under this Act in respect of an injury and, in respect of the same injury, subsequently receives compensation under the laws of a place other than this State (whether within or outside Australia), the person from whom compensation under this Act is received may, in a court of competent jurisdiction, sue and recover (as a debt) from the person the amount described in subsection (2a).
- (2a) The amount that is recoverable under subsection (2) is—
- (a) the amount of compensation paid under this Act; or

- (b) the amount of compensation received under the laws of the place other than this State,

whichever is less.

- (3) The fact that compensation or damages in respect of an injury have been recovered under a foreign law is a bar to the recovery of compensation in respect of the same injury under this Act.

57—Compensation payable in respect of injuries arising from employment on ships

Where a compensable injury arises from employment on a ship the amount of the compensation is not subject to any limitation imposed by the *Merchant Shipping Act 1894* of the United Kingdom.

58—Certain sporting injuries not to be compensable

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, but subject to subsection (2), where—

- (a) a worker is employed by an employer solely—
- (i) to participate as a contestant in a sporting or athletic activity (and to engage in training or preparation with a view to such participation); or
 - (ii) to act as a referee or umpire in relation to a sporting or athletic contest (and to engage in training or preparation with a view to so acting); and
- (b) remuneration is not payable under the contract of employment except in respect of such employment,

an injury arising out of or in the course of that employment is not compensable.

- (2) This section does not apply to—

- (a) a person authorised or permitted by a racing controlling authority within the meaning of the *Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000* to ride or drive in a race within the meaning of that Act; or
- (b) a boxer, wrestler or referee employed or engaged for a fee to take part in a boxing or wrestling match; or
- (c) a person who derives an entire livelihood, or an annual income in excess of the prescribed amount, from employment of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a).

- (3) In this section—

the prescribed amount means—

- (a) in relation to 1987—\$27 200;
- (b) in relation to a subsequent year—a sum (calculated to the nearest multiple of \$100) that bears to \$25 000 the same proportion as the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter of the immediately preceding year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter, 1985.

Subdivision 2—Choice of law

58AA—The applicable substantive law for work injury claims

- (1) If there is an entitlement to compensation under the statutory workers compensation scheme of a State in respect of an injury to a worker (whether or not compensation has been paid), the substantive law of that State is the substantive law that governs—
 - (a) whether or not a claim for damages in respect of the injury can be made; and
 - (b) if it can be made, the determination of the claim.
- (2) This Subdivision does not apply if compensation is payable in respect of the injury under the statutory workers compensation scheme of more than 1 State.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, compensation is considered to be payable under a statutory workers compensation scheme of a State in respect of an injury if compensation in respect of it—
 - (a) would have been payable but for a provision of the scheme that excludes the worker's right to compensation because the injury is attributable to any conduct or failure of the worker that is specified in that provision; or
 - (b) would have been payable if a claim for that compensation had been duly made, and (where applicable) an election to claim that compensation (instead of damages) had been duly made.
- (4) A reference in this section to compensation payable in respect of an injury does not include a reference to compensation payable on the basis of the provisional acceptance of liability.
- (5) In this Subdivision—

State includes a Territory.

58AB—Claims to which Subdivision applies

- (1) This Subdivision applies to a claim for damages or recovery of contribution brought against a worker's employer in respect of an injury that was caused by—
 - (a) the negligence or other tort (including breach of statutory duty) of the worker's employer; or
 - (b) a breach of contract by the worker's employer.
- (2) This Subdivision also applies to a claim for damages or recovery of contribution brought against a person other than a worker's employer in respect of an injury if—
 - (a) the worker's employment is connected with this State; and
 - (b) the negligence or other tort or the breach of contract on which the claim is founded occurred in this State.
- (3) Subsection (1)(a) and subsection (2) apply even if damages resulting from the negligence or other tort are claimed in an action for breach of contract or other action.
- (4) A reference in this Subdivision to a worker's employer includes a reference to—
 - (a) a person who is vicariously liable for the acts of the employer; and
 - (b) a person for whose acts the employer is vicariously liable.

58AC—What constitutes injury and employment

For the purposes of this Subdivision—

- (a) *injury*, *employer* and *worker* include anything that is within the scope of a corresponding term in the statutory workers compensation scheme of another State; and
- (b) the determination of what constitutes employment or whether or not a person is a worker or a worker's employer is to be made on the basis that those concepts include anything that is within the scope of a corresponding concept in the statutory workers compensation scheme of another State.

58AD—Claim in respect of death included

For the purposes of this Subdivision, a claim for damages in respect of death resulting from an injury is to be considered as a claim for damages in respect of the injury.

58AE—Meaning of substantive law

In this Subdivision—

a State's legislation about damages for a work related injury means—

- (a) for this State—this Part and any other provision of this Act providing for the interpretation of anything in this Part; and
- (b) for another State—any provisions of a law of that State that is declared by the regulations to be the State's legislation about damages for a work related injury;

substantive law includes—

- (a) a law that establishes, modifies, or extinguishes a cause of action or a defence to a cause of action;
- (b) a law prescribing the time within which an action must be brought (including a law providing for the extension or abridgment of that time);
- (c) a law that provides for the limitation or exclusion of liability or the barring of a right of action if a proceeding on, or arbitration of, a claim is not commenced within a particular time limit;
- (d) a law that limits the kinds of injury, loss or damage for which damages or compensation may be recovered;
- (e) a law that precludes the recovery of damages or compensation or limits the amount of damages or compensation that can be recovered;
- (f) a law expressed as a presumption, or rule of evidence, that affects substantive rights; and
- (g) a provision of a State's legislation about damages for a work related injury, whether or not it would be otherwise regarded as procedural in nature,

but does not include a law prescribing rules for choice of law.

58AF—Availability of action in another State not relevant

- (1) It makes no difference for the purposes of this Subdivision that, under the substantive law of another State—
 - (a) the nature of the circumstances is such that they would not have given rise to a cause of action had they occurred in that State; or
 - (b) the circumstances on which the claim is based do not give rise to a cause of action.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

another State means a State other than the State with which the worker's employment is connected.

Subdivision 3—Other matters

58A—Reports of return to work etc

- (1) An employer (other than a self-insured employer) must notify the Corporation whenever—
 - (a) a worker who has been receiving weekly payments for total incapacity returns to work; or
 - (b) there is a change in the weekly earnings of a worker who is receiving weekly payments for partial incapacity; or
 - (c) there is a change in the type of work performed by a worker who is receiving weekly payments for partial incapacity,

(but notification is not required in a case or class of cases excepted by the Corporation from the operation of this subsection).
- (2) Where a worker who has been receiving weekly payments for total incapacity returns to work with an employer other than the employer from whose employment the injury arose, the worker must notify that previous employer of the return to work.
- (3) A notification under subsection (1) or (2)—
 - (a) must be given within 14 days of the occurrence of the notifiable event or such longer period as the regulations may allow; and
 - (b) must include full particulars of the notifiable event.
- (4) A person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$1 000.

58B—Employer's duty to provide work or pay wages

- (1) If a worker who has been incapacitated for work in consequence of a compensable injury is able to return to work (whether on a full-time or part-time basis and whether or not to his or her previous employment), the employer from whose employment the injury arose must provide suitable employment for the worker (the employment being employment for which the worker is fit and, subject to that qualification, so far as reasonably practicable the same as, or equivalent to, the employment in which the worker was employed immediately before the incapacity).

Maximum penalty: \$25 000.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) it is not reasonably practicable to provide employment in accordance with that subsection (and the onus of establishing that lies in any legal proceedings on the employer); or
 - (b) the worker left the employment of that employer before the commencement of the incapacity for work; or
 - (c) the worker terminated the employment after the commencement of the incapacity for work; or
 - (e) the employer currently employs less than 10 employees, and the period that has elapsed since the worker became incapacitated for work is more than 1 year.
- (3) If a worker who has been incapacitated for work in consequence of a compensable injury undertakes alternative or modified duties under employment or an arrangement that falls outside the worker's contract of service for the employment from which the injury arose, the employer must pay an appropriate wage or salary in respect of those duties unless otherwise determined by the Corporation.

58C—Notice of termination of employment to be given in certain cases

- (1) If a worker has suffered a compensable injury, the employer from whose employment the injury arose must not terminate the worker's employment without first giving the Corporation and the worker at least 28 days notice of the proposed termination.

Maximum penalty: \$15 000.

- (2) However, notice of termination is not required under this section if—
- (a) the employment is properly terminated on the ground of serious and wilful misconduct; or
 - (b) the worker is neither receiving compensation, nor participating in a rehabilitation program, for the injury; or
 - (c) the worker's rights to compensation for the injury have been exhausted or the time for making a claim for compensation has expired.

[In legal proceedings, the burden of establishing that an employer terminated a worker's employment on the ground of serious and wilful misconduct lies on the employer.]

Part 5—Registration and funding

Division 1—Registration of employers

59—Registration of employers

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an employer shall not employ a worker in employment to which this Act applies unless the employer is registered by the Corporation.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000 for each worker so employed.
- (2) An employer is not required to be registered if the employer is exempted by the regulations from the obligation to be registered.
- (3) No offence is committed by an employer against this section if the employer applies for registration within 14 days after the obligation to be registered arises.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) in respect of the employment of a particular worker if the court is satisfied that at the time of the alleged offence the employer believed on reasonable grounds that the worker's employment was not connected with this State by virtue of the operation of section 6.
- (5) If the employer's belief on reasonable grounds was that under section 6 the worker's employment was connected with another State, subsection (4) does not apply unless at the time of the alleged offence the employer had workers compensation cover in respect of the worker under the law of that other State.
- (6) In this section—

State includes a Territory;

workers compensation cover means insurance or registration required under the law of a State in respect of liability for statutory workers compensation under that law.

60—Self-insured employers

- (1) Subject to this section, an employer or a group of employers may apply to the Corporation for registration as a self-insured employer or as a group of self-insured employers.
- (2) An application shall not be made under subsection (1) unless—
 - (a) in the case of an application by an individual employer—
 - (i) the employer is a body corporate; or
 - (ii) the employer is an indemnified maritime employer;
 - (b) in the case of an application by a group—
 - (i) the members of the group are related bodies corporate or local government corporations; and
 - (ii) if the members of the group are related bodies corporate—no related body corporate of any member of the group that employs a worker or workers in employment to which this Act applies is not a member of the group.

(3) Where—

- (a) an application is made under subsection (1); and
- (b) the Corporation is satisfied—
 - (i) that the employer or the employers constituting the group have reached a standard that, in the opinion of the Corporation, must be achieved before conferral of self-insured status can be considered; and
 - (ii) that in all the circumstances it is appropriate to do so,

the Corporation may register the employer or the group as a self-insured employer or a group of self-insured employers.

(4) A registration under this section—

- (a) is subject to—
 - (i) a condition that the self-insured employer must not exercise any power or discretion delegated to the self-insured employer under this Act unreasonably; and
 - (ii) such other terms and conditions as the Corporation determines from time to time or as are prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) where the self-insured status was conferred on the ground that the employer is an indemnified maritime employer—is subject to a condition limiting the effect of the conferral to the workers, or a specified class of the workers, to whom the relevant indemnity relates; and
- (ba) where self-insured status was conferred on a group of related bodies corporate—is subject to the condition that there is at no time a related body corporate to any member of the group that employs a worker or workers in employment to which this Act applies that is not a member of the group; and
- (bb) is subject to a condition that the self-insured employer will comply with any code of conduct for self-insured employers determined by the Corporation from time to time and published in the Gazette; and
- (c) takes effect on a date fixed by the Corporation; and
- (d) subject to this section—
 - (i) has effect for an initial period (not exceeding three years) determined by the Corporation; and
 - (ii) may, on further application to the Corporation, be renewed from time to time for a further period (not exceeding three years) determined by the Corporation at the time of the renewal.

(4a) The Corporation may, at any time, on the application of 2 or more self-insured employers, amend the registration of each self-insured employer so as to form a group on the ground that they are now related bodies corporate.

(4b) The Corporation may, at any time, on application by a group of self-insured employers, amend the registration of the group in order to—

- (a) add another body corporate to the group (on the ground that the body corporate is now a related body corporate); or

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- (b) remove a body corporate from the group (on the ground that the body corporate is no longer a related body corporate); or
 - (c) amalgamate the registration of 2 or more groups (on the ground that all the bodies corporate are now related bodies corporate); or
 - (d) divide the registration of a group into 2 or more new groups (on the ground that the bodies corporate have separated into 2 or more groups of related bodies corporate).
- (5) The Corporation may revoke the registration of a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers, or reduce the period of registration, if the employer, or a member of the group, (as the case requires) breaches or fails to comply with this Act or a term or condition of registration.
- (6) In deciding whether to grant, renew, revoke, or reduce the period of registration as a self-insured employer or group of employers under this section the Corporation may have regard to such matters as it considers relevant and will have regard to the following:
- (aa) the number of employees employed by the employer or group;
 - (a) whether the employer or group is, and is likely to continue to be, able to meet its liabilities;
 - (b) the resources that the employer or group has for the purpose of administering claims for compensation;
 - (c) the incidence and severity of compensable injuries arising from employment by the employer or employers;
 - (d) the effect, or likely effect, of the working conditions under which workers are employed by the employer, or any of the employers, on the health and safety of those workers;
 - (e) the record of the employer or employers in relation to the rehabilitation of injured workers;
 - (f) the record of the employer or employers in providing suitable employment to workers who suffer compensable injuries;
 - (g) the views of any industrial association that has, in the opinion of the Corporation, a proper interest in the matter,

but once an employer or group has been registered as self-insured, the Corporation must not, in deciding whether to renew the registration, consider the effect of the registration on the Compensation Fund.

- (7) Where employers are registered as a group of self-insured employers, one of those employers nominated in the application for registration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as the employer of all workers employed by the various members of the group.
- (7a) The Corporation may, on application by a group of self-insured employers, accept the nomination of another member of the group as the relevant employer under subsection (7).

- (8) Notwithstanding subsection (7), the members of the group are jointly and severally liable to satisfy the liabilities under this Act of the member referred to in subsection (7).

- (9) In this section—

indemnified maritime employer means an employer that has the benefit of an indemnity granted by a member of the International Group of Protection and Indemnity Associations;

related bodies corporate means—

- (a) in the case of corporations—bodies corporate that are related bodies corporate under section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth;
- (b) in the case of any other kind of bodies corporate—bodies corporate that are associated entities under section 50AAA of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

61—The Crown and certain agencies to be self-insured employers

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Crown and any agency or instrumentality of the Crown shall be deemed to be registered as self-insured employers.
- (2) The Governor may, by proclamation, declare that an agency or instrumentality of the Crown is not to be regarded as a self-insured employer, and in that event the agency or instrumentality shall not be regarded as a self-insured employer.
- (3) The Governor may, by further proclamation, vary or revoke a proclamation under subsection (2).
- (4) In this section—

agency or instrumentality of the Crown includes any body, or body of a specified class, prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this definition.

- (5) A regulation for the purposes of subsection (4) may, if the regulation so provides, take effect from a day antecedent to the day on which it is made.

62—Applications and changes in details for registration

- (1) An application for registration as an employer, a self-insured employer or a group of self-insured employers—
- (a) must be made in the designated manner and the designated form; and
- (b) must be accompanied by the prescribed information; and
- (c) in the case of an application for registration of a group of self-insured employers must nominate a member of the group as the employer who is, for the purposes of this Act, to be treated as the employer of all workers employed by the various members of the group.
- (2) An application for registration as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers must be accompanied by a fee fixed in accordance with the regulations.
- (3) An employer must, in prescribed circumstances and within a period prescribed by the regulations, provide to the Corporation in a designated manner and form information relating to a change in any details or information relevant to—
- (a) the registration of the employer; or

- (b) the activities or circumstances of the employer.

62A—Ministerial appeal on decisions relating to self-insured employers

- (1) If the Corporation—
- (a) refuses the registration of an employer or group of employers as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers; or
 - (b) grants or renews registration as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers for a period of less than three years; or
 - (ba) reduces the period of registration of an employer or group of employers as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers; or
 - (c) cancels the registration of an employer or group of employers as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers,

the employer or employers may appeal to the Minister against that decision.

- (2) The appeal must be commenced within one month after the employer or employers receive notice of the Corporation's decision unless the Minister allows an extension of time for the appeal.
- (2a) If an employer or a group of employers appeals to the Minister against a decision of the Corporation to refuse to renew, or to cancel, the registration of the employer or employers as a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers, the Corporation may extend or renew the registration of the employer or employers for a period of up to 3 months (pending resolution of the appeal).
- (3) The Minister may (but is not obliged to) permit an appellant to appear personally or by representative before the Minister on an appeal.
- (4) The Minister has an absolute discretion to decide an appeal under this section as the Minister thinks appropriate.
- (5) If the Minister decides in favour of the appellant, the Minister must furnish the Corporation with a statement of the reasons for the decision.

Division 2—Delegation to self-insured employers

63—Delegation to self-insured employer

- (1) Subject to this Act, the following powers and discretions of the Corporation, insofar as they are exercisable in relation to workers of a self-insured employer, are delegated to the self-insured employer—
- (a) the powers and discretions under the following sections:
 - section 26
 - section 28A
 - section 32 (but not section 32(11) and (13))
 - section 32A
 - section 35
 - section 35A

section 35B

section 35C

section 36

section 37

section 38

section 39

section 41

section 42

section 42A

section 42B

section 43

section 43A (but not any power associated with an accreditation scheme for medical practitioners under that section)

section 43B

section 44

section 45

section 45A

section 45B

section 45C

section 50B

section 50C

section 50D

section 50E

section 50F

section 50G

section 50H

section 53 (but not the power to approve recognised medical experts for the purposes of section 53(2))

section 98F

section 98G

section 98H

section 106

section 106A;

(b) any other prescribed powers and discretions.

(2) Delegated powers and discretions referred to in subsection (1) shall not be exercised by the Corporation in relation to the workers of the self-insured employer.

- (3) Subject to this section, the Corporation shall not overrule or interfere with a decision of a self-insured employer made in the exercise of delegated powers or discretions.
- (3aa) A self-insured employer—
- (a) must notify the Corporation, in accordance with the regulations, of its intention to make an assessment under Division 4B of Part 4 (Compensation for Loss of Earning Capacity) and must not proceed to make the assessment except with the Corporation's consent; and
 - (b) is subject to direction by the Corporation as to how it is to exercise its powers and discretions under that Division in relation to the workers, or a particular worker, of the employer.
- (3a) The Corporation may direct a self-insured employer how the employer is to exercise its discretion regarding the maximum lump sum to be paid to an orphan child, or to orphan children.
- (4) A decision of a self-insured employer made in pursuance of a power or discretion delegated under subsection (1) shall have the same force and effect as a decision of the Corporation and shall be subject to review and appeal in the same way as a decision of the Corporation.
- (5) A reference to the Corporation in the provisions of this Act referred to in subsection (1) shall, in relation to any matter over which a self-insured employer has delegated powers or discretions, be construed as a reference to that self-insured employer.
- (5a) If the Corporation would, but for this section, be required under a provision of this Act referred to in subsection (1) to take any action or do any thing in relation to a worker of a self-insured employer—
- (a) responsibility for taking the action or doing the thing rests with the self-insured employer; and
 - (b) any cost incurred in connection with taking the action or doing the thing is to be borne by the self-insured employer.
- (6) If a self-insured employer exercises a power or discretion delegated under subsection (1) unreasonably, the Corporation may withdraw (in whole or in part) the delegation effected by subsection (1).
- (7) If an employer ceases to be registered as a self-insured employer under this Act, the delegation to the employer under this section will, if the Corporation so determines, continue to such extent as the Corporation thinks fit in relation to injuries that occurred before that cessation (and any act or omission of the employer within the scope of the delegation will be taken for the purposes of this Act, to be the act or omission of a self-insured employer).

Division 3—The Compensation Fund

64—Compensation Fund

- (1) The Corporation shall establish and maintain a fund entitled the *Compensation Fund*.

- (2) The Compensation Fund shall consist of—
- (a) amounts received from the imposition of premiums, supplementary payments or fees under this Part;
 - (b) any income and accretions produced by the investment of money from the Fund;
 - (c) any money advanced to the Corporation for the purposes of the Fund;
 - (d) other money received by the Corporation under this Act or in the administration of this Act;
 - (e) to the extent provided by regulation—money received by the Corporation under, or in the administration of, another Act.
- (3) The Compensation Fund shall be applied towards—
- (a) the payments of compensation that the Corporation is liable to make under this Act;
 - (b) the costs incurred by the Corporation in performing its functions under this Act;
 - (ba) any costs incurred by the Minister or the Crown if a decision or process of the Minister under section 62A becomes the subject of judicial proceedings;
 - (c) the costs of the system of dispute resolution established by this Act;
 - (ca) the costs associated with the establishment and operation of Medical Panels;
 - (cb) the costs recoverable from the Compensation Fund under Part 6C;
 - (cc) the costs recoverable from the Compensation Fund under Part 6D;
 - (d) to the extent provided by regulation—the costs incurred by the Corporation in carrying out its functions under another Act;
 - (e) any payment that the Corporation is required to make under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.
- (3a) The amount to be paid from the Compensation Fund under subsection (3)(c) will be determined by agreement between the chief executive of the administrative unit that is, under the Minister, responsible for the administration of this Act and the Corporation or, in default of agreement, by the Minister.
- (4) The Corporation may invest money that is not immediately required for the purposes of the Compensation Fund as the Corporation thinks fit.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), in deciding how to invest funds that are available for investment, the Corporation shall endeavour to achieve the highest possible rates of return.
- (6) The Corporation is not required to comply with subsection (5) if the board unanimously decides, in relation to certain funds, to invest those funds at a lesser rate of return but so as to promote the economy of the State.
- (7) Until there are sufficient funds in the Compensation Fund to meet the liabilities of the Fund, the Treasurer may, as may be required from time to time, lend money to the Corporation on such terms and conditions as the Treasurer may determine.

- (8) The Treasurer may charge a fee of such amount as the Treasurer thinks fit in respect of any loan made to the Corporation under subsection (7).

Division 4—WorkCover premium requirements

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

65—Preliminary

In this Division—

class of industry includes a subclass;

remuneration includes payments made to or for the benefit of a worker which by the determination of the Corporation constitute remuneration but does not include payments determined by the Corporation not to constitute remuneration.

Subdivision 2—Premiums (terms and conditions)

66—Premiums (terms and conditions)

- (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, after consultation with the Minister, publish in the Gazette a set of terms and conditions that will apply in relation to the calculation, imposition and payment of premiums for the purposes of this Act (and these terms and conditions will be referred to as *WorkCover premium provisions*).
- (2) WorkCover premium provisions may—
- (a) apply differently according to—
 - (i) categories of employers; and
 - (ii) different factors of a specified kind; and
 - (b) authorise any matter to be determined, applied or regulated by a specified person or body.
- (3) Without limiting any other provision, WorkCover premium provisions may specify various principles, weights, adjustments, caps, assumptions or exclusions that will apply in relation to the constitution or determination of remuneration or the costs of claims.
- (4) WorkCover premium provisions will not apply to—
- (a) a self-insured employer; or
 - (b) an employer who is exempt from the requirement to be registered under Division 1.

Subdivision 3—Premiums (general principles)

67—Liability to pay premiums

- (1) Subject to this Part, an employer will be liable to pay, in relation to each period specified by the WorkCover premium provisions or a WorkCover premium order that applies in relation to the employer, a premium or premiums in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

- (2) An employer—
- (a) who is a self-insured employer; or
 - (b) who is exempt from the requirement to be registered under Division 1; or
 - (c) who is exempt from the requirement to pay a premium by a regulation made for the purposes of this paragraph,

is not required to pay a premium under this Division.

- (3) A person who ceases to be an employer may be entitled to a partial refund of any premium that has been paid calculated in accordance with any relevant provision of the WorkCover premium provisions or a WorkCover premium order that applies in relation to the employer.
- (4) An employer who is in breach of the requirement to be registered under this Act will, in addition to any other penalty, be liable to a fine fixed by the Corporation not exceeding 3 times the amount of premium that would have been payable under this Act had the employer been registered as required.
- (5) The Corporation may for any proper reason remit a fine imposed under subsection (4) wholly or in part.
- (6) The imposition of a fine under subsection (4) does not satisfy or affect any liability or requirement to pay any premium under this Act.
- (7) Nothing in this section affects the adjustment of a premium or the imposition of a fine under another provision of this Act.

68—Employer categories

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the regulations may, for the purposes of this Division, divide employers into various categories.
- (2) The Corporation may, if it considers it appropriate to do so and after applying criteria or factors specified by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection (if any), assign an employer to a category that is different to the category that would apply under subsection (1).

69—Classes of industry

- (1) The Corporation may, for the purposes of the calculation of premiums, divide the industries carried on in the State into various classes.
- (2) The Corporation may determine any question as to the class of industry in which an employer employs workers.
- (3) In determining the class of industry in which an employer employs workers the following provisions will be applied:
- (a) if the employer employs a worker in 2 or more classes of industry—
 - (i) the worker will, subject to any determination by the Corporation to the contrary, be treated as if solely employed in the class of industry in which he or she is predominantly employed; and
 - (ii) if it is not possible to determine which is the predominant class, the worker will be treated as if solely employed in a class of industry determined by the Corporation;

- (b) subject to paragraphs (c) and (d)—if the employer employs workers in different classes of industry all workers employed by the employer will, if the Corporation so determines, be treated as engaged in the predominant class of industry;
- (c) if the employer employs workers at 2 or more workplaces, all workers employed at a particular workplace will, if the Corporation so determines, be treated as engaged in the predominant class of industry conducted at that workplace;
- (d) in determining what is the predominant class of industry, the Corporation will have regard to—
 - (i) the importance within the employer's total operations of each class of industry in which workers are employed; and
 - (ii) any other factor determined to be relevant by the Corporation.
- (4) The Corporation may, as it thinks fit, review and revise a determination previously made under or for the purposes of this section.
- (5) A revision may be made under subsection (4) at any time (including in respect of a period that is underway).

70—Industry rates and base premiums

- (1) The Corporation must, in relation to each class of industry, fix a rate (expressed as a percentage and to be called the *industry premium rate*) that is to be applied for the purposes of determining base premiums under subsection (9).
- (2) The rates under subsection (1)—
 - (a) must be fixed by the Corporation by notice in the Gazette; and
 - (b) may be varied by the Corporation by subsequent notice in the Gazette.
- (3) Subject to subsection (5), a percentage fixed under subsection (1) in relation to a class of industry must not exceed 7.5%.
- (4) In fixing the percentage applicable to a particular class of industry the Corporation must apply any criteria or principles specified by the regulations.
- (5) The Corporation may fix a percentage in excess of 7.5% in relation to a particular class of industry if in each of 2 consecutive years the Corporation's estimate of the aggregate cost of claims in respect of injuries attributable to traumas occurring in the year in the relevant class exceeds 30% of the aggregate remuneration paid to workers in that class that is used for the purposes of the calculation of premium.
- (6) The Corporation may apply any principle determined by the Corporation to be appropriate for the purposes of making an estimate of the aggregate cost of any claims (or any claims of a specified class under subsection (5)).
- (7) A percentage fixed under subsection (5) must not exceed 20%.
- (8) A percentage fixed under subsection (5) must be reviewed annually by the Corporation and applies until it is revoked or varied by the Corporation.

- (9) A base premium under this Act, in its application to a particular industry, is determined as follows:

$$BP = \text{remuneration} \times \text{industry premium rate}$$

Where

BP is the base premium

remuneration is the remuneration payable by an employer to workers employed in the particular industry

industry premium rate is the industry premium rate for the relevant class of industry.

Subdivision 4—Premiums (calculation and application)

71—Premiums

- (1) A premium payable by an employer in relation to a particular period (other than an employer who is not liable to pay a premium under this Division) will be—
- determined in accordance with a WorkCover premium order under this section; or
 - to the extent that a WorkCover premium order does not apply to the employer—the aggregate base premiums applying to that employer in respect of all classes of industry in which the employer employs workers (subject to any adjustments or requirements that apply in the circumstances).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), the Corporation may, after consultation with the Minister and applying any principle specified by the Minister for the purposes of this section, fix the manner in which a premium payable by an employer (or a person who proposes to become an employer) will be calculated.
- (3) The Corporation must, for the purposes of subsection (2), publish an order (or orders) in the Gazette (and any such order will be referred to as a **WorkCover premium order**).
- (4) A WorkCover premium order will take effect from the commencement of a financial year specified by the order (and will then apply, including in relation to a succeeding financial year, until superseded by another WorkCover premium order).
- (5) A WorkCover premium order may—
- apply generally or be limited in its application by reference to specified factors or exceptions; and
 - apply differently according to—
 - categories of employers; and
 - different factors of a specified kind; and
 - authorise any matter to be determined, applied or regulated by a specified person or body,
- or may do any combination of these things.

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- (6) Without limiting a preceding subsection, a WorkCover premium order may—
- (a) apply any principle relevant to the claims experience of a particular category or class of employer, or the size of an employer (after applying such principles or assumptions as the Corporation thinks fit); and
 - (b) fix and apply various principles, weights, adjustments, caps, limits (including limits on the reduction of premiums), assumptions or exclusions according to specified factors; and
 - (c) without limiting any other provision, specify any adjustment or assumption relating to the remuneration paid to workers over a particular period (including a period into the future); and
 - (d) allow employers who satisfy any specified criteria, on application and at the discretion of the Corporation, to pay a premium determined by the Corporation according to an alternative set of principles—
 - (i) specified in the order; or
 - (ii) specified in another WorkCover premium order that applies in the circumstances; or
 - (iii) agreed between the Corporation and the employer; and
 - (e) require that employers of a specified class must provide a deposit, bond or guarantee, or some other form of security, specified in the order; and
 - (f) make any other provision or impose any other requirement prescribed by the regulations.
- (7) Subject to any remission or reduction of premium granted by the Corporation, where—
- (a) the amount of premium payable by an employer in respect of a designated period would, apart from this subsection, be less than the designated minimum premium; or
 - (b) an employer is registered but no premium would, apart from this subsection, be payable by the employer for a designated period,
- the premium payable by the employer for the designated period is the designated minimum premium.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), the Corporation may, from time to time, as part of the WorkCover premium provisions, fix—
- (a) the designated period; and
 - (b) the designated minimum premium.
- (9) The Corporation may, if it considers that there is an error in a WorkCover premium order, after consultation with the Minister, amend the WorkCover premium order by notice in the Gazette.
- (10) A notice under subsection (9) may, if the notice so provides, take effect from a date that is earlier than its date of publication (being on or after the date on which the relevant WorkCover premium order took effect).

72—Premium stages

- (1) A premium in relation to a particular period (being a period determined by the Corporation) may be constituted by—
 - (a) an *initial premium* calculated on the basis of estimates and assumptions made at, or in relation to, the beginning of the period after applying any principles specified by the Corporation in the WorkCover premium provisions or in a WorkCover premium order;
 - (b) an *adjusted premium* at any time during the period based on applying any principles or requirements specified by the Corporation in the WorkCover premium provisions or in a WorkCover premium order;
 - (c) a *hindsight premium* calculated on the basis of actual amounts and information known or determined by the Corporation at the end of the period after applying any principles or requirements specified by the Corporation in the WorkCover premium provisions or in a WorkCover premium order.
- (2) Subject to this section, an initial premium will be payable by a date specified by the Corporation for the purposes of this subsection.
- (3) The Corporation may adjust a premium at any time during the relevant period and any amount that becomes due on account of that adjustment (the adjusted premium) will, subject to this section, be payable by a date specified by the Corporation for the purposes of this subsection.
- (4) A hindsight premium will be payable after the end of the relevant period by a date specified by the Corporation for the purposes of this subsection (unless a hindsight premium does not need to be paid).
- (5) If the Corporation so allows, an employer may elect to pay an initial premium or an adjusted premium by instalments, at such times and of such amounts as the Corporation may determine.
- (6) Subject to this Act, if the initial premium, and an adjusted premium (if any), paid by an employer in relation to a particular period exceed the employer's liability to pay premium for that period, the Corporation may at the Corporation's discretion (but subject to the regulations)—
 - (a) refund the difference to the employer; or
 - (b) set off the difference against existing or future liabilities of the employer to make payments of premium under this Part.
- (7) The Corporation may grant discounts or other incentives in order to encourage the payment of any premium in advance.
- (8) The Corporation may, in prescribed circumstances, remit any premium payable by an employer under this section wholly or in part.
- (9) This section applies subject to—
 - (a) any alternative arrangements agreed between the Corporation and an employer as part of an alternative set of principles applied under section 71(6)(d); or
 - (b) any alternative requirements specified by the Corporation (by notice to a particular employer or by notice in the Gazette); or

- (c) without limiting paragraph (a) or (b), any alternative arrangements agreed between the Corporation and the employer that allow the employer to pay any premium on aggregate remuneration paid during a preceding period and after taking into account any other matter or factor specified by the Corporation for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (10) A notice under subsection (9)—
- (a) may be varied by the Corporation from time to time by further notice; and
 - (b) will have effect according to its terms.

72A—Grouping provisions

- (1) For the purposes of this section, 2 or more employers will, if the Corporation so determines, constitute a group if—
- (a) they are capable of being treated as a member of a group under the *Payroll Tax Act 2009*; or
 - (b) they are related in some other way.
- (2) Where 2 or more employers constitute a group—
- (a) unless the Corporation otherwise determines, each employer in the group will be liable to pay premiums in accordance with a WorkCover premium order under this Division (rather than on the basis of aggregate base premiums); and
 - (b) the Corporation may apply any claims experience, rating or other principle to all members of the group on a combined basis (rather than on an individual basis) in accordance with the provisions of a WorkCover premium order; and
 - (c) the Corporation may aggregate the employers in such manner (in any way or for such other purposes) as the Corporation thinks fit under a WorkCover premium order (including by treating 1 employer within the group as if the employer were the employer of all workers employed by the members of the group or by rating them together or according to a common factor).
- (3) Despite being grouped, each employer will be taken to be subject to the relevant WorkCover premium provisions in its own right (but with premiums being aggregated or divided according to principles specified in a WorkCover premium order).
- (4) The employers in a group are jointly and severally liable for the payment of premiums attributable to the group.
- (5) This section applies subject to any alternative arrangements agreed between the Corporation and the members of the group of employers as part of an alternative set of principles applied under section 71(6)(d).
- (6) The Corporation may, if it is satisfied that 2 or more employers who should have been grouped under this section have not been so grouped on account of false or misleading information, or insufficient or defective information, provided to the Corporation—
- (a) make any determination or redetermination, and impose any premium, on a retrospective basis; and
 - (b) impose on each employer a fine (not exceeding an amount calculated under the regulations) fixed by the Corporation.

- (7) The Corporation may for any proper reason remit a fine imposed under subsection (6)(b) wholly or in part.

Division 5—Self-insured employers—fees

72B—Self-insured employers—fees

- (1) A self-insured employer is liable to pay a fee to the Corporation under this section.
- (2) The fee payable by a self-insured employer will be a percentage of the base premium that would have been payable by the employer if the employer were not registered as a self-insured employer and liable to pay a base premium under this Part and will be fixed by the Corporation with a view to raising from self-insured employers—
- (a) a fair contribution towards the administrative expenditure of the Corporation; and
 - (b) a fair contribution towards the cost of rehabilitation funding; and
 - (c) a fair contribution towards the costs of the system of dispute resolution established by this Act; and
 - (d) without limiting a preceding paragraph, a fair contribution towards the costs associated with the operation of Part 6C and Part 6D; and
 - (e) a fair contribution towards actual and prospective liabilities of the Corporation arising from the insolvency of employers.
- (3) If the Corporation is satisfied that there are good reasons for differentiating between different self-insured employers or classes of self-insured employers, the percentage on which the fee for self-insured employers is based may vary from self-insured employer to self-insured employer or from class to class.
- (4) If the measures taken by a self-insured employer—
- (a) to reduce the incidence of work related traumas and injuries; and
 - (b) to provide for the rehabilitation of workers who have suffered compensable injuries; and
 - (c) to provide for the administration of claims,
- conform to or exceed standards determined by the Corporation for the purposes of this subsection, the Corporation may grant to the self-insured employer such remission of the fee that would otherwise be payable by the self-insured employer as the Corporation thinks fit.
- (5) A fee payable under this section must be paid by a date specified by the Corporation.

Division 6—Remissions and supplementary payments

72C—Remissions and supplementary payments

- (1) Subject to this section, the Corporation may, in relation to a particular employer, after having regard to 1 or more of the matters specified under subsection (2) (being a matter that the Corporation determines to be appropriate and relevant)—
- (a) grant the employer a remission of part of a premium or fee that would otherwise be payable by the employer; or

- (b) impose a supplementary payment on the employer (to be paid in addition to the premiums or fees payable by the employer under this Part).
- (2) The following matters are specified for the purposes of subsection (1):
- (a) the adequacy or inadequacy of measures taken by the employer to reduce the incidence of work related traumas and injuries;
 - (b) the incidence or costs of claims for compensable injuries suffered by the employer's workers (disregarding claims of a class excluded from the ambit of this paragraph by regulation);
 - (c) the rehabilitation facilities or services for injured workers provided by the employer;
 - (d) the absence or inadequacy of rehabilitation facilities or services provided by the employer;
 - (e) the employer's practices and procedures in connection with the appointment and work of a rehabilitation and return to work co-ordinator under Part 3 (including with respect to compliance with any relevant guidelines published by the Corporation for the purposes of section 28D);
 - (f) the employer's practices as to the retention, employment or re-employment of injured workers (and, in particular, any failure on the employer's part to provide, in accordance with this Act, employment to a worker who has suffered a compensable injury in the employer's employment);
 - (g) any other matter (whether similar or dissimilar to those referred to above) that the Corporation determines to be appropriate and relevant.
- (3) The following provisions apply in connection with subsections (1) and (2):
- (a) a reference to an employer extends to another employer who is linked to the employer through a transfer of business;
 - (b) the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) to (f) (inclusive) of subsection (2) are not intended to establish any pattern or principle that must be applied by the Corporation under paragraph (g) of that subsection;
 - (c) if the Corporation imposes a supplementary payment, the Corporation may require the employer to observe conditions stipulated by the Corporation in a written notice to the employer and if an employer fails to comply with such a condition then the Corporation may impose on that employer a further supplementary payment;
 - (d) the Corporation may establish rehabilitation and return to work programs for injured workers on terms under which an employer who participates in the program by providing employment for such workers and complying with other conditions of the scheme determined is entitled to a remission of premium that would otherwise be payable by the employer on a basis set out in the scheme.
- (4) The Corporation may, for any proper reason—
- (a) adjust or revoke a remission of any premium or fee granted, or a supplementary payment imposed, under this section; or
 - (b) vary or revoke a condition imposed under this section.

- (5) A remission or supplementary payment will be provided or payable in accordance with a scheme prescribed by the regulations.

Division 7—Administration of premiums/fees scheme

72D—Interpretation

In this Division—

statutory payment means any of the following under this Part:

- (a) a premium;
- (b) a fee;
- (c) a supplementary payment.

72E—Provision of information (initial calculations)

- (1) Subject to this Division, an employer must, by a date in each year specified by the Corporation (which may be specified on an individual or class basis), provide to the Corporation a return in the designated manner and form that sets out the information required by the Corporation (by notice to a particular employer or by notice in the Gazette) for the purposes of the calculation or determination of any statutory payment under this Part.
- (2) The information required under subsection (1) may include information in the form of estimates made according to principles specified by the Corporation.
- (3) The Corporation may (by notice to a particular employer or by notice in the Gazette)—
 - (a) specify an estimate or estimates that will apply instead of an estimate specified by an employer under subsection (2);
 - (b) require that any information provided under this section be verified by statutory declaration.
- (4) An estimate specified under subsection (3)(a) may apply, according to a determination of the Corporation—
 - (a) despite the provision of an estimate by the employer; or
 - (b) so as to relieve the employer from the requirement to provide an estimate under subsection (2).
- (5) If the Corporation specifies an estimate under subsection (3)(a), the amount of the estimate will be used for the purposes of the calculation of any relevant statutory payment under this Part.
- (6) The Corporation may, from time to time as the Corporation thinks fit, vary or revoke a notice under subsection (3), or make a new specification or impose a new requirement under subsection (3).

72F—Provision of information (on-going requirements)

- (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, require an employer to provide to the Corporation in a designated manner and form information (including information in the form of estimates) specified by the Corporation—
 - (a) relating to a period specified by the Corporation; or
 - (b) relating to any matter specified by the Corporation; or
 - (c) on the occurrence of any event specified by the Corporation.
- (2) The Corporation may require that any information provided under this section be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) The Corporation may specify an estimate or estimates, or make any determination, that will apply instead of an estimate or any information specified by an employer under subsection (1) (and any such estimate or determination of the Corporation may apply according to its terms).
- (4) Information required under this section must be provided to the Corporation within a period determined by the Corporation.
- (5) A requirement under this section may be imposed—
 - (a) under any WorkCover premium provisions or by a WorkCover premium order; or
 - (b) by notice to a particular employer or by notice in the Gazette.

72G—Revised estimates or determinations

- (1) The Corporation may, in addition to the preceding sections of this Division, in its absolute discretion—
 - (a) review and revise an estimate or determination previously made under or for the purposes of this Division; or
 - (b) correct an error or revise an assessment previously made under or for the purposes of this Division.
- (2) In acting under subsection (1), the Corporation may have regard to any matter considered to be relevant by the Corporation.

72H—Further adjustments

- (1) If the Corporation considers that a statutory payment payable by an employer should be adjusted—
 - (a) because of a change in—
 - (i) the category to which the employer belongs; or
 - (ii) the class of industry or industries in which the employer employs workers; or
 - (iii) the workplace or workplaces at which the employer employs workers; or
 - (b) because of the specification of an estimate or the making of a determination under section 72E(3); or

- (c) because of information provided under section 72F; or
 - (d) because of the outcome of a review under section 72G; or
 - (e) because of any other circumstance prescribed by the regulations,
- the Corporation may issue to the employer a notice of adjustment of the statutory payment.
- (2) If an additional amount is payable under a notice of adjustment under subsection (1), the additional amount is payable in accordance with a determination of the Corporation (and may be recovered as an unpaid statutory payment in a case of default).
 - (3) If an excess amount has been paid by the employer on account of a notice of adjustment under subsection (1), the Corporation may at the Corporation's discretion (but subject to the regulations)—
 - (a) refund the excess to the employer; or
 - (b) set off the excess against existing or future liabilities of the employer for statutory payments under this Part.
 - (4) An adjustment may be made under this section at any time (including in respect of any period that has been completed or expired or is still underway).
 - (5) Nothing in this section affects the adjustment of a statutory payment under another provision of this Act.

72I—Deferred payment

- (1) The Corporation may, on application by an employer, defer the payment of a statutory payment by the employer if satisfied that—
 - (a) the employer is in financial difficulties; but
 - (b) the employer has a reasonable prospect of overcoming the financial difficulties and the deferment would assist materially in overcoming those difficulties.
- (2) A deferment may be given under this section on conditions that the Corporation considers appropriate having regard to the objects of this Act.
- (3) The Corporation may, by written notice to the employer, cancel a deferment under this section.
- (4) If a deferment is cancelled, the employer must pay to the Corporation the amount covered by the deferment as required by the notice of cancellation.
- (5) Nothing in this section affects the ability of the Corporation to allow an employer to pay a statutory payment by instalments.

72J—Recovery on default

- (1) If an employer—
 - (a) fails or neglects to furnish a return when required by or under this Act; or
 - (b) furnishes a return that the Corporation has reasonable grounds to believe to be defective in any respect,

the Corporation may make an assessment of any statutory payment payable by the employer on the basis of estimates made by the Corporation.

- (2) If an employer fails to pay a statutory payment, or the full amount of a statutory payment, as required under this Act, the Corporation may make an assessment of the amount payable by the employer (including on the basis of estimates made by the Corporation).
- (3) The Corporation may, as part of an assessment under subsection (1) or (2), impose on the employer a fine of an amount (not exceeding 3 times the amount assessed) fixed by the Corporation.
- (4) The Corporation may for any proper reason remit a fine imposed under subsection (3) wholly or in part.
- (5) An employer to whom a notice of an assessment or a fine under this section is given must pay the amount of the assessment or fine within the time allowed in the notice.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (6) A fine under this section is in addition to a fine payable under section 67(4).

72K—Penalty for late payment

- (1) If an employer fails to pay a statutory payment as and when required by or under this Act—
 - (a) the amount in arrears will, unless the Corporation determines otherwise, be increased by penalty interest at the prescribed rate; and
 - (b) the Corporation may impose on the employer a fine of an amount (not exceeding 3 times the amount assessed) fixed by the Corporation (unless a fine has been imposed under section 72J(3) on account of a failure to make a statutory payment).
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the employer has not, within the period of 12 months immediately before the date on which the statutory payment was required to be paid, been in default for failing to pay a previous statutory payment in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and
 - (b) the employer pays the statutory payment within 14 days after the day on which the statutory payment was required to be paid under this Act.
- (3) The Corporation may for any proper reason remit penalty interest or a fine imposed under subsection (1) wholly or in part.
- (4) An employer to whom notice of an assessment of penalty interest or a fine under this section is given must pay the penalty interest or fine within the time allowed in the notice.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

72L—Exercise of adjustment powers

The Corporation may exercise its powers under this Part more than once in relation to any particular period and regardless of whether or not—

- (a) any statutory payment has been fixed, demanded or paid; or

- (b) a period to which any determination or adjustment may apply has been completed or expired; or
- (c) the Corporation has already reviewed or adjusted any estimate, liability or payment under this Part; or
- (d) any circumstances have arisen that would, but for this section, stop the Corporation from conducting a review, or making a determination or adjustment.

72M—Review

- (1) If an employer considers that a decision of the Corporation as to—
 - (a) the estimate of remuneration that is to be used for the calculation of a statutory payment; or
 - (b) the fixing or assessment of a statutory payment; or
 - (c) the imposition of penalty interest or a fine; or
 - (d) the imposition or variation of a condition of a kind that may lead to the remission or imposition of a supplementary payment,is unreasonable, the board must, on application by the employer, review the decision.
- (2) An application for review does not suspend a liability to pay a statutory payment, penalty interest or a fine.
- (3) The review will be conducted, in accordance with procedures determined by the board, by the board itself, or by a committee or person to whom the board has delegated its powers of review under this section, and the board has an absolute discretion as to whether it will permit the employer or a representative of the employer to be heard orally on the review.
- (4) On review, the board may—
 - (a) alter an estimate of remuneration;
 - (b) alter a statutory payment or an assessment;
 - (c) quash or reduce penalty interest or a fine;
 - (d) direct the repayment of amounts overpaid;
 - (e) quash or vary a condition imposed by the Corporation.
- (5) An application under this section for review of a decision of the Corporation—
 - (a) must, if the decision relates to a class of employers, be made within 4 months after notice of the decision was given; or
 - (b) must, if the decision relates to an individual employer, be made within 2 months after the employer was given notice of the decision,unless the board (or its delegate) allows an extension of time for making the application.

72N—Payments to be made to Corporation

Any statutory payment, penalty interest or fine (other than a fine for an offence) under this Part will be payable to the Corporation (and may be recovered by the Corporation as a debt in a court of competent jurisdiction).

72O—GST

- (1) A statutory payment under this Part is subject to any GST payable under *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Commonwealth) and any such GST is additionally payable by an employer.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not extend to a fine or any penalty interest imposed under this Part.

72P—Transfer of business

- (1) In a case involving any transfer of business, the Corporation may, as it thinks fit, apply any claims experience or other factor applying with respect to the business before the transfer to the employer who takes over the business on account of the transfer.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a reference to a business includes a reference to any form of undertaking.
- (3) Without limiting subsections (1) and (2), a transfer of business between 2 employers will be taken to occur if there is a connection between the 2 employers under section 311 of the *Fair Work Act 2009* of the Commonwealth.

72Q—Reasonable mistake about application of Act

- (1) Despite any other provision of this Part, if the Corporation is satisfied that the reason for an employer failing to pay the correct amount of a statutory payment is that the employer believed on reasonable grounds that the employer would not be required to pay a statutory payment in respect of a particular worker because that worker's employment was not connected with this State by virtue of the operation of section 6, the employer is not liable to pay a fine or penalty interest on account of that particular failure.
- (2) However, if the employer's belief on reasonable grounds under subsection (1) was that under section 6 the particular worker's employment was connected with another State, subsection (1) does not apply unless at the time of the relevant failure the employer had workers compensation cover in respect of the worker under the law of that other State.
- (3) In this section—

State includes a Territory;

workers compensation cover means insurance or registration under the law of a State in respect of liability for statutory workers compensation under that law.

Division 8—Miscellaneous

73—Separate accounts

The Corporation shall, in a manner and form determined by the Corporation, maintain a separate account for each employer in which the Corporation records—

- (a) the premiums, fees and supplementary payments charged to the employer; and
- (b) the amounts paid by an employer; and
- (c) the costs related to claims arising from employment by the employer, distinguishing the costs related to claims for unrepresentative injuries and secondary injuries from the other claims; and
- (d) all other costs attributable to the employer; and
- (e) any other matter that the Corporation thinks fit.

74—Liability to keep accounts

- (1) For the purpose of completing returns in accordance with this Part, an employer shall keep—
 - (a) an accurate account of all remuneration paid or payable to the workers of the employer;
 - (b) such other information as may be required by the Corporation.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (2) Where an employer employs workers in more than one class of industry, the Corporation may require the employer to keep an account and other information under subsection (1) in respect of each separate class.
- (3) Any accounts and other information required to be kept under this section must be kept within the State and in writing in the English language or so as to be readily accessible and convertible into writing in the English language.
- (4) This section does not apply so as to require the retention of accounts or other information beyond 7 years or such lesser period as the Corporation may determine in a particular case from the end of the period to which the accounts or other information relates.

75—Person ceasing to be an employer

- (1) Where a registered employer ceases to be an employer who is required to be registered under this Part, the person shall, within 14 days of ceasing to be such an employer—
 - (a) give written notice in a manner and form approved by the Corporation; and
 - (b) furnish the Corporation, in a manner and form approved by the Corporation, with such information as the Corporation may require.
- (2) The Corporation may cancel the registration of an employer if it is satisfied that the person has ceased to be an employer who is required to be registered under this Part.
- (3) The cancellation of registration does not affect any liability that arose before the date of cancellation.

76—Certificate of registration

- (1) The Corporation must, on the application of an employer who is registered under this Act, issue a certificate (a *certificate of registration*) with respect to—
 - (a) the registration of the employer under this Act; and
 - (b) the employer's compliance with any requirement to pay premiums under this Part.
- (2) A certificate of registration will be in a designated form and will contain information determined by the Corporation.
- (3) An employer who is registered under this Act must, within 5 business days of a request to do so by a person authorised under this section to make the request, produce a current certificate of registration for inspection by the person.
Maximum penalty: \$1 000.
- (4) An employer does not commit an offence against subsection (3) if the employer satisfies the court that the employer took reasonable steps to obtain the relevant certificate within 5 business days of the request for production but was unsuccessful.
- (5) A person who fraudulently alters a certificate of registration issued under this section is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$25 000.
- (6) An employer to whom a certificate of registration is issued under this section must notify the Corporation within 5 business days after it is issued if the certificate contains an error as to the information set out in the certificate in relation to the employer.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (7) A certificate of registration issued under this section is evidence of the matters that it certifies.
- (8) The following persons are authorised to request an employer to produce the employer's current certificate of registration:
 - (a) any person who has, in the course of or for the purposes of the person's trade or business, contracted with the employer for the employer to carry out the whole or part of any work associated with that trade or business, or who proposes to enter into such a contract;
 - (b) an authorised officer;
 - (c) an officer of an industrial association;
 - (d) a person authorised by the Corporation in writing for the purposes of this section.

76AA—Discontinuance fee

- (1) An employer who—
 - (a) ceases to be registered under section 59 (including in a case where the employer is then registered as a self-insured employer under section 60); or
 - (b) ceases to be registered under section 60 (but not including in a case where the employer is then registered under section 59),

is liable to pay to the Corporation a fee calculated in accordance with the regulations.

- (2) A fee payable under subsection (1) is a debt due to the Corporation and may be recovered by the Corporation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Part 6—Workers Compensation Tribunal

Division 1—Establishment of Tribunal

77—Establishment of Tribunal

The *Workers Compensation Appeal Tribunal* established under this Act before the commencement of this Part continues as the *Workers Compensation Tribunal*.

77A—Seal

- (1) The Tribunal has a seal and may have more than one seal.
- (2) A document apparently sealed with a seal of the Tribunal will, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken to have been duly issued under the authority of the Tribunal.

Division 2—Constitution of the Tribunal

78—Constitution of Tribunal

The Tribunal may be constituted of—

- (a) a Full Bench; or
- (b) a single presidential member; or
- (c) a single conciliation officer.

78A—Full Bench

- (1) A Full Bench of the Tribunal consists of three presidential members.
- (2) A decision in which a majority of the presidential members constituting a Full Bench of the Tribunal agree is a decision of the Tribunal.

78B—Exercise of Tribunal's powers by the Registrar

The Registrar may exercise the powers of the Tribunal for the purpose of—

- (a) adjourning proceedings by consent of the parties; or
- (b) carrying out other functions assigned to the Registrar under the rules.

Division 3—Jurisdiction of the Tribunal

79—Jurisdiction

The Tribunal has the jurisdiction conferred by statute.

Division 4—The presidential members

80—The President

- (1) The Senior Judge of the *Industrial Relations Court of South Australia* is President of the Tribunal.
- (2) The President is the principal judicial officer of the Tribunal.

- (3) The President is responsible for the administration of the Tribunal.
- (4) In the absence of the President from official duties, responsibility for administration of the Tribunal devolves on a Deputy President appointed by the Governor to act in the President's absence or, if no such appointment has been made, on the most senior Deputy President available to undertake that responsibility.
- (5) The President may delegate administrative powers and responsibilities.
- (6) A delegation under subsection (5)—
 - (a) may be made to any person; and
 - (b) is revocable at will; and
 - (c) does not derogate from the President's power to act personally in any matter.

80A—The Deputy Presidents

- (1) A Judge (other than the Senior Judge) of the *Industrial Relations Court of South Australia* is a Deputy President of the Tribunal.
- (2) The Governor may, on the nomination of the Minister, appoint a suitable person as a Deputy President of the Tribunal.
- (3) A person is not eligible for appointment as a Deputy President of the Tribunal unless the person is a legal practitioner of at least seven years standing.
- (4) A person may be appointed as a Deputy President of the Tribunal on a permanent or acting basis.
- (5) A person appointed as a Deputy President of the Tribunal under this section ceases to hold that office if the person—
 - (a) dies; or
 - (b) reaches the age of 65 years; or
 - (c) in the case of a Deputy President appointed on an acting basis—completes the term appointment and is not reappointed; or
 - (d) resigns by written notice given to the Minister; or
 - (e) is removed from office by the Governor for—
 - (i) misconduct; or
 - (ii) neglect of duty; or
 - (iii) incompetence; or
 - (iv) incapacity to carry out official duties satisfactorily.
- (6) A Deputy President appointed under this section is entitled to remuneration allowances and expenses on a basis approved by the Governor.
- (7) This section does not derogate from the operation of the *Judicial Administration (Auxiliary Appointments and Powers) Act 1988*.

Division 5—Conciliation officers

81—Appointment of conciliation officers

- (1) The Governor may appoint conciliation officers to carry out the Tribunal's work of conciliation.
- (2) A conciliation officer must be a person of standing in the community with appropriate experience to work effectively in the conciliation of disputes under this Act.
- (3) Before a person is appointed (or reappointed) as a conciliation officer, the Minister must consult confidentially about the proposed appointment with—
 - (a) the United Trades and Labor Council; and
 - (b) the South Australian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and
 - (c) the President of the Tribunal, or a Deputy President nominated by the President of the Tribunal.

81A—Conditions of appointment

- (1) A conciliation officer will be appointed for a term of five years and, at the end of a term of appointment, is eligible for reappointment.
- (2) However—
 - (a) a term of appointment cannot extend beyond the time the appointee reaches 65 years and if the appointee will reach that age less than 5 years after the date the appointment was made or last renewed, the appointment will be made or renewed for a term ending when the appointee reaches 65 years of age; and
 - (b) an appointment may be made on an acting basis and, in that case, the appointment will be for a term (not exceeding six months) stated in the instrument of appointment.
- (3) A conciliation officer—
 - (a) is entitled to a salary and allowances determined by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister; and
 - (b) is, to an extent determined by the Governor, subject to the *Public Sector Act 2009* (which applies with modification determined by the Governor); and
 - (c) is an employee for the purposes of the *Superannuation Act 1988*.
- (4) A conciliation officer—
 - (a) must not, without the consent of the Minister, engage in remunerative work apart from official duties; and
 - (b) must not, while in office, be an officer of an industrial association.
- (5) The Governor may remove a conciliation officer from office if the officer—
 - (a) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
 - (b) is guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty; or
 - (c) is incompetent; or

(d) becomes mentally or physically incapable of carrying out official duties satisfactorily; or

(e) contravenes subsection (4).

Misconduct includes (but is not limited to)—

- unlawful or improper conduct in the performance of official duties;
- refusal or deliberate failure to follow reasonable administrative directions given under this Part by the President.

(6) The office of a conciliation officer becomes vacant if the officer—

(a) dies; or

(b) completes a term of appointment and is not reappointed; or

(c) resigns by written notice to the Minister; or

(d) is removed from office under subsection (5).

81B—Administrative responsibilities of conciliation officers

A conciliation officer is responsible to, and subject to direction by, the President on administrative matters and, in particular, is subject to direction by the President on the duties to be performed and the times and places at which the duties are to be performed.

Division 6—Administrative and ancillary staff

82—Administrative and ancillary staff

The Tribunal's administrative and ancillary staff consists of—

(a) the Registrar;

(b) the Deputy Registrars;

(c) any other persons appointed to the administrative and ancillary staff of the Tribunal.

82A—Appointment etc of the Registrar

A person cannot be appointed to the office of Registrar of the Tribunal, nor can a person holding that office be dismissed or reduced in status, except on the recommendation, or with the concurrence, of the President.

82B—Responsibilities of administrative and ancillary staff

A member of the Tribunal's administrative or ancillary staff is responsible to the President (through any properly constituted administrative superior) for the proper and efficient discharge of his or her duties.

Division 7—Sittings and distribution of business

83—Time and place of sittings

(1) The Tribunal may sit at any time (including a Sunday).

(2) The Tribunal may sit at any place (either within or outside the State).

- (3) The Tribunal will sit at such times and places as the President may direct.

83A—Adjournment from time to time and from place to place

The Tribunal may—

- (a) adjourn proceedings from time to time and from place to place; or
- (b) adjourn proceedings to a time, or a time and place, to be fixed; or
- (c) order the transfer of proceedings from place to place.

Division 8—Evidence

84—Tribunal not to be bound by evidentiary rules

The Tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence but may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate.

84A—Power to require attendance of witnesses and production of evidentiary material

- (1) The Tribunal may, on the application of a party to proceedings or on its own initiative, issue a summons requiring a person to appear before the Tribunal at a specified time and place to give evidence or to produce evidentiary material (or both).
- (2) A summons to produce evidentiary material may, instead of providing for production of the material before the Tribunal, provide for production of the material to an officer of the Tribunal nominated in the summons.

84B—Power to compel the giving of evidence

- (1) A person who is called to give evidence or to produce evidentiary material before the Tribunal and—
 - (a) refuses or fails to make an oath or affirmation when required to do so by the Tribunal; or
 - (b) refuses or fails to give evidence on a subject on which that person is compellable to give evidence; or
 - (c) refuses or fails without reasonable excuse to produce evidentiary material that that person is required by the Tribunal to produce,commits a contempt of the Tribunal.
- (2) This section applies whether the person was summoned before the Tribunal, brought before the Tribunal on a warrant, or came to the Tribunal of his or her own volition.

84C—Entry and inspection of property

- (1) The Tribunal may enter any land or building and carry out an inspection that the Tribunal considers relevant to a proceeding before the Tribunal.
- (2) The Tribunal may authorise an officer of the Tribunal to enter any land or building and carry out an inspection that the Tribunal considers relevant to a proceeding before the Tribunal.

- (3) A person who obstructs the Tribunal, or a person authorised by the Tribunal, in the exercise of a power of entry or inspection under this section commits a contempt of the Tribunal.

84D—Issue of evidentiary summonses

- (1) A summons under this Part may be issued on behalf of the Tribunal by—
- (a) a presidential member of the Tribunal; or
 - (b) a conciliation officer; or
 - (c) the Registrar.
- (2) However, the Registrar may only issue a summons at the direction of a presidential member or a conciliation officer or as authorised under the Rules.

Division 9—General principles and rules

85—Principles of equity and good conscience

The Tribunal must act according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case without regard to technicalities and legal forms.

85A—Hearings to be in public

- (1) The Tribunal must hear proceedings (other than interlocutory or conciliation proceedings) in a place open to the public.
- (2) However, the Tribunal may, in the interests of a party to proceedings hear the proceedings, or a particular part of the proceedings, in private.

85B—Representation

- (1) A person is entitled to appear personally or by representative in conciliation proceedings or other proceedings before the Tribunal.
- (2) However, a person is not entitled to be represented by a person whose name has been struck off the roll of legal practitioners or who, although a legal practitioner, is not entitled to practise the profession of law because of disciplinary action taken against the person.
- (3) If, in conciliation proceedings, the conciliator presiding at the proceedings wants to speak to a person privately in the absence of the person's representative, the representative must withdraw until—
- (a) the conciliator invites the representative to return; or
 - (b) the private interview is terminated.
- (4) A party is entitled to terminate a private interview with the conciliator held in the absence of the party's representative at any time after the conciliator has had a reasonable opportunity to put to the party proposals for which the conciliator initiated the private interview.

Division 10—Appeals and references of questions of law

86—Appeal on question of law

- (1) An appeal lies on a question of law against a decision of the Tribunal constituted of a single presidential member to a Full Bench of the Tribunal.
- (2) An appeal under this section must be commenced, heard and determined in accordance with the rules.

86A—Reference of question of law and final appeal to Supreme Court

- (1) A Full Bench of the Tribunal may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Full Court of the Supreme Court.
- (2) Subject to subsection (2a), an appeal also lies on a question of law against a decision of the Full Bench of the Tribunal to the Full Court of the Supreme Court.
- (2a) An appeal cannot be commenced under subsection (2) except with the permission of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- (3) On a reference or appeal under this section, the Full Court of the Supreme Court may—
 - (a) decide the question of law;
 - (b) refer the matter back to the Tribunal with directions the Full Court considers appropriate;
 - (c) make consequential or related orders (including orders for costs).

Division 11—Enforcement of judgments

87—Certified copy of judgment or order

The Registrar must, on application by a party to proceedings, issue a certified copy of a judgment or order of the Tribunal in the proceedings.

87A—Enforcement of judgments and orders

- (1) A certified copy of a judgment or order of the Tribunal may be filed in the District Court.
- (2) When a certified copy of a judgment or order is filed in the District Court under this section, the judgment or order may be enforced as a judgment or order of the District Court.

Division 12—Miscellaneous

88—Immunities

- (1) A presidential member of the Tribunal or a conciliation officer has the same privileges and immunities from civil liability as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- (2) An officer of the Tribunal, other than a presidential member or a conciliation officer, incurs no civil or criminal liability for an honest act or omission in carrying out or purportedly carrying out official functions.

88A—Contempts of Tribunal

A person who—

- (a) interrupts the proceedings of the Tribunal or misbehaves before the Tribunal;
or
- (b) insults a presidential member, a conciliation officer or another officer of the Tribunal who is acting in the exercise of official functions; or
- (c) refuses, in the face of the Tribunal, to obey a lawful direction of the Tribunal;
or
- (d) fails to comply with a summons, direction, order or other process of the Tribunal (other than an order for the payment of money),

is guilty of a contempt of the Tribunal.

88B—Punishment of contempts

- (1) The Tribunal constituted of a presidential member may punish a contempt by imposing a fine of an amount (not exceeding \$2 000) considered appropriate by the presidential member.
- (2) This section applies both to contempts committed in the face of the Tribunal and contempts arising from non-compliance with an order, direction, summons or other process of the Tribunal.
- (3) The Supreme Court may review a penalty imposed for a contempt of the Tribunal and quash, increase or reduce the penalty.

88C—Miscellaneous provisions about legal process

- (1) Any process of the Tribunal may be issued or executed on a Sunday as well as any other day.
- (2) The validity of process is not affected by the fact that the person who issued it dies or ceases to hold office.

88D—Service

- (1) If it is not practicable to serve any process, notice or other document in the manner otherwise prescribed or contemplated by law, the Tribunal may, by order—
 - (a) provide for service by post; or
 - (b) make any other provision that may be necessary or desirable for service.
- (2) Any process, notice or other document served in accordance with an order under subsection (1) will, despite any other law, be taken to have been duly served.

88DA—Power to enlarge scope of proceedings

The Tribunal may, with the consent of all parties to proceedings, enlarge the scope of the proceedings to include questions that are not presently at issue in the proceedings.

88E—Rules

- (1) The President may make Rules of the Tribunal—
 - (a) regulating the business of the Tribunal and the duties of the various officers of the Tribunal; and
 - (b) authorising conciliation officers to exercise any part of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal; and
 - (c) regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal; and
 - (d) imposing mutual obligations on parties to proceedings in the Tribunal to disclose to each other the contents of expert reports or other material of relevance to the proceedings before the proceedings are brought to trial; and
 - (e) regulating the form in which evidence may be taken; and
 - (f) regulating costs; and
 - (g) dealing with any other matter necessary or expedient for the effective and efficient operation of the Tribunal.
- (2) Before making Rules of the Tribunal, the President must consult with a rules committee consisting of—
 - (a) at least three presidential members; and
 - (b) at least two conciliation officers; and
 - (c) the Registrar.
- (3) The rules take effect as from the date of publication in the Gazette or a later date specified in the rules.

88F—Costs of proceedings

Subject to this Act, the costs of proceedings before the Tribunal are in the discretion of the Tribunal.

88G—Recovery of costs of representation

- (1) A representative of a party to proceedings before the Tribunal must not charge nor seek to recover for work involved in, or associated with, that representation an amount exceeding the amount allowable under a scale fixed by regulation.
Maximum penalty: \$2 000.
- (2) Before proposing a regulation under this section to the Executive Council, the Minister must consult with the Crown Solicitor.

88H—Power to set aside judgments or orders

- (1) The Tribunal may amend or set aside a judgment or order of the Tribunal—
 - (a) by consent of the parties; or
 - (b) in order to correct an error; or
 - (c) if the interests of justice require that the judgment or order be amended or set aside.

- (2) The power under subsection (1) may only be exercised by the President or a presidential member or conciliation officer to whom the President has delegated the power.

88I—Finality of the Tribunal's decisions

No proceeding, judgment or decision of the Tribunal can be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed or called in question except—

- (a) as provided in this Act; or
- (b) in proceedings before the Full Supreme Court founded on an alleged excess or want of jurisdiction.

Part 6A—Dispute resolution

Division 1—Preliminary

89—Interpretation

In this Part—

applicant means the person who lodges a notice of dispute under this Part;

party to a dispute means—

- (a) the applicant; and
- (b) the relevant compensating authority; and
- (c) if the dispute is about a compensable injury and the worker who suffered or is alleged to have suffered the compensable injury is not the applicant—the worker; and
- (d) if the dispute is about a compensable injury and the employer from whose employment the injury arose or is alleged to have arisen is not the applicant—the employer; and
- (e) a person who has a direct interest in the dispute and has notified the Registrar of the interest;

relevant compensating authority in relation to a particular disputed decision means—

- (a) if the decision was made by the Corporation or a body corporate exercising powers delegated by the Corporation—the Corporation or the relevant delegate; or
- (b) if the decision was made by a self-insured employer—the self-insured employer.

89A—Reviewable decisions

- (1) The following decisions are reviewable—
 - (a) a decision on a claim for compensation including—
 - (i) a decision redetermining a claim¹; or
 - (ii) a decision on a claim by the Tribunal, made in the exercise of the Tribunal's special jurisdiction to expedite decisions on claims²;
 - (b) a decision about the nature of rehabilitation services provided, or to be provided, for a worker³;
 - (c) a decision to vary, suspend or discontinue weekly payments;
 - (d) a decision on an application by an employer to have weekly payments payable to a worker employed by, or formerly employed by, the employer reviewed;
 - (e) a decision to disallow or reduce a charge for a medical service (unless the decision merely brings the charge into conformity with a rate of charge prescribed by regulation).

- (2) However, a decision is not reviewable if declared not to be reviewable by or under this Act.

Notes—

- 1 See section 53(7) & (7a).
2 See section 97B(3)(b).
3 Section 28B also provides for the review of a rehabilitation and return to work plan.

Division 2—Notice of dispute

90—Notice of dispute

- (1) A person with a direct interest in a reviewable decision (the *applicant*) may lodge a notice of dispute with the Registrar.
- (2) A notice of dispute must be in writing and in the form prescribed by regulation.
- (3) A person has a direct interest in a reviewable decision if the person—
- (a) is directly affected by the decision; or
 - (b) is the employer from whose employment the compensable injury arose or is alleged to have arisen.

90A—Time for lodging notice of dispute

- (1) The notice of dispute must be lodged within one month after the applicant receives notice of the reviewable decision unless the Tribunal allows an extension of time.
- (2) The Tribunal's power to extend time may only be exercised by the President or a presidential member or conciliation and arbitration officer to whom the President has delegated the power to allow an extension of time.
- (3) An application for an extension of time must be made as in the manner and form prescribed by the regulations.

90B—Notice to be given by Registrar

- (1) On receiving a notice of dispute, the Registrar must immediately send copies of the notice of dispute to the other parties to the dispute.
- (2) The copy of the notice of dispute sent to the relevant compensating authority must be accompanied by copies of any documentary materials lodged with the notice of dispute.

Division 3—Initial reconsideration

91—Initial reconsideration

- (1) The relevant compensating authority must, on receiving a copy of a notice of dispute under this Part—
- (a) assign a suitable person to reconsider the disputed decision; and
 - (b) have the decision reconsidered in the light of the matters set out in the notice of dispute.

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- (2) A person assigned to reconsider the disputed decision—
- (a) may (but need not be) an officer of the relevant compensating authority but must not be the person who made the disputed decision; and
 - (b) must be a person who has been nominated to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations as a person who may be assigned to reconsider disputed decisions under this Division.
- (3) On completion of the reconsideration, the relevant compensating authority must confirm or vary the disputed decision to conform with the result of the reconsideration and give the Registrar a written notice stating—
- (a) the result of the reconsideration; and
 - (b) whether the compensating authority has confirmed or varied the decision as a result of the reconsideration and, if the decision has been varied, how the decision has been varied.
- (4) If the disputed decision is varied, the written notice must also be given to the other parties to the dispute.
- (5) The relevant compensating authority must complete the reconsideration and give the notice or notices stating the result of the reconsideration within 7 days after receiving the notice of dispute or a longer time allowed by the Registrar on the authority's application.
- Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (6) The variation of a decision under this section is not to be regarded as a redetermination of a claim¹.
- (7) A decision on a claim by the Tribunal itself, made in the exercise of the Tribunal's special jurisdiction to expedite decisions on claims², is not liable to reconsideration under this section; if such a decision is disputed, the Registrar must immediately refer the dispute for conciliation.

Notes—

- 1 See section 53(7) and (7a).
- 2 See section 97B.

91A—Reference of disputes to conciliation

If—

- (a) the relevant compensating authority, on reconsideration of a disputed decision, confirms the decision; or
- (b) the relevant compensating authority, on reconsideration of a disputed decision, varies the decision and a party to the dispute expresses dissatisfaction with the result of the reconsideration in accordance with the rules,

the Registrar must refer the dispute for conciliation.

Division 4—Conciliation proceedings

92—Assignment of presidential member or conciliation officer to preside at conciliation proceedings

- (1) When a dispute is referred for conciliation—
 - (a) a presidential member or conciliation officer must be assigned in accordance with the rules to preside at the conciliation proceedings; and
 - (b) each party to the dispute must, in accordance with the rules—
 - (i) disclose to the conciliator the existence and nature of all evidentiary material in the party's possession relevant to the dispute; and
 - (ii) at the request of another party to the dispute, give the party access to the relevant evidentiary material.
- (2) However, if the conciliator agrees, a party need not give another party access to evidentiary material if—
 - (a) the material is a videotape, photographic material, or a report of surveillance; or
 - (b) the disclosure of the material could prejudice the investigation of a suspected offence.

92A—Obligation of conciliator

In conducting conciliation proceedings, the conciliator must—

- (a) seek to identify the issues in dispute and to narrow the range of the dispute; and
- (b) explore the possibilities of resolving the dispute by agreement.

92B—Calling of conciliation conference

- (1) A compulsory conference of the parties to a dispute that has been referred for conciliation must be called within the time fixed by the rules.
- (2) The Tribunal may summon the parties to the dispute and any other persons who may be able to assist in resolving the dispute to appear at the conference.
- (3) A compulsory conference may, at the discretion of the conciliator, be held in public or private or partly in public and partly in private.
- (4) A person who fails to attend a compulsory conference as required by summons or who, having attended, fails to participate in the conference as required by the conciliator presiding at the conference, commits a contempt of the Tribunal.

92C—Procedure in conciliation proceedings

- (1) In the course of conducting conciliation proceedings, the conciliator may interview the parties to the dispute separately or together.

- (2) The conciliator presiding at a conference may (subject to the rules) adjourn the conference from time to time to allow the parties to gather further information, to consider their respective positions or for other purposes relevant to the resolution of the dispute.
- (3) Evidence of anything said or done in the course of conciliation proceedings is only admissible in subsequent proceedings by consent of all parties to the proceedings.
- (4) However—
 - (a) evidence of a settlement reached in conciliation proceedings is admissible (without the consent of all parties) in subsequent proceedings; and
 - (b) evidence of the offers made in the course of conciliation proceedings is admissible (without the consent of all parties) in subsequent proceedings for the purpose of applying provisions for deciding questions about costs.
- (5) A settlement to which counsel or another representative of a party agrees at a conference is binding on the party.
- (6) The conciliator presiding at a conference may make a determination or order to give effect to a settlement reached at the conference.
- (7) A determination or order under subsection (6) is a determination or order of the Tribunal.

92D—Reference of dispute into Tribunal

If conciliation proceedings do not result in an agreed settlement of the dispute, the conciliator presiding at the conciliation proceedings must refer the dispute into the Tribunal for judicial determination.

Division 6—Judicial determination of dispute

94A—Constitution of Tribunal

- (1) For the purpose of making a judicial determination of a disputed claim, the Tribunal will be constituted of a single presidential member.
- (2) However, if the President decides that a particular dispute should be referred directly to a Full Bench of the Tribunal, the dispute will be heard and determined by a Full Bench of the Tribunal.

94B—Pre-hearing conference

- (1) Before the Tribunal proceeds with the hearing of the disputed claim, a pre-hearing conference of the parties must be held in accordance with the rules.
- (2) However, a presidential member of the Tribunal may dispense with a pre-hearing conference if there is proper reason for doing so.

94C—Determination of dispute

- (1) In proceedings under this Division, the Tribunal must decide the dispute without regard to decisions taken in earlier proceedings.

- (2) However, if the amount of lump sum compensation is disputed by a worker and the amount the Tribunal proposes to award is less than, or the same as, or less than 10% above, the amount offered in conciliation proceedings, the worker is not entitled to costs of the proceedings under this Division.

Division 7—Costs

95—Costs

- (1) A party (other than the relevant compensating authority) is entitled, subject to this Part and to limits prescribed by regulation, to an award against the relevant compensating authority for the party's reasonable costs of—
- (a) the initial reconsideration of a disputed decision; and
 - (b) any subsequent proceedings for resolution of the dispute under this Part (but not proceedings by way of an appeal or a reference of a question of law to a Full Bench of the Tribunal or the Supreme Court).
- (2) Costs may only be awarded to cover—
- (a) the cost of representation by a legal practitioner or an officer or employee of an industrial association; and
 - (b) costs of a kind authorised by the regulations that were reasonably incurred.
- (3) If the Tribunal is of the opinion that a party acted unreasonably, frivolously or vexatiously in bringing or in relation to the conduct of proceedings, the Tribunal may—
- (a) decline to make an award of costs in favour of the party and may further (if it thinks fit) make an award of costs against the party; or
 - (b) reduce the amount of the award to which the party would otherwise have been entitled.
- (4) An award of costs to cover professional advice or assistance may, if the Tribunal considers appropriate, be made in favour of the person who provided the professional advice or assistance.
- (5) An award of legal costs cannot exceed 85% of the amount that would be allowable under the relevant Supreme Court scale if the proceedings were in the Supreme Court.

95A—Costs liability of representatives

- (1) In this section—
- professional representative* means a legal practitioner or other person who has been engaged or appointed to represent a party to proceedings before the Tribunal (whether personally or through an employee or agent).
- (2) If a professional representative acting for a party to proceedings before the Tribunal under this Part (whether personally or through an employee or agent) has caused costs—
- (a) to be incurred improperly or without reasonable cause; or
 - (b) to be wasted by undue delay or negligence or by any other misconduct or default,

the Tribunal may make an order as specified in subsection (3).

- (3) The Tribunal may order—
- (a) that all or any of the costs between the professional representative and his or her client be disallowed or that the professional representative repay to his or her client the whole or part of any money paid on account of costs;
 - (b) that the professional representative pay to his or her client all or any of the costs which his or her client has been ordered to pay to any party;
 - (c) that the professional representative pay all or any of the costs of any party other than his or her client.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (2), a professional representative is in default for the purposes of that subsection if any proceedings cannot conveniently be heard or proceed, or fail or are adjourned without any useful progress being made, because the professional representative failed to—
- (a) attend in person or by a proper representative; or
 - (b) file any document which ought to have been filed; or
 - (c) lodge or deliver any document for the use of the Tribunal which ought to have been lodged or delivered; or
 - (d) be prepared with any proper evidence or account; or
 - (e) otherwise proceed.
- (5) The Tribunal may not make an order against a professional representative under subsection (3) unless the Tribunal has informed the professional representative of the nature of the order proposed and allowed the professional representative a reasonable opportunity to make representations, and call evidence, in relation to the matter.
- (6) The Tribunal may order that notice of any proceedings or order against a professional representative under this section be given to the client in such manner as the Tribunal directs.
- (7) A decision of the Tribunal constituted of a conciliation officer under this section may be reviewed, on application under the rules, by a presidential member of the Tribunal.
- (8) On a review under subsection (7), the presidential member of the Tribunal may—
- (a) decide the matter and, if he or she thinks fit—
 - (i) make any order that may be made under this section at first instance;
 - (ii) vary or revoke the order that is the subject of the review;
 - (b) refer the matter back to the conciliation officer with directions the presidential member thinks fit;
 - (c) make consequential or related orders.

Division 8—Ministerial intervention

96—Ministerial intervention

The Minister may, if satisfied that intervention is justified in the public interest, intervene in proceedings before the Tribunal or the Supreme Court under this Part.

Part 6B—Special jurisdiction to expedite decisions

97—Special jurisdiction

- (1) A worker or employer who believes there has been undue delay in deciding a claim or other matter affecting the worker or employer may apply to the Tribunal, in the manner and form prescribed by regulation, for expedited determination of the matter.
- (2) However, an application cannot be made for expedited determination of—
 - (a) a question about the redemption of a liability¹; and
 - (b) a matter of a class excluded by regulation from the ambit of this section.
- (3) An application for expedited determination of a matter cannot be made until at least 14 days after the day the matter was placed before the decision-maker whose decision is required.

Note—

- 1 See section 42.

97A—Constitution of Tribunal for proceedings under this Part

For the purpose of proceedings under this Part, the Tribunal may be constituted of a presidential member or a conciliation officer.

97B—Powers of Tribunal on application

- (1) On an application for expedited determination of a matter, the Tribunal may—
 - (a) give directions the Tribunal considers necessary to expedite the determination of the matter; or
 - (b) decide the matter itself.
- (2) A person to whom a direction is given by the Tribunal under subsection (1) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Prosecution of non-compliance as an offence does not prejudice enforcement of the direction in other ways.

- (3) If the Tribunal decides a claim under this section, the decision—
 - (a) is to be treated as a decision of the relevant compensating authority; and
 - (b) is a reviewable decision.

97C—Costs

Regulations may be made about the costs of proceedings under this Part.

Part 6C—Medical Panels

Division 1—Establishment and constitution

98—Establishment

- (1) There will be such Medical Panels as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) For the purpose of constituting Medical Panels, there is to be a list of legally qualified medical practitioners appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister.
- (3) For the purpose of making recommendations under subsection (2), the Minister must establish a selection committee in accordance with the regulations and seek and take into account nominations from that committee.
- (4) For the purpose of making nominations under subsection (3), the selection committee must invite expressions of interest in accordance with the regulations.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the Minister is simply seeking the advice of the selection committee about whether a particular medical practitioner should be re-appointed at the expiration of a term of office.
- (6) A person appointed under subsection (2) will be appointed on conditions, and for a term (not exceeding 3 years), determined by the Governor and, on the expiration of a term of office, is eligible for re-appointment.
- (7) The office of a person appointed under subsection (2) becomes vacant if the person—
 - (a) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister; or
 - (b) is removed from office by the Governor for—
 - (i) breach of, or non-compliance with, a condition of appointment; or
 - (ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out duties of office satisfactorily; or
 - (iii) neglect of duty; or
 - (iv) dishonourable conduct; or
 - (v) incompetence; or
 - (c) completes a term of office and is not re-appointed; or
 - (d) ceases to be entitled to practise as a medical practitioner; or
 - (e) is convicted of an indictable offence or of an offence which, if committed in South Australia, would be an indictable offence; or
 - (f) is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence.
- (8) From the list of medical practitioners under subsection (2), the Minister must appoint (on terms and conditions determined by the Minister)—
 - (a) a Convenor; and
 - (b) a Deputy Convenor.

- (9) The Deputy Convenor may, subject to the direction of the Convenor, exercise the functions and powers conferred on the Convenor by or under this Act.
- (10) In the temporary absence of the Convenor, the Deputy Convenor has, and may exercise, the functions and powers conferred on the Convenor by or under this Act.

98A—Constitution

- (1) A Medical Panel is to consist of the number of members, not exceeding 5, as is determined by the Convenor of Medical Panels in each particular case.
- (2) If a medical practitioner has been engaged to treat or examine, or to furnish a report in relation to, a worker (other than as a member of a Medical Panel), the medical practitioner is not to sit as a member of a Medical Panel examining the worker.
- (3) A member of a Medical Panel is entitled to fees, allowances and expenses approved by the Governor.
- (4) The fees, allowances and expenses are payable out of the Compensation Fund.
- (5) The Convenor must appoint a presiding member for each Medical Panel, who will have general responsibility for managing the operations of the Medical Panel in its particular case.

98B—Procedures

- (1) A Medical Panel is not bound by the rules of evidence but may inform itself in any way it considers appropriate.
- (2) A Medical Panel may act informally and without regard to technicalities or legal forms.
- (3) A Medical Panel may engage consultants and seek expert advice as it considers necessary in any particular case.
- (4) The Convenor may give directions as to the arrangement of the business of the Panels.
- (5) The Minister may for the purposes of—
 - (a) ensuring procedural fairness in the procedures of the Medical Panels; and
 - (b) facilitating the proper administration of the Medical Panels,issue guidelines as to the procedures of Medical Panels.
- (6) The Minister must consult with the Attorney-General and the Convenor before issuing any guidelines under this section.
- (7) The Convenor may give directions as to the procedures of the Panels but may not give directions inconsistent with any guidelines issued by the Minister.
- (8) An act or decision of a majority of the members of a Medical Panel constitutes an act or decision of the Medical Panel.
- (9) Subject to this section and the other provisions of this Part, a Medical Panel may determine its own procedures.

98C—Validity of acts

An act or proceeding of a Medical Panel is not invalid by reason only of a vacancy in its membership or a defect in the appointment of a member.

98D—Immunity of members

No personal liability attaches to a member of a Medical Panel for an act or omission by the member or the Medical Panel in good faith and in the exercise or purported exercise of powers or functions under this Act.

Division 2—Functions and powers**98E—Interpretation**

In this Division—

medical question means—

- (a) a question whether a worker has an injury and, if so, the nature or extent of that injury; or
- (b) a question whether a worker's injury—
 - (i) in the case of an injury that is not a secondary injury or a disease—arose out of or in the course of employment; or
 - (ii) in the case of an injury that is a secondary injury or a disease—arose out of employment or arose in the course of employment and the employment contributed to the injury; or
- (c) a question whether a worker's employment was a substantial cause of a worker's injury consisting of an illness or disorder of the mind; or
- (d) a question whether a worker has suffered an injury of a kind referred to in the first column of Schedule 2; or
- (e) a question whether a medical expense has been reasonably incurred by a worker in consequence of having suffered a compensable injury; or
- (f) a question whether a charge for a medical service should be disallowed under section 32(5); or
- (g) a question whether an injury results in incapacity for work; or
- (h) a question as to the extent or permanency of a worker's incapacity for work and the question whether a worker has no current work capacity or a current work capacity; or
- (i) a question as to what employment would or would not constitute suitable employment for a worker; or
- (j) a question as to whether a worker who has no current work capacity is likely to continue indefinitely to have no current work capacity; or
- (k) a question whether a worker who has a current work capacity is, and is likely to continue indefinitely to be, incapable of undertaking further or additional employment or work and, if not so incapable, what further or additional employment or work the worker is capable of undertaking; or
- (l) a question as to when an injury, other than noise induced hearing loss, that developed gradually first caused an incapacity for work; or

- (m) a question as to when and in what employment a worker with noise induced hearing loss was last exposed to noise capable of causing noise induced hearing loss; or
- (n) a question as to when a worker has ceased to be incapacitated for work by a compensable injury; or
- (o) a question as to what constitutes proper medical treatment for the purposes of section 36(1a)(c); or
- (p) a question as to whether an injury is permanent and, if so, the level of impairment of a worker for the purposes of sections 43 and 43A; or
- (q) a question as to whether a provision of a rehabilitation and return to work plan imposes an unreasonable obligation on a worker; or
- (r) a question as to any other prescribed matter.

98F—Functions

- (1) The function of a Medical Panel is to give an opinion on any medical question referred to it under this Act.
- (2) The Corporation or the Tribunal may, at any time or from time to time, require a worker—
 - (a) who claims compensation under this Act; or
 - (b) who is in receipt of weekly payments of compensation under this Act,to submit himself or herself for examination by a Medical Panel or to answer questions (or both) on a date and at a place arranged by the Convenor of Medical Panels so that the Medical Panel can determine any specified medical question.
- (3) *In addition, a medical question that constitutes or forms part of, or arises in connection with, a matter that is the subject of a dispute under Part 6A must be referred to a Medical Panel.*
- (4) A Medical Panel may decide not to give an opinion on a particular medical question if it appears to the Medical Panel that the question relates to a matter that falls outside the range of matters that should be subject to determination under this Part.

Note—

Section 98F(3) had not come into operation at the date of the publication of this version.

98G—Powers and procedures on a referral

- (1) A Medical Panel may ask a worker—
 - (a) to meet with the Medical Panel and answer questions;
 - (b) to supply copies of all documents in the possession of the worker which relate to the medical question to the Medical Panel;
 - (c) to submit to a medical examination by the Medical Panel or by a member of the Medical Panel.

- (2) A person or body referring a medical question to a Medical Panel must submit a document to the Medical Panel specifying—
 - (a) the injury or alleged injury to, or in respect of, which the medical question relates;
 - (b) the facts or questions of fact relevant to the medical question which the person or body is satisfied have been agreed and those facts or questions that are in dispute.
- (3) A person or body referring a medical question to a Medical Panel must submit copies of all documents relating to the medical question in the possession of that person or body to the Medical Panel.
- (4) If a Medical Panel requests and the worker consents, a medical expert who has provided a medical service to a worker in relation to the relevant compensable injury must—
 - (a) meet with the Medical Panel and answer questions; and
 - (b) supply relevant documents to the Medical Panel.
- (5) If a worker unreasonably refuses to comply with subsection (1) or in any way hinders an examination—
 - (a) the worker's rights to recover compensation under this Act with respect to the injury; or
 - (b) the worker's rights to weekly payments,may be suspended by the Corporation until the examination has taken place in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Panel (and any weekly payments that would otherwise be payable during the period of suspension are forfeited).
- (6) Any attendance of a worker before a Medical Panel must be in private, unless the Medical Panel considers that it is necessary for another person to be present.
- (7) Information given to a Medical Panel cannot be used in subsequent proceedings unless—
 - (a) the proceedings are before the Tribunal or a court under this Act; or
 - (b) the worker consents to the use of the information; or
 - (c) the proceedings are for an offence against this Act.

98H—Opinions

- (1) A Medical Panel must form its opinion on a medical question referred under this Division within 60 days after the reference is made or such longer period as may be agreed by the Corporation or Tribunal (as the case requires).
- (2) The Medical Panel to which a medical question is so referred must give a certificate as to its opinion.
- (3) An opinion under subsection (2) must include a statement setting out the reason or reasons for the opinion provided by the Medical Panel.

- (4) For the purposes of determining any question or matter, the opinion of a Medical Panel on a medical question referred to the Medical Panel is to be adopted and applied by any body or person acting under this Act and must be accepted as final and conclusive irrespective of who referred the medical question to the Medical Panel or when the medical question was referred.

Division 3—Related matters

98I—Admissibility

- (1) A certificate given by a Medical Panel is admissible in evidence in any proceedings under this Act.
- (2) A member of a Medical Panel is competent to give evidence as to matters in a certificate given by the Medical Panel of which he or she was a member, but the member may not be compelled to give any such evidence.
- (3) A consultant engaged to provide expert advice to a Medical Panel is competent to give evidence as to matters relating to that expert advice, but the consultant may not be compelled to give any such evidence.

98J—Support staff

- (1) The Minister must ensure that there are such administrative and ancillary staff as are necessary for the proper functioning of Medical Panels.
- (2) The staff may be—
 - (a) Public Service employees assigned to work in support of the Medical Panels;
or
 - (b) persons employed or engaged for the purposes of this Part.
- (3) The terms and conditions of appointment of a person under subsection (2)(b) will be determined by the Minister and such a person will not be a Public Service employee.
- (4) The costs associated with the staff under subsection (1) will be recoverable from the Compensation Fund under a scheme established or approved by the Treasurer after consultation with the Corporation.

Part 6D—WorkCover Ombudsman

Division 1—Appointment and conditions of office

99—Appointment

- (1) There is to be a *WorkCover Ombudsman*.
- (2) The WorkCover Ombudsman is appointed by the Governor.
- (3) The person appointed as the WorkCover Ombudsman may hold another office or position if the Governor is satisfied that there is no conflict between the functions and duties of the WorkCover Ombudsman and the functions and duties of the other office or position.

99A—Term of office and conditions of appointment

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman is appointed on conditions determined by the Governor and for a term, not exceeding 7 years, specified in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) An appointment may be renewed but a person must not hold office as WorkCover Ombudsman for more than 2 consecutive terms.
- (3) The Governor may remove the WorkCover Ombudsman from office on the presentation of an address from both Houses of Parliament seeking the WorkCover Ombudsman's removal.
- (4) The Governor may suspend the WorkCover Ombudsman from office on the ground of incompetence or misbehaviour and, in that event—
 - (a) a full statement of the reason for the suspension must be laid before both Houses of Parliament within 3 sitting days of the suspension; and
 - (b) if, at the expiration of 1 month from the date on which the statement was laid before Parliament, an address from both Houses of Parliament seeking the WorkCover Ombudsman's removal has not been presented to the Governor, the WorkCover Ombudsman must be restored to office.
- (5) The office of WorkCover Ombudsman becomes vacant if the WorkCover Ombudsman—
 - (a) dies; or
 - (b) resigns by written notice given to the Minister; or
 - (c) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
 - (d) is removed from office by the Governor under subsection (3); or
 - (e) becomes bankrupt or applies as a debtor to take the benefit of the laws relating to bankruptcy; or
 - (f) is convicted of an indictable offence or of an offence which if committed in South Australia, would be an indictable offence; or
 - (g) is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence; or

- (h) becomes a member of the Parliament of this State or any other State of the Commonwealth or of the Commonwealth or becomes a member of a Legislative Assembly of a Territory of the Commonwealth; or
 - (i) becomes, in the opinion of the Governor, mentally or physically incapable of carrying out satisfactorily the duties of office.
- (6) Except as is provided by this section, the WorkCover Ombudsman may not be removed or suspended from office, nor will the office of the WorkCover Ombudsman become vacant.

99B—Remuneration

The WorkCover Ombudsman is entitled to remuneration, allowances and expenses determined by the Governor.

99C—Temporary appointments

The Minister may appoint a person (who may but need not be an employee in the Public Service) to act as the WorkCover Ombudsman—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office of WorkCover Ombudsman; or
- (b) when the WorkCover Ombudsman is absent from, or unable to discharge, official duties; or
- (c) if the WorkCover Ombudsman is suspended from office under this Act.

Division 2—Functions and powers

99D—Functions

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman has the following functions:
- (a) to identify and review issues arising out of the operation or administration of this Act, and to make recommendations for improving the operation or administration of this Act, especially so as to improve processes that affect workers who have suffered a compensable injury or employers;
 - (b) to receive and investigate complaints about administrative acts under this Act, and to seek to resolve those complaints expeditiously, including by making recommendations to relevant parties;
 - (c) without limiting paragraphs (a) and (b)—
 - (i) to receive and investigate complaints about failures to comply with section 58B or 58C and to give directions to the Corporation or any relevant employer in connection with the operation or requirements of either section;
 - (ii) to investigate other matters relating to providing for the effective rehabilitation of injured workers and their return to work on a successful basis;
 - (d) to encourage and assist the Corporation and employers to establish their own complaint-handling processes and procedures with a view to improving the effectiveness of this Act;

- (e) to initiate or support other activities or projects relating to the workers rehabilitation and compensation scheme established by this Act;
 - (f) to provide other assistance or advice to support the fair and effective operation or administration of this Act.
- (2) The WorkCover Ombudsman may act under subsection (1) on his or her own initiative, at the request of the Minister, or on the receipt of a complaint by an interested person.
- (3) However, the WorkCover Ombudsman—
 - (a) may not investigate an act where the relevant matter—
 - (i) is, or is capable of being, the subject of proceedings under Part 5, 6, 6A, 6B or 6C; or
 - (ii) is the subject of any legal proceedings; and
 - (b) may not investigate an act in the nature of an industrial dispute under the *Fair Work Act 1994*.
- (4) The WorkCover Ombudsman must establish a scheme for receiving and dealing with complaints for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (5) The WorkCover Ombudsman may refuse to entertain a complaint, or, having commenced to consider a matter raised in a complaint, may refuse to continue if of the opinion—
 - (a) that the matter raised in the complaint is trivial; or
 - (b) that the complaint is frivolous or vexatious or is not made in good faith; or
 - (c) that the complainant or the person on whose behalf the complaint was made has not a sufficient personal interest in the matter raised in the complaint; or
 - (d) that the complainant has failed, without good reason, to take reasonable steps to resolve the matter through another established complaint-handling process; or
 - (e) that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the investigation or the continuance of the investigation of the matter raised in the complaint is unnecessary or unjustifiable; or
 - (f) that the matter raised in the complaint should be dealt with under another Act or by another person or body; or
 - (g) that there is some other reasonable cause that justifies the discontinuance of proceedings under this Part.
- (6) The WorkCover Ombudsman may, at any time, decide to attempt to deal with a complaint by conciliation (and, in doing so, may act personally or through some other person).
- (7) In this section—

act includes—

 - (a) an omission;
 - (b) a decision, proposal or recommendation,

and the circumstances surrounding an act.

99E—Powers—general

The WorkCover Ombudsman has the powers necessary or expedient for, or incidental to, the performance of the WorkCover Ombudsman's functions.

99F—Obtaining information

- (1) If the WorkCover Ombudsman has reason to believe that a person is capable of providing information or producing a document relevant to a matter under consideration by the WorkCover Ombudsman, the WorkCover Ombudsman may, by notice in writing provided to the person, require the person to do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) to provide that information to the WorkCover Ombudsman in writing signed by that person or, in the case of a body corporate, by an officer of the body corporate;
 - (b) to produce that document to the WorkCover Ombudsman;
 - (c) to attend before a person specified in the notice and answer questions or produce documents relevant to the matter.
- (2) A notice under subsection (1) is to specify the period within which, or the time, day and place at which, the person is required to provide the information or document, or to attend.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1) must provide a period of time for compliance with a requirement under that subsection that has been determined by the WorkCover Ombudsman to be reasonable in the circumstances.
- (4) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1).
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (5) If a document is produced in accordance with a requirement under this section, the WorkCover Ombudsman or other appropriate person may take possession of, make copies of, or take extracts from, the document.

99G—Power to examine witnesses etc

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman, or a person who is to receive information under section 99F, may administer an oath or affirmation to a person required to attend before him or her under this Part and may examine the person on oath or affirmation.
- (2) The WorkCover Ombudsman may require a person to verify by statutory declaration—
 - (a) any information or document produced under this Part; or
 - (b) a statement that the person has no relevant information or documents or no further relevant information or documents.
- (3) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (2).
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

Division 3—Other matters

99H—Independence

- (1) In performing and exercising his or her functions and powers under this Act, the WorkCover Ombudsman must act independently, impartially and in the public interest.
- (2) The Minister cannot control how the WorkCover Ombudsman is to exercise the WorkCover Ombudsman's statutory functions and powers.

99I—Staff

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman's staff consists of—
 - (a) Public Service employees assigned to work in the office of the WorkCover Ombudsman under this Act; and
 - (b) any person appointed under subsection (3).
- (2) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette—
 - (a) exclude Public Service employees who are members of the WorkCover Ombudsman's staff from specified provisions of the *Public Sector Act 2009*; and
 - (b) if the Minister thinks that certain provisions should apply to such employees instead of those excluded under paragraph (a)—determine that those provisions will apply,and such a notice will have effect according to its terms.
- (3) The WorkCover Ombudsman may, with the consent of the Minister, appoint staff for the purposes of this Act.
- (4) The terms and conditions of employment of a person appointed under subsection (3) will be determined by the Minister and such a person will not be a Public Service employee.
- (5) The WorkCover Ombudsman may, by agreement with the Minister responsible for an administrative unit of the Public Service, make use of the services of the staff, equipment or facilities of that administrative unit.

99J—Funding

The cost associated with the office of the WorkCover Ombudsman (including in the performance by the WorkCover Ombudsman of functions under this Act) and the WorkCover Ombudsman's staff will be recoverable from the Compensation Fund under a scheme established or approved by the Treasurer after consultation with the Corporation.

99K—Delegation

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman may delegate a function or power conferred on or vested in the WorkCover Ombudsman under this Act—
 - (a) to a particular person or body; or
 - (b) to the person for the time being occupying a particular office or position.

- (2) A function or power delegated under this section may, if the instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.
- (3) A delegation—
 - (a) may be absolute or conditional; and
 - (b) does not derogate from the power of the WorkCover Ombudsman to act in a matter; and
 - (c) is revocable at will by the WorkCover Ombudsman.

99L—Annual report

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman must, on or before 30 September in each year, forward a report to the Minister on the work of the WorkCover Ombudsman under this Act during the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.
- (2) The Minister must, within 6 sitting days after receiving a report under this section, have copies of the report laid before both Houses of Parliament.

99M—Other reports

- (1) The WorkCover Ombudsman may, at any time, prepare a report to the Minister on any matter arising out of the exercise of the WorkCover Ombudsman's functions under this Act.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Minister must, within 2 weeks after receiving a report under this section, have copies of the report laid before both Houses of Parliament.
- (3) If the Minister cannot comply with subsection (2) because Parliament is not sitting, the Minister must deliver copies of the report to the President and the Speaker and the President and the Speaker must then—
 - (a) immediately cause the report to be published; and
 - (b) lay the report before their respective Houses at the earliest opportunity.
- (4) A report will, when published under subsection (3)(a), be taken for the purposes of any other Act or law to be a report of the Parliament published under the authority of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

Part 7—Miscellaneous

103—Extension of the application of this Act to self-employed persons

- (1) The Corporation may, on the application of a person who is self-employed, extend to that person the protection of this Act.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be granted by the Corporation subject to such conditions and limitations as the Corporation thinks fit and any such condition or limitation shall, to the extent of any inconsistency, prevail over the provisions of this Act.

103A—Special provision for prescribed classes of volunteers

- (1) The Crown is the presumptive employer of persons of a prescribed class who voluntarily perform work of a prescribed class that is of benefit to the State (and the Crown therefore has the liabilities of a self-insured employer in relation to persons of that class).
- (2) Where a person of a class prescribed under subsection (1) suffers a compensable injury while performing the work to which the prescription relates—
 - (a) the question of whether and, if so, to what extent the person is incapacitated for work must be determined according to the employment (including self-employment) in which the person was otherwise engaged at the commencement of the incapacity or, if the person was not then engaged in other employment, by reference to employment for which he or she was then reasonably fitted; and
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the average weekly earnings of the person must be determined—
 - (i) if the person was self-employed, by reference to the remuneration that the person would have received if he or she had been doing the same work in employment; or
 - (ii) if the person was not employed, by reference to the remuneration that the person would have received if he or she had been working in employment for which he or she was reasonably fitted,and, if there is an award or industrial agreement applicable to that class or grade of employment, by reference to that award or agreement; and
 - (c) where—
 - (i) the person dies;
 - (ii) a claim for compensation is made by a person claiming to be a dependant of the deceased;
 - (iii) the deceased and the claimant were both members of a partnership or proprietary company and the predominant work of the deceased before the date of death was in the business of that partnership or company,

then for the purposes of determining whether the claimant was a dependant of the deceased and, if so, the extent of the dependency, any income derived by the claimant from the partnership or company during the deceased's lifetime will (to the extent that the income is attributable to the deceased's work on behalf of the partnership or company) be taken to be an allowance made by the deceased, out of the deceased's own income, for the maintenance of the claimant.

105—Insurance of registered employers against other liabilities

- (1) An employer who is registered under this Act, and any employer who is not required to be registered because of an exemption under the regulations, is insured by the Corporation, subject to terms and conditions prescribed by regulation, against any liability that may arise apart from this Act in respect of a compensable injury arising from employment (being employment to which this Act applies) by the employer.
- (2) Where an employer participates in the provision of a rehabilitation programme or a rehabilitation and return to work plan under this Act, and in consequence of that participation provides work for a person who is not a worker employed by that employer, that person will be taken to be in the employment of the employer for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (3) The insurance provided by subsection (1) does not extend to a self-insured employer except in relation to persons of the class referred to in subsection (2).

106—Payment of interim benefits

- (1) The Corporation may, pending the final determination of a claim, make interim payments of compensation to a claimant.
- (2) Where on the final determination of a claim it appears that an amount to which the claimant was not entitled has been paid under this section, the Corporation may recover that amount as a debt.
- (3) This section does not derogate from the operation of Part 4 Division 7A.

106A—Payment not to constitute an admission of liability

A payment by the Corporation or an employer to a worker does not constitute an admission of liability or estop a subsequent denial of liability.

107—Employer may request progress report

- (1) The employer of a worker may at any time request the Corporation to provide a report on—
 - (a) the medical progress being made by the worker;
 - (b) the worker's incapacity for work as assessed under this Act.
- (2) A request under subsection (1) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Corporation shall prepare a report requested under subsection (1) within a reasonable time of the request being made and shall send copies of the report to the employer and the worker.

107A—Copies of medical reports

- (1) The Corporation must, within 7 days after receiving a request from a worker's employer, provide the employer with copies of reports in the Corporation's possession prepared by medical experts and relevant to the worker's medical condition, the worker's progress in rehabilitation, or the extent of the worker's incapacity for work.
- (2) A request under subsection (1) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) An employer must not disclose confidential information about a worker in a report obtained under this section except as may be necessary—
 - (a) to assist the worker's rehabilitation and return to work; or
 - (b) for the purposes of proceedings under this Act.

107B—Worker's right of access to claims file

- (1) The Corporation or a delegate of the Corporation must, at the request of a worker—
 - (a) provide the worker, within 45 days after the date of the request, with copies of all documentary material in the possession of the Corporation or the delegate relevant to a claim made by the worker; and
 - (b) make available for inspection by the worker (or a representative of the worker) all non-documentary material in the possession of the Corporation or the delegate relevant to a claim made by the worker.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

- (2) Non-documentary material is to be made available for inspection—
 - (a) at a reasonable time and place agreed between the Corporation or delegate and the worker; or
 - (b) in the absence of agreement—at a public office of the Corporation or delegate nominated by the worker at a time (which must be at least 45 days, but not more than 60 days, after the request is made and during ordinary business hours) nominated by the worker.
- (3) However, the Corporation or delegate is not obliged to provide copies of material, or to make material available for inspection by the worker if—
 - (a) the material is relevant to the investigation of suspected dishonesty in relation to the claim; or
 - (b) the material is protected by legal professional privilege.
- (4) In this section, a *delegate* of the Corporation includes a self-insured employer.

108—Medical examination at request of employer

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the employer of a worker who has made a claim under this Act may require the Corporation to have the worker submit to an examination by a recognised medical expert nominated by the Corporation.
- (2) A worker shall not be required to submit to examinations under this section more frequently than is permitted by the regulations.
- (3) The Corporation may, if it thinks fit, charge the cost of an examination under this section to the employer.

- (4) If it appears that there has been undue delay in having a worker examined under this section, the Tribunal may, on application by the employer, give such directions to the Corporation as appear reasonable in the circumstances to expedite the examination.
- (5) The Corporation must comply, or take steps to secure compliance, with such a direction.

109—Worker to be supplied with copy of medical report

Where a report is obtained for the purposes of this Act by the Corporation or an employer on the findings made, or the opinions formed, by a medical expert on the examination of a worker, the Corporation or the employer must, within 7 days after receiving the report, send a copy of the report to the worker.

110—Powers of entry and inspection

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, an authorised officer may, at any reasonable time—
 - (a) enter any workplace;
 - (b) inspect the workplace, anything at the workplace and work there in progress;
 - (c) require a person who has custody or control of books, documents or records relevant to any matter arising under this Act to produce those books, documents or records;
 - (d) examine, copy and take extracts from any such books, documents or records, or require an employer to provide a copy of any such books, documents or records;
 - (e) take photographs, films or video or audio recordings;
 - (f) take measurements, make notes and records and carry out tests;
 - (g) require (directly or through an interpreter) any person to answer, to the best of that person's knowledge, information and belief, any question relevant to any matter arising under this Act;
 - (h) require an employer to produce any document, or a copy of any document, that is required to be prepared or kept under this Act.
- (2) Where—
 - (a) a person whose native language is not English is suspected of having breached this Act; and
 - (b) the person is interviewed by an authorised officer in relation to that suspected breach; and
 - (c) the person is not reasonably fluent in English,the person is entitled to be assisted by an interpreter during the interview.
- (3) A person is not required—
 - (a) to provide information under this section that is privileged on the ground of legal professional privilege; or
 - (b) to answer a question under this section if the answer would tend to incriminate that person of an offence.

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- (4) An authorised officer, who suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against this Act has been committed, may seize and retain anything that affords evidence of that offence.
- (5) An authorised officer must, at the request of any person from whose possession evidentiary material is seized under subsection (4), provide a receipt for that material.
- (6) Where anything has been seized under subsection (4) the following provisions apply:
- (a) the thing seized must be held pending proceedings for an offence against this Act related to the thing seized, unless the Minister, on application, authorises its release to the person from whom it was seized, or any person who had legal title to it at the time of its seizure, subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit (including conditions as to the giving of security for satisfaction of an order under paragraph (b)(ii));
 - (b) where proceedings for an offence against this Act relating to the thing seized are instituted within six months of its seizure and the person charged is found guilty of the offence, the court may—
 - (i) order that it be forfeited to the Crown; or
 - (ii) where it has been released pursuant to paragraph (a)—order that it be forfeited to the Crown or that the person to whom it was released pay to the Minister an amount equal to its market value at the time of its seizure, as the court thinks fit;
 - (c) where—
 - (i) proceedings are not instituted for an offence against this Act relating to the thing seized within six months after its seizure; or
 - (ii) proceedings having been so instituted—
 - (A) the person charged is found not guilty of the offence; or
 - (B) the person charged is found guilty of the offence but no order for forfeiture is made under paragraph (b),the person from whom the thing was seized, or any person with legal title to it, is entitled to recover from the Minister, by action in a court of competent jurisdiction, the thing itself, or if it has deteriorated or been destroyed, compensation of an amount equal to its market value at the time of its seizure.
- (7) In the exercise of powers under this section, an authorised officer may be accompanied by such assistants as may be necessary or desirable in the circumstances.
- (8) An employer whose workplace is subject to an inspection under this section must provide such assistance as may be necessary to facilitate the exercise of the powers conferred by this section.
- (9) A person must not—
- (a) hinder or obstruct an authorised officer in the exercise of a power conferred by this section; or
 - (b) refuse or fail, without lawful excuse, to comply with a requirement under this section.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

- (10) An authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer, who in the course of exercising powers under this section in relation to an employer—

- (a) unreasonably hinders or obstructs the employer in the day to day running of his or her business;
- (b) addresses offensive language to the employer or to any other person at the workplace;
- (c) assaults the employer or any other person at the workplace,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) for an offence against paragraph (a) or (b)—\$6 000;
- (b) for an offence against paragraph (c)—\$6 000 or imprisonment for one year.

111—Inspection of place of employment by rehabilitation adviser

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a rehabilitation adviser may inspect the place of employment of an injured worker.
- (2) A power of inspection under subsection (1) shall be exercised so as to avoid any unnecessary disruption of, or interference with, the performance of work at a place of employment.
- (3) A person shall not hinder an inspection under this section.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

112—Confidentiality to be maintained

- (1) A person must not disclose information (except as permitted by subsection (2)) if—
 - (a) the person obtained the information in the course of carrying out functions in, or related to, the administration, operation or enforcement of this Act; and
 - (b) the information is—
 - (i) about commercial or trading operations; or
 - (ii) about the physical or mental condition, or the personal circumstances or affairs, of a worker or other person; or
 - (iii) information provided in a return or in response to a request for information under this Act.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

- (1a) The Corporation may enter into arrangements with corresponding workers compensation authorities about sharing information obtained in the course of carrying out functions related to the administration, operation or enforcement of this Act or a corresponding law.
- (2) A disclosure of information is permitted if it is—
 - (a) a disclosure in the course of official duties; or
 - (b) a disclosure of statistical information; or
 - (c) a disclosure made with the consent of the person to whom the information relates, or who furnished the information; or

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- (ca) a disclosure made to a corresponding workers compensation authority in accordance with an arrangement entered into under subsection (1a); or
 - (cb) a disclosure authorised or required under any other Act or law; or
 - (d) a disclosure required by a court or tribunal constituted by law, or before a review authority; or
 - (e) a disclosure to the Corporation or a self-insured employer; or
 - (f) a disclosure to an injured worker's employer in accordance with this Act; or
 - (g) a disclosure made under the authorisation of the Minister; or
 - (h) a disclosure authorised by regulation.
- (2a) A regulation made for the purposes of subsection (2)(h) cannot take effect unless it has been laid before both Houses of Parliament and—
- (a) no motion for disallowance is moved within the time for such a motion; or
 - (b) every motion for disallowance of the regulation has been defeated or withdrawn, or has lapsed.

- (3) In this section—

corresponding workers compensation authority means any person or authority in another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth with power to determine or manage claims for compensation for injuries arising from employment.

112AA—Confidentiality—employers

- (1) An employer who is registered under this Act, or a person employed by an employer who is registered under this Act, must not disclose information about the physical or mental condition of a worker unless the disclosure is—
- (a) reasonably required for, or in connection with, the carrying out of the proper conduct of the business of the employer; or
 - (b) required in connection with the operation of this Act; or
 - (c) made with the consent of the person to whom the information relates, or who furnished the information; or
 - (d) required by a court or tribunal constituted by law, or before a review authority; or
 - (e) authorised or required under any other Act or law; or
 - (f) made—
 - (i) to the Corporation; or
 - (ii) to the worker's employer; or
 - (g) made under the authorisation of the Minister; or
 - (h) authorised by regulation.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

- (2) A regulation made for the purposes of subsection (1)(h) cannot take effect unless it has been laid before both Houses of Parliament and—
- (a) no motion for disallowance is moved within the time for such a motion; or
 - (b) every motion for disallowance of the regulation has been defeated or withdrawn, or has lapsed.

112A—Employer information

The Corporation may, as it thinks fit, disclose the following information in relation to any employer registered (or previously registered) under this Act:

- (a) the number of claims in respect of compensable injuries made by the employer's workers in a particular period;
- (b) the cost of claims in respect of compensable injuries suffered by the employer's workers in a particular period;
- (c) the nature of compensable injuries suffered by the employer's workers;
- (d) details of any remission of premiums granted to the employer, or any supplementary payment imposed on the employer, under Part 5 Division 6.

113—Injuries that develop gradually

- (1) An injury (not being noise induced hearing loss) that develops gradually or is a disease will be taken to have occurred when the worker first becomes totally or partially incapacitated for work by the injury.
- (2) Subject to this section, where a claim is made under this Act in respect of noise induced hearing loss by a worker (not being a person who has retired from employment on account of age or ill-health), the whole of the loss shall be deemed to have occurred immediately before notice of the injury was given and, subject to any proof to the contrary, to have arisen out of employment in which the worker was last exposed to noise capable of causing noise induced hearing loss.
- (2a) Where a claim is made under this Act in respect of noise induced hearing loss by a person who has retired from employment on account of age or ill-health, the whole of the loss shall be deemed to have occurred immediately before the person retired and, subject to any proof to the contrary, to have arisen out of employment in which the person was last exposed to noise capable of causing noise induced hearing loss.
- (2b) The Corporation may, by notice to the particular employer or employers, or by notice in the Gazette, require an employer, or employers of a specified class determined by the Corporation, to carry out (within a period specified by the Corporation) tests of a kind prescribed by the regulations on workers belonging to classes determined by the Corporation.
- (2c) Unless the Corporation otherwise determines, the cost of carrying out tests under subsection (2b) must be borne by the employer.
- (3) Where—
 - (a) a self-insured employer establishes in accordance with procedures laid down by the regulations that a worker was, at the time of undertaking employment with the employer, suffering from a particular injury;
 - (b) the injury is of a prescribed class;

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- (c) an aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, deterioration or recurrence of the injury arises from employment by the employer referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (d) the employer pays compensation under this Act in respect of the injury, the employer may, by action in the Industrial Court, recover a fair contribution, determined by the Court, towards the amount of the compensation—
 - (e) from any self-insured employer from whose employment the injury established under paragraph (a) arose; or
 - (f) if there is no such self-insured employer—from the Corporation.
- (4) Where—
- (a) an employer (not being a self-insured employer) establishes in accordance with procedures laid down by the regulations that a worker was, at the time of undertaking employment with the employer, suffering from a particular injury;
 - (b) the injury is of a prescribed class;
 - (c) an aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation, deterioration or recurrence of the injury arises from employment by the employer referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (d) the Corporation pays compensation under this Act in respect of the injury, the Corporation may, by action in the Industrial Court, recover a fair contribution, determined by the Court, towards the amount of the compensation from any self-insured employer from whose employment the injury established under paragraph (a) arose.

114—Certain payments not to affect benefits under this Act

Compensation provided to a person under this Act shall not be reduced or otherwise affected by—

- (a) an *ex gratia* payment; or
- (b) an accident insurance payment; or
- (c) a payment or benefit of a class prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this section.

115—No contribution from workers

- (1) An employer shall not deduct from the wages of a worker any part of any sum that the employer is or may become liable to pay under this Act.
- (2) An employer shall not discriminate against a worker on the ground that the employer is liable to pay any sum under this Act to or in relation to the worker.
- (3) An employer shall not require or permit a worker to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which the employer may incur under this Act.
- (4) A person who contravenes this section—
 - (a) is guilty of an offence; and
 - (b) is liable to compensate a worker for any monetary loss suffered by virtue of that contravention.

116—Payment of compensation where worker in prison

- (1) Where a person who is in receipt of weekly payments under this Act is convicted of an offence and committed to prison, then during the period of imprisonment the weekly payments shall be suspended unless the Corporation determines that they should be paid to the dependants of the prisoner.
- (2) Where the Corporation determines that weekly payments should be paid to the dependants of a prisoner, they shall be so paid in such proportions as the Corporation may determine.

117—Service of documents

- (1) A notice or other document required or authorised by this Act to be served or given to any person may be served—
 - (a) personally; or
 - (b) by leaving the notice or document at an address for service; or
 - (c) by sending the notice or document or a sealed copy of the notice or document by post addressed to the person at an address for service; or
 - (d) by such other method as is permitted by any Act.
- (2) In any case to which subsection (1) applies, unless the contrary is proved, service of a notice or document shall be deemed to have been effected 2 business days after the date of posting.
- (3) In subsection (1)—

address for service, in relation to a person, means—

 - (a) the person's last known place of residence or business; or
 - (b) an address for service as shown on a claim or a return made or furnished by the person, or on the person's behalf, under this Act (not being an address superseded by a subsequent address for service shown on a later claim or return).

118—Service of documents on the Corporation

Any claim, notice, return or form to be served on the Corporation for the purposes of this Act may be served by lodgment at an office of the Corporation with a person authorised by the Corporation to accept service of documents on its behalf.

119—Contract to avoid Act

- (1) Any agreement or arrangement entered into without the consent of the Corporation that purports to exclude, modify or restrict the operation of this Act is to that extent void and of no effect.
- (2) Any purported waiver of a right conferred by or under this Act is void and of no effect.
- (3) Any person—
 - (a) who enters into any agreement or arrangement with intent either directly or indirectly to defeat, evade or prevent the operation of this Act; or

- (b) who attempts to induce a person to waive a right or benefit conferred by or under this Act,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$5 000 or imprisonment for one year.

- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to—
 - (a) any action taken by an employer with the consent of the Corporation; or
 - (b) any agreement or arrangement entered into by an employer with, or with the consent of, the Corporation.

120—Dishonesty

- (1) A person who—
 - (a) obtains by dishonest means a payment or other benefit under this Act; or
 - (b) dishonestly claims to be entitled to a payment or other benefit under this Act; or
 - (c) dishonestly makes a statement about a claim under this Act knowing the statement is false or misleading; or
 - (d) dishonestly makes an application, or gives a return, under this Act knowing the application or return to be false or misleading,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$50 000 or imprisonment for one year.

- (2) A person who—
 - (a) aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence against subsection (1); or
 - (b) solicits or incites the commission of any such offence,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for one year.

- (3) Where a court convicts a person of an offence against this section, or finds a person guilty of such an offence without recording a conviction, the court must, on application by the Corporation or a self-insured employer, order the person who committed the offence—
 - (a) to make good any loss to the applicant resulting from the commission of the offence; and
 - (b) to reimburse costs incurred by the applicant in investigating and prosecuting the offence.

120A—Evidence

- (1) In any legal proceedings, a certificate apparently signed by an officer of the Corporation, certifying—
 - (a) that a person was, on a day specified in the certificate, an employer;
 - (b) that a person was, on a day specified in the certificate, a worker,

will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be proof of the matters stated in the certificate.

- (2) In any legal proceedings against a person for failing to register with the Corporation as an employer, a certificate apparently signed by an officer of the Corporation, certifying that the person was not, on a specified day, registered as an employer will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be proof of the matters stated in the certificate.
- (3) In any legal proceedings, a certificate apparently signed by an officer of the Corporation, certifying that an amount specified in the certificate is payable to the Corporation, by way of premium, fee, supplementary payment or fine, by a person named in the certificate, will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be proof of the liability.
- (4) In any proceedings against a person for failing to furnish a return under this Act, a certificate apparently signed by an officer of the Corporation certifying that the return was not received before the expiration of the period within which it was required to be furnished will, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be proof that the defendant failed duly to furnish the return.
- (5) In any proceedings, a certificate apparently under the seal of the Corporation certifying that an officer of the Corporation named in the certificate was, on a day specified in the certificate, invested with specified delegated powers or functions will, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be proof of the matters stated in the certificate.
- (6) In this section—

officer of the Corporation includes a person who, although not an officer of the Corporation, is acting under a delegation of the Corporation.

122—Offences

- (1) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Act is guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person who is guilty of an offence against this Act for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000.
- (3) Proceedings for an offence against this Act shall be disposed of summarily.
- (3a) A prosecution for an offence against this Act must be commenced within three years after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not render the Corporation, a member of the staff of the Corporation, or any person acting on behalf of the Corporation, liable to prosecution for any act or omission related to the administration or enforcement of this Act.

122A—Expiation fees

Expiation fees may be fixed, by regulation, for alleged offences against this Act.

123A—Right of intervention

The Corporation has a right to intervene and be heard in—

- (a) any proceedings under this Act before the Tribunal; or
- (b) any proceedings before a court—

- (i) in which the interpretation or application of this Act is in issue; or
- (ii) in which the Corporation's interests may be directly or indirectly affected.

123B—Code of Claimants' Rights

- (1) The Governor may, by regulation made on the recommendation of the Minister, prescribe a code to be known as the *Code of Claimants' Rights*.
- (2) The purpose of the Code is to meet the reasonable expectations of claimants for compensation under this Act (including the highest practicable standard of service and fairness) about how a relevant authority should deal with them, by—
 - (a) setting out principles that should be observed by a relevant authority; and
 - (b) providing for the procedure for lodging and dealing with complaints about breaches of the Code; and
 - (c) providing—
 - (i) for the consequences of, and remedies for, a breach of the Code by a relevant authority; and
 - (ii) without limiting subparagraph (i), how and to what extent a relevant authority must address situations where its conduct is not consistent with or does not uphold the rights of claimants under the Code.
- (3) The provisions of the Code—
 - (a) are in addition to other requirements under this or any other Act; and
 - (b) do not affect the entitlements and responsibilities of claimants under this Act; and
 - (c) do not affect the powers or discretions of a relevant authority under this Act or the validity of any decision or determination made in accordance with this Act.
- (4) A relevant authority must, in its dealings with claimants, seek to ensure that its actions are consistent with the Code.
- (5) The Governor may, by regulation made on the recommendation of the Minister, vary the Code (including by the substitution of a new code).
- (6) In this section—
relevant authority means the Corporation or a self-insured employer.

124—Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Regulations made under this Act—
 - (a) may be of general or limited application;
 - (b) may allow for matters to be determined at the discretion of the Corporation (or a delegate of the Corporation) or confer other forms of discretionary power on the Corporation (or a delegate of the Corporation).

Schedule 1—Transitional provisions

1—Interpretation

In this Schedule—

the appointed day means the day on which the *Workers Compensation Act 1971* is repealed by this Act;

compensating authority means the Corporation or an exempt employer.

2—Application of repealed Act

- (1) Subject to this clause, the repealed Act continues to apply in respect of an injury that is attributable to a trauma that occurred before the appointed day.
- (2) This Act applies in relation to an injury (referred to in this clause as a *transitional injury*) that is partially attributable to a trauma that occurred before the appointed day and partially attributable to a trauma that occurred on or after the appointed day, but does not affect rights (referred to in this clause as *antecedent rights*) that had accrued before the appointed day in respect of a transitional injury.
- (3) The following provisions apply in relation to a transitional injury—
 - (a) where a compensating authority pays or is liable to pay compensation to a claimant under this Act in relation to a transitional injury, the compensating authority is subrogated, to an appropriate extent, to the antecedent rights of the claimant;
 - (b) where the claimant has received, in pursuance of antecedent rights, damages or compensation (not being weekly payments for a period of incapacity that concluded before the appointed day), there shall be an appropriate reduction in the amount of compensation payable under this Act in respect of the injury;
 - (c) the extent of a subrogation under paragraph (a), or a reduction in the amount of compensation under paragraph (b), shall be determined having regard to—
 - (i) the amount of the compensation payable (apart from this subclause) under this Act in respect of the transitional injury; and
 - (ii) the extent to which the transitional injury is attributable to a trauma that occurred before the appointed day; and
 - (iii) any other relevant factors.
- (4) Where a compensating authority—
 - (a) pays compensation to a claimant under this Act; and
 - (b) becomes entitled to recover a proportion of the payment from an employer by virtue of subrogation to the rights of the claimant under subclause (3)(a); and
 - (c) notifies that employer in writing of the payment,

the amount recoverable from the employer will be increased by interest at the prescribed rate as from the date of the notification.

- (5) The Corporation will, in the first instance, make a determination of—
 - (a) the extent of a subrogation under subclause (3)(a) or a reduction in the amount of compensation under subclause (3)(b); and
 - (b) the amount of any consequential liability.
- (6) Before making such a determination the Corporation must allow any person whose interests may be affected by the determination a reasonable opportunity to make representations to the Corporation on the subject matter of the determination and when the determination is made the Corporation must give written notification (personally or by post) of the terms of the determination to every person whose interests are affected by it.
- (7) Any such person may, by written notice served personally or by post on the Corporation within one month after receiving notice of the determination or such longer period as the Corporation may allow, dispute the determination.
- (8) Any such dispute may be referred on the application of any party affected by the determination—
 - (a) to the Tribunal (constituted of a presidential member); or
 - (b) if all parties affected by the determination agree—to an arbitrator appointed under the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1986*,

(but where the dispute is referred to an arbitrator no part of the costs of the arbitration can be awarded against the worker).
- (9) Where a dispute is so referred, the Tribunal or the arbitrator will review the Corporation's determination and may confirm, vary or revoke it.
- (10) Subject to the regulations, a determination by the Corporation under this clause may be enforced in the same way as a judgment of the Tribunal.
- (11) A determination by the Corporation may be enforced notwithstanding that it is disputed, but if it appears from the result of a review that a compensating authority has recovered an amount in pursuance of the determination to which the compensating authority is not entitled, that amount must be repaid together with interest at the prescribed rate.

3—Exempt employers

- (1) An employer in respect of whom a certificate of exemption was in force under Division 2 of Part 10A of the repealed Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to have been registered, on the appointed day, as an exempt employer under this Act.
- (2) If within 30 days after the appointed day the Local Government Association lodges with the Corporation a schedule of local government corporations to be registered as a group of exempt employers under this Act, those corporations shall be so registered and shall be deemed to have been so registered as from the appointed day.

4—Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund

- (1) The scheme established under Part 9 of the repealed Act continues in existence for the settlement of claims and other matters arising in relation to death or disablement from silicosis suffered before the appointed day with the following qualifications:
 - (a) the Corporation will be liable to satisfy any claim made under the scheme; and
 - (b) the money standing to the credit of the general compensation fund is to be transferred to the Corporation.
- (2) The money received by the Corporation under subclause (1) must be paid into a special account entitled the *Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund*.
- (3) The Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund is to be notionally divided into two parts (Part A and Part B), one part (Part A) to be available to the Corporation to satisfy its liabilities under subclause (1) and the balance (Part B) to be available to the Mining and Quarrying Occupational Health and Safety Committee under Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* for the purposes referred to in that Part.
- (4) For the purposes of the division of the Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund into two parts—
 - (a) the Corporation must on 30 June 1995 and thereafter at three yearly intervals arrange for an actuary to estimate the extent of the Corporation's existing and prospective liabilities under subclause (1) at that date; and
 - (b) —
 - (i) if it appears from any such estimate that the amount standing to the credit of Part A exceeds the amount required to satisfy the Corporation's liabilities under subclause (1), the amount of the excess must be transferred from Part A to Part B;
 - (ii) if it appears from any such estimate that the amount standing to the credit of Part A is less than the amount required to satisfy the Corporation's liabilities under subclause (1), the amount required to make up the deficiency must be transferred from Part B to Part A.
- (5) The Corporation must keep separate accounting records for Parts A and B.
- (6) Money standing to the credit of the Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund (and not immediately required for the purposes of the fund) may be invested as if it were part of the Compensation Fund.
- (7) Income and accretions produced by the investment of the money must be shared between Parts A and B (the amount of the shares being determined according to the extent to which money held on each account has contributed to the amount invested).
- (8) The Corporation may debit the Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund with—
 - (a) the reasonable costs of administering the fund.

5—Statutory Reserve Fund

- (1) The Statutory Reserve Fund (referred to in section 118c of the repealed Act) must be re-established by separating out the part of the Compensation Fund that represents the former Statutory Reserve Fund.

- (2) Division 4 of Part 10A (ie sections 118d to 118e) of the repealed Act, and related interpretative provisions, continue in force subject to the following modifications—
- (a) references to the Commission are to be read as references to the Corporation; and
 - (b) references to the fund are to be read as references to the Statutory Reserve Fund re-established under subclause (1); and
 - (c) references to the Treasurer are to be read as references to the Corporation; and
 - (d) references to the Court are to be read as references to the Tribunal; and
 - (e) section 118d(10) is modified to read as follows:
 - (10) On an appeal under this section, the Tribunal has power to review all aspects of the Corporation's determination.; and
 - (f) after section 118d(12) subsections are inserted in the following terms:
 - (13) Any amounts recovered by the Corporation in the exercise of rights to which it is subrogated under subsection (12) must be paid into the fund.
 - (14) A claim made under this section before the date of transition that had not been disposed of at the date of transition (a *pre-transition claim*), is taken to have been made against the Corporation as if this section had been in force in its modified form when the claim was made and it was then made against the Corporation.
 - (15) It follows that the Corporation assumes responsibility for administering pre-transition claims and is substituted for the Commission or the Treasurer (as the case requires) in any legal proceedings relating to such claims.
 - (16) Any rights of subrogation that existed in favour of the Treasurer immediately before the date of transition are transferred to the Corporation.
 - (17) The Corporation may recoup administrative expenses and legal costs related to claims under this section from the fund.
 - (18) The Corporation may intervene and be heard in proceedings before a court if there is a prospect that a claim before the court, or a judgment of the court, may lead to a claim under this section.
 - (19) In this section—
date of transition means the date on which the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (SGIC) Amendment Act 1996* comes into operation.

5A—Insurance Assistance Fund

- (1) The Insurance Assistance Fund must be established by separating out the part of the Compensation Fund identified in the accounts of the Corporation as the Insurance Assistance Fund immediately before the commencement of this clause.
- (2) The Governor may, by proclamation, transfer rights and liabilities of the insurer under a section 118g policy from the Motor Accident Commission to the Corporation.
- (3) The Motor Accident Commission may delegate to the Corporation its responsibility for administering claims under section 118g policies.
- (4) The Corporation may, by an authorised contract or arrangement—
 - (a) delegate its responsibility for administering claims under section 118g policies in relation to which the rights and liabilities of the insurer have been transferred to the Corporation under subclause (2); or
 - (b) subdelegate a responsibility for administering claims under section 118g policies delegated to it under subclause (3).
- (5) The Motor Accident Commission or the Corporation (as the case requires) may recoup expenditure covering liabilities under section 118g policies and associated administrative and legal costs (other than expenditure and costs covered by a contract of reinsurance) from the Insurance Assistance Fund and, if that proves insufficient, from the Statutory Reserve Fund.
- (6) In this clause—

authorised contract or arrangement means a contract or arrangement authorised by regulation under section 14 of the *WorkCover Corporation Act 1994*;

section 118g policy means a policy of insurance issued under section 118g(3) of the repealed Act.

5B—Investment of, and dealings with, the Funds

- (1) The Statutory Reserve Fund and the Insurance Assistance Fund may be invested in common with the Compensation Fund as if they formed part of the Compensation Fund.
- (2) If the Corporation is of the opinion that the balance of the Statutory Reserve Fund or the Insurance Assistance Fund exceeds the amount reasonably required for the purposes for which the relevant fund exists, the Corporation may, with the Minister's consent, transfer the surplus to the Compensation Fund.

5C—Entitlement to documents

The Corporation is entitled to possession of all documents and other materials in the possession or power of the Motor Accident Commission relevant to claims against the Statutory Reserve Fund or to liabilities under policies of insurance transferred to the Corporation under this Schedule.

5D—Compensation payable to domestic partner on death of worker

An amendment made by a provision of the *Statutes Amendment (Domestic Partners) Act 2006* to a provision of this Act that provides for, or relates to, the payment of a lump sum or weekly payments to a person on the death of a worker, applies only if the death occurs after the commencement of the amendment.

5E—Additional transitional provisions

- (1) The Governor may, by regulation, make additional provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the amendment of this Act by another Act.
- (2) A provision of a regulation made under subclause (1) may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the commencement of the amendment or from a later day.
- (3) To the extent that a provision takes effect under subclause (2) from a day earlier than the day of the regulation's publication in the Gazette, the provision does not operate to the disadvantage of a worker by decreasing the worker's rights.

6—Acts Interpretation Act

The *Acts Interpretation Act 1915* shall, except to the extent of any inconsistency with the provisions of this Schedule, apply to the repeal of the *Workers Compensation Act 1971*.

Schedule 2—Injuries presumed to arise from employment

Section	Description of injury	Description of work
	Ankylostomiasis	Mining.
	Anthrax	Any work— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in connection with animals infected with anthrax; (b) involving handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses; (c) involving handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins; (d) involving loading or unloading, or transport, of animals, animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses, wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins.
	Antimony poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of antimony or its preparations or compounds.
	Arsenic poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
	Asbestosis	Any work involving exposure to inhalation of asbestos fibres.
	Asthma or asthmatic attacks	Any work involving contact with, or the inhalation of, the dust of red pine, western red cedar or blackwood. Any work involving contact with, or the inhalation of, flour or flour dust.
	Benzene poisoning (ie poisoning by benzene or its homologues or their nitro- and amido-derivatives) and its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the production, liberation or utilisation of benzene or its homologues or their nitro- and amido-derivatives.
	Brucellosis, leptospirosis, or Q fever	Any work at, in, about, or in connection with, a meat works or involving the handling of meat, hides, skins or carcasses.

1.1.2013 to 30.6.2013—Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986
Injuries presumed to arise from employment—Schedule 2

Section	Description of injury	Description of work
	Carbon monoxide poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving contact with, or the inhalation of, carbon monoxide gas.
	Chrome ulceration or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of chromic acid or bi-chromate or ammonium potassium or sodium or their preparations.
	Copper poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use or handling of copper or its preparations or compounds.
	Dermatitis	Any work involving exposure to, or contact with, the dust of blackwood.
	Halogen poisoning (ie poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series) and its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the production, liberation or utilisation of halogen derivatives or hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
	Lead poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
	Mercury poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
	Nitrous fumes poisoning and its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving contact with nitric acid or the inhalation of nitrous fumes.
	Noise induced hearing loss	Any work involving exposure to noise.
	Pathological manifestations due to—	Any work involving exposure to the action of radium, radioactive substances or X-rays.
	(a) radium and other radioactive substances;	
	(b) X-rays	
	Phosphorus, poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
	Pneumoconiosis, including silicosis	Any work involving mining, quarrying, cutting, crushing, grinding or pushing stone or melting, grinding or polishing metal.
	Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin	Any work involving processes which involve the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, paraffin, or the compounds, products or residues of those substances.
	Septic poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the handling of meat or the manufacture of meat products or animal by-products in connection with the trade of butcher or slaughterman.
	Zinc poisoning or its <i>sequelae</i>	Any work involving the use of zinc or its preparations or compounds.

Schedule 3—Minimum amounts of compensation according to degree of impairment under regulations

Degree of whole of person assessment	Minimum compensation payable under regulations under section 43(2)
5%—9% (inclusive)	\$10 000 (indexed)

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986—1.1.2013 to 30.6.2013

Schedule 3—Minimum amounts of compensation according to degree of impairment under regulations

Degree of whole of person assessment	Minimum compensation payable under regulations under section 43(2)
10%—29% (inclusive)	\$17 500 (indexed)
30%—54% (inclusive)	\$75 000 (indexed)
55%—69% (inclusive)	\$250 000 (indexed)
70%—100% (inclusive)	\$400 000 (indexed)

This Schedule does not derogate from the operation of section 43(4), (5), (6) or (7).

Schedule 3A—No disadvantage—non-economic loss compensation

Injury	Minimum compensation payable under section 43B
Total and incurable paralysis of the limbs	\$254 100 (indexed)
Total loss of sight in both eyes	\$254 100 (indexed)
Total loss of sight of 1 eye	\$75 850 (indexed)
Total loss of sight of 1 eye, the vision in the other eye being less than 6/60 Snellens type with correction or absent	\$254 100 (indexed)
Total loss of hearing	\$159 300 (indexed)
Total loss of the power of speech	\$159 300 (indexed)
Total loss of senses of taste and smell	\$75 850 (indexed)
Total loss of sense of taste	\$37 930 (indexed)
Total loss of sense of smell	\$37 930 (indexed)
Loss of arm at or above elbow	\$215 160 (indexed)
Loss of arm below elbow	\$178 240 (indexed)
Loss of both hands	\$254 100 (indexed)
Loss of thumb	\$53 100 (indexed)
Loss of forefinger	\$37 930 (indexed)
Loss of middle finger	\$30 340 (indexed)
Loss of ring finger	\$30 340 (indexed)
Loss of little finger	\$21 240 (indexed)
Total loss of movement of joint of thumb	\$22 760 (indexed)
Loss of distal phalanx of thumb	\$25 780 (indexed)
Loss of portion of terminal segment of thumb involving one-third of its flexor surface without loss of distal phalanx	\$22 760 (indexed)
Loss of distal phalanx of forefinger	\$16 690 (indexed)
Loss of distal phalanx of other fingers	\$13 660 (indexed)
Loss of hand or loss of thumb and 4 fingers	\$178 240 (indexed)
Loss of leg at or above knee	\$215 160 (indexed)

Injury	Minimum compensation payable under section 43B
Loss of leg below knee	\$178 240 (indexed)
Loss of both feet	\$254 100 (indexed)
Loss of a foot and hand	\$254 100 (indexed)
Loss of a foot	\$159 300 (indexed)
Loss of great toe	\$37 930 (indexed)
Loss of any other toe	\$15 170 (indexed)
Loss of 2 phalanges of any other toe	\$12 140 (indexed)
Loss of phalanx of great toe	\$16 690 (indexed)
Loss of phalanx of any other toe	\$10 620 (indexed)
Loss of genital organs	\$140 320 (indexed)
Total impairment of the neck and cervical spine	\$178 240 (indexed)
Total impairment of the upper back and thoracic spine	\$75 850 (indexed)
Total impairment of the lower back and lumbar spine	\$178 240 (indexed)
Loss of all teeth	\$30 340 (indexed)
Total impairment of the ventilatory function	\$215 160 (indexed)
Total impairment of shoulder	\$75 850 (indexed)
Total impairment of wrist	\$37 930 (indexed)
Total impairment of hip	\$68 270 (indexed)
Total impairment of ankle	\$45 510 (indexed)

For the purposes of this Schedule—

- (a) a limb or other member will be taken to be lost if it is rendered permanently and wholly useless, and a finger will be taken to be lost if 2 joints are severed from the hand or rendered permanently and wholly useless; and
- (b) for the purpose of determining the extent of a loss, the extent to which the loss, or the effect of the loss, may be reduced or limited by an external removable aid or appliance will be disregarded.

Schedule 4—Adjacent areas

1—Interpretation

- (1) In this Schedule—

continental shelf and *territorial sea* have the same meanings as those terms have in the Seas and Submerged Lands Act;

Petroleum Act means the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967* of the Commonwealth;

Seas and Submerged Lands Act means the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* of the Commonwealth.

- (2) If the Petroleum Act is repealed and re-enacted (with or without modifications), a reference in this Schedule to that Act, or to a provision or Schedule of that Act, will be taken to include a reference to the new Commonwealth Act, or to the corresponding provision or Schedule in the new Commonwealth Act, (as the case requires).

2—Adjacent areas

- (1) The *adjacent area* for South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria or Tasmania is so much of the area described in Schedule 2 to the Petroleum Act in relation to that State as is within the outer limits of the continental shelf and includes the space above and below that area.
- (2) The *adjacent area* for Queensland is—
- (a) so much of the area described in Schedule 2 to the Petroleum Act in relation to Queensland as is within the outer limits of the continental shelf; and
 - (b) the Coral Sea area (within the meaning of subsection (7) of section 5A of the Petroleum Act) other than the territorial sea within the Coral Sea area; and
 - (c) the areas within the outer limits of the territorial sea adjacent to certain islands of Queensland as determined by proclamation on 4 February 1983 under section 7 of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act; and
 - (d) the space above and below the areas described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).
- (3) The *adjacent area* for Western Australia is so much of the area described in Schedule 2 to the Petroleum Act in relation to Western Australia as—
- (a) is within the outer limits of the continental shelf; and
 - (b) is not within Area A of the Zone of Cooperation,
- and includes the space above and below that area.
- (4) The *adjacent area* for the Northern Territory is—
- (a) so much of the area described in Schedule 2 to the Petroleum Act in relation to the Northern Territory as—
 - (i) is within the outer limits of the continental shelf; and
 - (ii) is not within Area A of the Zone of Cooperation; and
 - (b) the adjacent area for the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands (within the meaning of subsection (3) of section 5A of the Petroleum Act) other than the territorial sea within that area; and
 - (c) the space above and below the areas described in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (5) However, the adjacent area for a State does not include any area inside the limits of any State or Territory.

Legislative history

Notes

- This version is comprised of the following:

Part 1	1.7.2012
Part 2	1.7.2012
Part 3	1.7.2012
Part 4	1.7.2012
Part 5	1.1.2013
Part 6	1.7.2012
Part 6A	1.7.2012
Part 6B	1.7.2012
Part 6C	1.7.2012
Part 6D	1.7.2012
Part 7	1.7.2012
Schedules	1.1.2013
- Amendments of this version that are uncommenced are not incorporated into the text.
- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of this Act (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Legislation repealed by principal Act

The *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986* repealed the following:

Workers Compensation Act 1971

Principal Act and amendments

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Title	Assent	Commencement
1986	124	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986</i>	24.12.1986	16.4.1987 (<i>Gazette 16.4.1987 p1008</i>) except ss 3—6, 26, 29—63, 65—76, 80, 81, 85, 86, 88—120, 122—125, Schs 1—3—4 p.m. on 30.9.1987 (<i>Gazette 17.9.1987 p886</i>)
1987	106	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Amendment Act 1987</i>	17.12.1987	4 p.m. on 30.9.1987: s 2

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1988	39	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Amendment Act 1988</i> as amended by 97/1988	28.4.1988	17.10.1988 (<i>Gazette 6.10.1988 p1236</i>) except new s 58B (as inserted by s 15)—1.1.1989 (<i>Gazette 15.12.1988 p2010</i>) and except ss 18, 19(a) & 22(a) which will not be brought into operation (the sections amended have been substituted by 48/2011)
1988	97	<i>Statutes Amendment (Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation) Act 1988</i>	15.12.1988	Pt 2 (ss 3—8) and Pt 3 (ss 9 & 10)—15.12.1988 (<i>Gazette 15.12.1988 p2009</i>); s 11 which will not be brought into operation (the section it amended has been substituted by 48/2011)
1990	34	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Amendment Act 1990</i>	26.4.1990	26.4.1990 except s 3—16.4.1987 and except s 5—1.7.1990: s 2
1991	4	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 1991</i>	21.3.1991	8.4.1991 (<i>Gazette 4.4.1991 p1148</i>)
1992	69	<i>Statutes Amendment (Public Actuary) Act 1992</i>	19.11.1992	10.12.1992 (<i>Gazette 10.12.1992 p1752</i>)
1992	84	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1992</i> as validated by 2/1993	3.12.1992	4 p.m. on 30.9.1987: s 2(2) except s 18(a)—8.4.1991: s 2(3) and except ss 1, 2, 4, 5, 16, 18(b), (c), 19, 21 & 22—3.12.1992 (<i>Gazette 3.12.1992 p1688</i>) and except ss 11, 12(a)—(c) & 20—10.12.1992 (<i>Gazette 10.12.1992 p1754</i>) and except ss 7(a) & (b), 8, 9, 13 & 15—3.5.1993 (<i>Gazette 22.4.1993 p1400</i>) and except ss 6, 7(c), 10, 12(d) & 17—1.7.1993 (<i>Gazette 24.6.1993 p2045</i>) and except s 14—3.12.1994 (s 7(5) <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1915</i>)
1992	(97)	Regulations varying the <i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (General) Regulations 1987</i> (<i>Gazette 18.6.1992 p1810</i>)	—	18.6.1992
1992	(212)	Regulations varying the <i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (General) Regulations 1987</i> (<i>Gazette 10.12.1992 p1761</i>)	—	10.12.1992: r 2
1993	1	<i>Statutes Amendment (Chief Inspector) Act 1993</i>	25.2.1993	1.7.1993 (<i>Gazette 17.6.1993 p1974</i>)
1993	2	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Declaration of Validity) Act 1993</i>	25.2.1993	25.2.1993
1993	52	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Review Authorities) Amendment Act 1993</i>	20.5.1993	20.5.1993: s 2(2) and (<i>Gazette 20.5.1993 p1694</i>) except ss 7—12, 14(a), (d)—(g) & 16(2)—(6)—1.7.1993 (<i>Gazette 24.6.1993 p2045</i>) and except ss 4 & 14(b)—24.2.1994 (<i>Gazette 24.2.1994 p524</i>) and except s 13—20.5.1995 (s 7(5) <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1915</i>)

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1994	49	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Administration) Amendment Act 1994</i>	16.6.1994	1.7.1994 (<i>Gazette 30.6.1994 p1842</i>)
1995	35	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 1995</i> as amended by 56/1995	27.4.1995	25.5.1995 (<i>Gazette 25.5.1995 p2200</i>) except ss 9, 14, 16, 26 & 28—17.8.1995 (<i>Gazette 17.8.1995 p446</i>) and except s 7—25.1.1996 (<i>Gazette 25.1.1996 p807</i>) and except s 21—1.4.1996 (<i>Gazette 28.3.1996 p1788</i>) and except s 25—27.6.1996 (<i>Gazette 27.6.1996 p3104</i>)
1995	56	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1995</i>	3.8.1995	17.8.1995 (<i>Gazette 17.8.1995 p447</i>)
1995	75	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Dispute Resolution) Amendment Act 1995</i> as amended by 21/1996	9.11.1995	14.12.1995 (<i>Gazette 14.12.1995 p1642</i>) except ss 3—5 & 7—17—3.6.1996 (<i>Gazette 30.5.1996 p2636</i>)
1995	105	<i>Statutes Amendment (Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation) Act 1995</i>	14.12.1995	14.12.1995 (<i>Gazette 14.12.1995 p1642</i>) except s 4—25.5.1995: s 2(a)
1996	2	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (SGIC) Amendment Act 1996</i>	7.3.1996	14.3.1996 (<i>Gazette 14.3.1996 p1592</i>)
1996	21	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Dispute Resolution) Amendment Act 1996</i>	24.4.1996	3.6.1996 (<i>Gazette 30.5.1996 p2636</i>)
1996	34	<i>Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Common Expiation Scheme) Act 1996</i>	2.5.1996	Sch (cl 45)—3.2.1997 (<i>Gazette 19.12.1996 p1923</i>)
1998	30	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Self Managed Employer Scheme) Amendment Act 1998</i>	16.4.1998	ss 3—6—13.4.2000 (<i>Gazette 13.4.2000 p2084</i>)—cancelled on 13.4.2004: s 8
2000	95	<i>Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000</i>	21.12.2000	Sch 2 (cl 4)—14.12.2001 (<i>Gazette 6.12.2001 p5266</i>)
2001	69	<i>Statutes Amendment (Courts and Judicial Administration) Act 2001</i>	6.12.2001	Pt 16 (s 35)—13.1.2002 (<i>Gazette 10.1.2002 p4</i>)
2003	44	<i>Statute Law Revision Act 2003</i>	23.10.2003	Sch 1—24.11.2003 (<i>Gazette 13.11.2003 p4048</i>)
2005	41	<i>Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare (SafeWork SA) Amendment Act 2005</i>	14.7.2005	Sch 1 (c11 5—7)—15.8.2005 (<i>Gazette 11.8.2005 p3011</i>)
2006	17	<i>Statutes Amendment (New Rules of Civil Procedure) Act 2006</i>	6.7.2006	Pt 81 (ss 258—260)—4.9.2006 (<i>Gazette 17.8.2006 p2831</i>)
2006	23	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Territorial Application of Act) Amendment Act 2006</i>	5.10.2006	1.1.2007 (<i>Gazette 14.12.2006 p4364</i>) except Sch 1 (c11 4—6)—13.9.2007 (<i>Gazette 30.8.2007 p3547</i>)
2006	43	<i>Statutes Amendment (Domestic Partners) Act 2006</i>	14.12.2006	Pt 94 (ss 226—228)—1.6.2007 (<i>Gazette 26.4.2007 p1352</i>)

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2008	17	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Scheme Review) Amendment Act 2008</i>	19.6.2008	1.7.2008 (<i>Gazette 26.6.2008 p2556</i>) except new Pt 6C Div 1 & Div 3 (s 98J) (as inserted by s 70)—2.10.2008 (<i>Gazette 25.9.2008 p4576</i>) and except ss 9 & 11—2.10.2008 (<i>Gazette 2.10.2008 p4749</i>) and except ss 5(2) & (3), 12, 27(4), 29, 41(3), certain text of s 63(1)(a) (as inserted by s 41(7)), ss 52—62, 64—69, 73, Sch 1 cll 3 & 15—1.1.2009 (<i>Gazette 18.12.2008 p5655</i>) and except s 5(14), certain text of s 63(1)(a) (as inserted by s 41(7)), new Pt 6C Div 2 (ss 98E(a)—(d), (g)—(m), (p), (r), 98F(1), (2), (4), 98G, 98H), new Pt 6C Div 3 (s 98I) (as inserted by s 70) & Sch 1 cl 16—1.4.2009 (<i>Gazette 19.3.2009 p1060</i>) and except ss 8(2), 24, 41(6), 51, 83, Sch 1 cll 4(2), (3) & 10—1.4.2009 (<i>Gazette 26.3.2009 p1154</i>) and except ss 22(2), 44(2)—(5), 45, 48, 50 & Sch 1 cl 8—1.7.2009 (<i>Gazette 28.5.2009 p1843</i>) and except Pt 6C Div 2 (s 98E(e), (f), (n), (o), (q)) (as inserted by s 70)—15.10.2009 (<i>Gazette 15.10.2009 p4873</i>) and except s 49 which will not be brought into operation (the section it amended has been substituted by 48/2011) and except new s 4(8) (as inserted by s 6) & new Pt 6C Div 2 (s 98F(3)) (as inserted by s 70)—uncommenced
2009	58	<i>Statutes Amendment (National Industrial Relations System) Act 2009</i>	26.11.2009	Pt 19 (s 47)—1.1.2010 (<i>Gazette 17.12.2009 p6351</i>)
2009	84	<i>Statutes Amendment (Public Sector Consequential Amendments) Act 2009</i>	10.12.2009	Pt 167 (ss 375—380)—1.2.2010 (<i>Gazette 28.1.2010 p320</i>)
2011	48	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Employer Payments) Amendment Act 2011</i>	8.12.2011	Sch 2 (cll 9 & 11)—1.1.2012 (<i>Gazette 15.12.2011 p4989</i>); Pt 2 (ss 4—15), Sch 1 & Sch 2 (cl 10)—1.7.2012 (<i>Gazette 29.3.2012 p1294</i>)
2012	40	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>	15.11.2012	Sch 6 (cll 9 & 10)—1.1.2013: s 2

Provisions amended

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Long title	amended under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	24.11.2003
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 1		
s 2	substituted by 49/1994 s 3	1.7.1994

s 2(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 2(2)	amended by 35/1995 s 3	25.5.1995
s 2(3)	inserted by 17/2008 s 4	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 3		
s 3(1)		
actuary	inserted by 69/1992 s 31	10.12.1992
Advisory Committee	inserted by 49/1994 s 4(a)	1.7.1994
apprentice	amended by 17/2008 s 5(1)	1.7.2008
<i>arbitration officer</i>	<i>inserted by 75/1995 s 3(a)</i>	<i>3.6.1996</i>
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 5(2)</i>	<i>1.1.2009</i>
close personal relationship	inserted by 43/2006 s 226(1)	1.6.2007
<i>compensable disability</i>	<i>deleted by 48/2011 s 4(1)</i>	<i>1.7.2012</i>
compensable injury	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(1)	1.7.2012
<i>conciliation and arbitration officer</i>	<i>inserted by 75/1995 s 3(b)</i>	<i>3.6.1996</i>
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 5(3)</i>	<i>1.1.2009</i>
conciliation officer	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(b)	3.6.1996
	substituted by 17/2008 s 5(3)	1.1.2009
conciliator	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(b)	3.6.1996
<i>the Consumer Price Index</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 5(4)</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
Consumer Price Index	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(4)	1.7.2008
contract of service	amended by 17/2008 s 5(5)	1.7.2008
<i>the Corporation</i>	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 4(b)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
Corporation	inserted by 49/1994 s 4(b)	1.7.1994
corresponding law	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
current work capacity	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(6)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
dependant	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>disability</i>	<i>amended by 39/1988 s 3(a)</i>	<i>17.10.1988</i>
	<i>deleted by 48/2011 s 4(2)</i>	<i>1.7.2012</i>
disease	substituted by 34/1990 s 3	16.4.1987
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
domestic partner	inserted by 43/2006 s 226(2)	1.6.2007
employer	amended by 39/1988 s 3(b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 17/2008 s 5(7)	1.7.2008
employment	amended by 39/1988 s 3(c), (d)	17.10.1988

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evidentiary material	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(c)	3.6.1996
<i>exempt employer</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 5(8)</i>	1.7.2008
industrial association	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(d)	3.6.1996
	amended by 17/2008 s 5(9), (10)	1.7.2008
	amended by 58/2009 s 47	1.1.2010
injured worker	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(3)	1.7.2012
injury	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(3)	1.7.2012
legal personal representative	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(11)	1.7.2008
<i>journey</i>	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 4(c)</i>	1.7.1994
local government corporation	amended by 17/2008 s 5(12)	1.7.2008
medical expert	amended by 17/2008 s 5(13)	1.7.2008
<i>medical question</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 5(14)</i>	1.4.2009
no current work capacity	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(15)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
notional weekly earnings	amended by 17/2008 s 5(16)	1.7.2008
orphan child	inserted by 4/1991 s 3(a)	8.4.1991
place of employment	substituted by 49/1994 s 4(d)	1.7.1994
<i>place of pick-up</i>	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 4(e)</i>	1.7.1994
<i>prescribed allowance before substitution by 17/2008</i>	<i>(c) deleted by 4/1991 s 3(b)</i>	8.4.1991
prescribed allowance	substituted by 17/2008 s 5(17)	1.7.2008
presidential member	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(e)	3.6.1996
recognised medical expert	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>registered association</i>	<i>amended by 49/1994 s 4(f)</i>	1.7.1994
	<i>deleted by 75/1995 s 3(f)</i>	3.6.1996
relative	amended by 43/2006 s 226(3)	1.6.2007
review authority	amended by 4/1991 s 3(c)	8.4.1991
	(c) deleted by 4/1991 s 3(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 48/2011 s 4(4)	1.7.2012
reviewable decision	inserted by 35/1995 s 4	25.5.1995
	substituted by 75/1995 s 3(g)	3.6.1996
<i>secondary disability</i>	<i>deleted by 48/2011 s 4(5)</i>	1.7.2012

secondary injury	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(5)	1.7.2012
self-insured employer	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(18)	1.7.2008
spouse	substituted by 43/2006 s 226(4)	1.6.2007
suitable employment	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(19)	1.7.2008
therapeutic appliance	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
trauma	amended by 48/2011 s 4(6)	1.7.2012
<i>the Tribunal</i>	<i>deleted by 75/1995 s 3(h)</i>	3.6.1996
Tribunal	inserted by 75/1995 s 3(h)	3.6.1996
<i>unrepresentative disability</i>	<i>substituted by 49/1994 s 4(g)</i>	1.7.1994
	<i>substituted by 105/1995 s 3</i>	14.12.1995
	<i>deleted by 48/2011 s 4(7)</i>	1.7.2012
unrepresentative injury	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(7)	1.7.2012
WorkCover premium order	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(7)	1.7.2012
WorkCover premium provisions	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(7)	1.7.2012
worker	amended by 39/1988 s 3(e)	17.10.1988
s 3(2)	<i>deleted by 39/1988 s 3(f)</i>	17.10.1988
s 3(3)	amended by 106/1987 s 3	30.9.1987
s 3(4)	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 4(h)</i>	1.7.1994
s 3(7)	inserted by 4/1991 s 3(d)	8.4.1991
s 3(8)	inserted by 4/1991 s 3(d)	8.4.1991
	substituted by 49/1994 s 4(i)	1.7.1994
s 3(9)—(11)	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(20)	1.7.2008
s 3(11a)	inserted by 48/2011 s 4(8)	1.7.2012
s 3(12)	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(20)	1.7.2008
s 3(13)	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(20)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 s 4(9), (10)	1.7.2012
s 3(14) and (15)	inserted by 17/2008 s 5(20)	1.7.2008
<i>s 4 before substitution by 17/2008</i>		
s 4(8)	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 4</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 84/1992 s 3</i>	30.9.1987
s 4	substituted by 17/2008 s 6	1.7.2008 except s 4(8)— uncommenced
s 4(1), (2), (5), (9), (10), (15) and (16)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012

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<i>s 6 before substitution by 23/2006</i>	<i>substituted by 35/1995 s 5</i>	25.5.1995
<i>s 6(4)</i>	<i>s 6 contents commencing "In this section" amended and redesignated as s 6(4) by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)</i>	24.11.2003
s 6	substituted by 23/2006 s 4	1.1.2007
s 6(2) and (5)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
ss 6A and 6B	inserted by 23/2006 s 4	1.1.2007
Pt 2	amended by 39/1988 s 4	17.10.1988
	amended by 4/1991 s 5	8.4.1991
	substituted by 49/1994 s 5	1.7.1994
s 7		
s 7(3)	amended by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
s 7(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 7	1.7.2008
s 8		
s 8(3)	amended by 75/1995 s 4	3.6.1996
s 9		
s 9(3)	(d) deleted by 84/2009 s 375(1)	1.2.2010
s 9(5)	deleted by 84/2009 s 375(2)	1.2.2010
s 13	substituted by 84/2009 s 376	1.2.2010
Pt 3		
Pt 3 Div 1		
s 26		
s 26(1)—(4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 27		
s 27(1) and (3)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 28		
s 28(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 28(3)	substituted by 35/1995 s 6	25.5.1995
ss 28A	inserted by 35/1995 s 7	25.1.1996
s 28A(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 28A(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 8(1)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 28A(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 8(2)	1.4.2009
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
ss 28B	inserted by 35/1995 s 7	25.1.1996
ss 28C	inserted by 35/1995 s 7	25.1.1996
s 28D	inserted by 17/2008 s 9	2.10.2008
s 28D(4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 3 Div 2		
heading	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 29	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4		

Pt 4 Div 1		
heading	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30	amended by 84/1992 s 4	3.12.1992
	substituted by 49/1994 s 6	1.7.1994
s 30(1) and (2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 10	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30(4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30(5)	(b)(ii) dot points redesignated as (b)(ii)(A) and (B) by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30A	inserted by 49/1994 s 6	1.7.1994
	substituted by 35/1995 s 8	25.5.1995
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 30B	inserted by 49/1994 s 6	1.7.1994
s 30B(2) and (3)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 31		
s 31(1)—(3)	substituted by 49/1994 s 7(a)	1.7.1994
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 31(4)	inserted by 39/1988 s 5	17.10.1988
	amended by 49/1994 s 7(b)	1.7.1994
s 31(5)	inserted by 34/1990 s 4	26.4.1990
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 2		
s 32		
s 32(1)	substituted by 35/1995 s 9(a)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(1)	2.10.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32(1a)	<i>inserted by 4/1991 s 6(a)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 52/1993 s 3(a)</i>	20.5.1993
	<i>deleted by 35/1995 s 9(a)</i>	17.8.1995
s 32(2)	amended by 39/1988 s 6	17.10.1988
	amended by 4/1991 s 6(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32(3)	substituted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
s 32(4)	substituted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
	substituted by 52/1993 s 3(b)	20.5.1993
s 32(4a)	inserted by 52/1993 s 3(b)	20.5.1993
s 32(5)	inserted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32(6)	amended by 52/1993 s 3(c)	20.5.1993
s 32(7)	inserted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(2)	2.10.2008

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s 32(8)	inserted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 52/1993 s 3(d)	20.5.1993
s 32(9)	substituted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(3)	2.10.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32(10)	inserted by 4/1991 s 6(c)	8.4.1991
	substituted by 52/1993 s 3(e)	20.5.1993
	substituted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(4)	2.10.2008
s 32(11)	inserted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(5)	2.10.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32(12)	inserted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(6), (7)	2.10.2008
s 32(12a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 11(8)	2.10.2008
s 32(13)	inserted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(9), (10)	2.10.2008
s 32(14)	inserted by 35/1995 s 9(b)	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 11(11)	2.10.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 32A	inserted by 17/2008 s 12	1.1.2009
s 32A(4) and (7)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 33		
s 33(4)	inserted by 39/1988 s 7	17.10.1988
	amended by 17/2008 s 13(1)	1.7.2008
s 33(5)	inserted by 17/2008 s 13(2)	1.7.2008
Pt 4 Div 3		
s 34		
s 34(1)	s 34 redesignated as s 34(1) by 84/1992 s 5	3.12.1992
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 34(2)	inserted by 84/1992 s 5	3.12.1992
s 34(3)	inserted by 17/2008 s 14	1.7.2008
Pt 4 Div 4		
<i>s 35 before substitution by 17/2008</i>		
s 35(1)	amended by 84/1992 s 6(a)	1.7.1993
s 35(2)	substituted by 35/1995 s 10(a)	25.5.1995
s 35(2a)	inserted by 4/1991 s 7	8.4.1991
s 35(5)	amended by 35/1995 s 10(b)	25.5.1995
	substituted by 105/1995 s 4	25.5.1995
	amended by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
s 35(5a)	inserted by 105/1995 s 4	25.5.1995

s 35(6)	<i>substituted by 49/1994 s 8</i>	1.7.1994
s 35(6a)	<i>inserted by 84/1992 s 6(b)</i>	1.7.1993
	<i>substituted by 49/1994 s 8</i>	1.7.1994
	<i>substituted by 35/1995 s 10(c)</i>	25.5.1995
s 35(6b)	<i>inserted by 49/1994 s 8</i>	1.7.1994
	<i>amended by 35/1995 s 10(d)</i>	25.5.1995
s 35(7)	<i>amended by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)</i>	24.11.2003
s 35	<i>substituted by 17/2008 s 15</i>	1.7.2008
s 35(1), (4) and (8)	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 35A	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 15</i>	1.7.2008
s 35A(1)—(4)	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 35B	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 15</i>	1.7.2008
s 35B(2)	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 35C	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 15</i>	1.7.2008
s 35C(2) and (3)	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 36		
s 36(1)	<i>amended by 4/1991 s 8(a), (b)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>substituted by 35/1995 s 11(a)</i>	25.5.1995
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 16(1)</i>	1.7.2008
	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 36(1a)	<i>inserted by 35/1995 s 11(a)</i>	25.5.1995
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 16(2)</i>	1.7.2008
	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 36(1b)	<i>inserted by 35/1995 s 11(a)</i>	25.5.1995
s 36(2)	<i>amended by 4/1991 s 8(c), (d)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 16(3), (4)</i>	1.7.2008
	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 36(3)	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 8(e)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 84/1992 s 7(a)</i>	3.5.1993
s 36(3a)	<i>inserted by 4/1991 s 8(e)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 35/1995 s 11(b), (c)</i>	25.5.1995
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 16(5), (6)</i>	1.7.2008
	<i>amended by 48/2011 Sch 1</i>	1.7.2012
s 36(3b)	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 16(7)</i>	1.7.2008
s 36(4)	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 8(e)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>substituted by 84/1992 s 7(b)</i>	3.5.1993
	<i>substituted by 75/1995 s 5(a)</i>	3.6.1996
	<i>substituted by 17/2008 s 16(8)</i>	1.7.2008
s 36(4a)	<i>inserted by 84/1992 s 7(b)</i>	3.5.1993
	<i>substituted by 75/1995 s 5(a)</i>	3.6.1996
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 16(8)</i>	1.7.2008
s 36(4b) and (4c)	<i>inserted by 84/1992 s 7(b)</i>	3.5.1993
	<i>deleted by 75/1995 s 5(a)</i>	3.6.1996

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s 36(5)	substituted by 84/1992 s 7(b)	3.5.1993
	substituted by 75/1995 s 5(a)	3.6.1996
	substituted by 17/2008 s 16(8)	1.7.2008
s 36(5a)—(5c)	inserted by 17/2008 s 16(8)	1.7.2008
s 36(6)	inserted by 39/1988 s 8	17.10.1988
s 36(7)—(9)	inserted by 4/1991 s 8(f)	8.4.1991
s 36(10)	inserted by 4/1991 s 8(f)	8.4.1991
	amended by 75/1995 s 5(b)	3.6.1996
s 36(11) and (12)	inserted by 4/1991 s 8(f)	8.4.1991
s 36(13)	inserted by 84/1992 s 7(c)	1.7.1993
s 36(14)—(17)	inserted by 17/2008 s 16(9)	1.7.2008
s 37	amended by 84/1992 s 8	3.5.1993
	deleted by 35/1995 s 12	25.5.1995
	inserted by 17/2008 s 17	1.7.2008
s 37(8)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 38		
s 38(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 38(1a)	inserted by 35/1995 s 13(a)	25.5.1995
s 38(1b)	inserted by 17/2008 s 18(1)	1.7.2008
s 38(2)	amended by 4/1991 s 9(a)	8.4.1991
s 38(3)	substituted by 35/1995 s 13(b)	25.5.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 18(2)	1.7.2008
s 38(4)	deleted by 4/1991 s 9(b)	8.4.1991
	inserted by 35/1995 s 13(b)	25.5.1995
s 38(7)	deleted by 4/1991 s 9(c)	8.4.1991
	inserted by 35/1995 s 13(c)	25.5.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 18(3)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 38A	<i>inserted by 56/1995 s 3(1)</i>	<i>17.8.1995</i>
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 19</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
s 39		
s 39(1a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 20(1)	1.7.2008
s 39(2)	amended by 84/1992 s 9(a)	3.5.1993
	substituted by 56/1995 s 4	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 20(2), (3)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 39(3)	amended by 84/1992 s 9(b)	3.5.1993
	amended by 35/1995 s 14	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 20(4)	1.7.2008
s 40		
s 40(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 40(3)	amended by 35/1995 s 15	25.5.1995
s 40(5)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012

s 41		
s 41(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 41(2)	amended by 35/1995 s 16	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 21	1.7.2008
s 41(3) and (4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 4A	heading inserted by 35/1995 s 17	25.5.1995
s 42	substituted by 49/1994 s 9	1.7.1994
	substituted by 35/1995 s 17	25.5.1995
s 42(1)	substituted by 56/1995 s 5	17.8.1995
	amended by 75/1995 s 6	14.12.1995
	(c) deleted by 17/2008 s 22(1)	1.7.2008
s 42(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 22(2)	1.7.2009
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>Pt 4 Div 4B before deletion by 17/2008</i>	<i>Div 4A inserted by 84/1992 s 10</i>	<i>1.7.1993</i>
	<i>Div 4A redesignated as Div 4B by 35/1995 s 18</i>	<i>25.5.1995</i>
s 42A		
s 42A(3)	amended by 56/1995 s 6	17.8.1995
s 42B		
s 42B(3)—(5)	substituted by 75/1995 s 7	3.6.1996
s 42B(6)—(10)	deleted by 75/1995 s 7	3.6.1996
<i>Pt 4 Div 4B</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 23</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
Pt 4 Div 5		
<i>s 43 before substitution by 17/2008</i>		
s 43(3)—(5)	deleted by 84/1992 s 11(a)	10.12.1992
s 43(6)	amended by 84/1992 s 11(b)	10.12.1992
s 43(7)	amended by 84/1992 s 11(c)	10.12.1992
s 43(7a)	inserted by 84/1992 s 11(d)	10.12.1992
s 43(11)		
<i>the prescribed sum</i>	amended by 39/1988 s 9	17.10.1988
	amended by 84/1992 s 11(e)	10.12.1992
s 43	substituted by 17/2008 s 24	1.4.2009
s 43(1), (6), (7) and (9)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 43A	inserted by 17/2008 s 24	1.4.2009
s 43A(1) and (8)—(10)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 43B	inserted by 17/2008 s 24	1.4.2009
s 43B(1) and (2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 6		
s 44		
s 44(1)	amended by 4/1991 s 10(a)	8.4.1991

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	amended by 84/1992 s 12(a), (b)	10.12.1992
	amended by 43/2006 s 227(1), (2)	1.6.2007
	amended by 17/2008 s 25(1)—(3)	1.7.2008
	(c) deleted by 17/2008 s 25(2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 44(2)	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 25(4)</i>	1.7.2008
s 44(3)	<i>amended by 43/2006 s 227(3)</i>	1.6.2007
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 25(5)</i>	1.7.2008
s 44(4)	amended by 43/2006 s 227(4)	1.6.2007
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 44(4a)	<i>inserted by 4/1991 s 10(b)</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 84/1992 s 12(c)</i>	10.12.1992
	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 25(6)</i>	1.7.2008
s 44(5)	amended by 4/1991 s 10(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 43/2006 s 227(5)	1.6.2007
	amended by 17/2008 s 25(7)	1.7.2008
s 44(6)	amended by 43/2006 s 227(6)	1.6.2007
s 44(7)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 44(10)	substituted by 4/1991 s 10(d)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 25(8)	1.7.2008
s 44(11)	amended by 43/2006 s 227(7)	1.6.2007
s 44(12)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 44(13)	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 10(a)</i>	1.7.1994
s 44(13)	s 44(14a) inserted by 84/1992 s 12(d)	1.7.1993
	s 44(14a) redesignated as s 44(13) by 49/1994 s 10(a)	1.7.1994
	amended by 35/1995 s 19	25.5.1995
s 44(14)	substituted by 49/1994 s 10(b)	1.7.1994
s 44(15)	substituted by 49/1994 s 10(b)	1.7.1994
	amended by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
s 44(16)—(19)	inserted by 49/1994 s 10(b)	1.7.1994
s 45		
s 45(7)	amended by 84/1992 s 13	3.5.1993
ss 45A	inserted by 17/2008 s 26	1.7.2008
s 45A(1)		
child	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
prescribed sum	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 45A(3) and (4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 45A(11a)	inserted by 48/2011 s 5	1.7.2012
s 45A(13)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 45B	inserted by 17/2008 s 26	1.7.2008
s 45B(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 45C	inserted by 17/2008 s 26	1.7.2008

s 45C(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 7		
s 46		
s 46(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 27(1)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 46(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 27(2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 46(3)	amended by 39/1988 s 10(a)	17.10.1988
	amended by 35/1995 s 20(a)	25.5.1995
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 46(4)	substituted by 35/1995 s 20(b)	25.5.1995
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 46(6a)	inserted by 39/1988 s 10(b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 17/2008 s 27(3)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 s 6(1)	1.7.2012
s 46(7) and (8)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 46(8a)	inserted by 39/1988 s 10(c)	17.10.1988
s 46(8b)	inserted by 84/1992 s 14	3.12.1994
	deleted by 35/1995 s 20(c)	25.5.1995
	inserted by 17/2008 s 27(4)	1.1.2009
	amended by 48/2011 s 6(2), Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>s 46(8c)—(8j)</i>	<i>inserted by 84/1992 s 14</i>	<i>3.12.1994</i>
	<i>deleted by 35/1995 s 20(c)</i>	<i>25.5.1995</i>
s 46(9)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 50		
s 50(1)	substituted by 4/1991 s 11	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 28(1), (2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 50(2)	substituted by 4/1991 s 11	8.4.1991
	substituted by 17/2008 s 28(3)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 50(3)	substituted by 105/1995 s 5	14.12.1995
s 50(4)	inserted by 105/1995 s 5	14.12.1995
Pt 4 Div 7A	inserted by 17/2008 s 29	1.1.2009
s 50A		
initial notification	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 50B		
s 50B(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 50C		
s 50C(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 8		
heading	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 51		

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s 51(1)—(4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 51(6)	amended by 17/2008 s 30	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 51(7) and (8)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 52		
s 52(1)	amended by 35/1995 s 21	1.4.1996
	amended by 17/2008 s 31(1)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 52(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 52(3)	substituted by 4/1991 s 12	8.4.1991
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 52(5)	amended by 39/1988 s 11(a)	17.10.1988
	amended by 17/2008 s 31(2), (3)	1.7.2008
s 52(5a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 31(4)	1.7.2008
s 52(6)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 52(6a)	inserted by 39/1988 s 11(b)	17.10.1988
	substituted by 17/2008 s 31(5)	1.7.2008
s 52(6b)	inserted by 17/2008 s 31(5)	1.7.2008
s 53		
s 53(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 53(4a)	inserted by 39/1988 s 12	17.10.1988
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 53(4b)	inserted by 35/1995 s 22	25.5.1995
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 53(6)	amended by 84/1992 s 15	3.5.1993
s 53(7)	inserted by 52/1993 s 4	24.2.1994
s 53(7a)	inserted by 49/1994 s 11	1.7.1994
	amended by 17/2008 s 32	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 53(7b)	inserted by 49/1994 s 11	1.7.1994
s 53(8)	inserted by 52/1993 s 4	24.2.1994
Pt 4 Div 9		
Pt 4 Div 9 Subdiv 1		
heading	inserted by 23/2006 s 5	1.1.2007
s 54		
s 54(1)	(b) deleted by 84/1992 s 16(a)	3.12.1992
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(3)	amended by 84/1992 s 16(b)	3.12.1992
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(4)	<i>deleted by 84/1992 s 16(c)</i>	3.12.1992
s 54(4a) and (4b)	inserted by 39/1988 s 13(a)	17.10.1988
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(5)	amended by 39/1988 s 13(b)	17.10.1988

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	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(6)	amended by 17/2008 s 33(1), (2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(7)	amended by 75/1995 s 8	3.6.1996
	amended by 48/2011 s 7(1), (2)	1.7.2012
s 54(7a) and (7b)	inserted by 39/1988 s 13(c)	17.10.1988
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 54(7c)	inserted by 39/1988 s 13(c)	17.10.1988
s 54(8)		
contributory negligence	inserted by 48/2011 s 7(3)	1.7.2012
damages	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>prescribed sum</i>	<i>deleted by 84/1992 s 16(d)</i>	<i>3.12.1992</i>
s 55		
s 55(1) and (2)	substituted by 23/2006 s 6	1.1.2007
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 55(2a)	inserted by 23/2006 s 6	1.1.2007
s 55(3)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 56	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 12</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
s 57	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58		
s 58(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58(2)	amended by 95/2000 Sch 2 cl 4	14.12.2001
s 58(3)		
the prescribed amount	amended by 39/1988 s 14	17.10.1988
Pt 4 Div 9 Subdiv 2	inserted by 23/2006 s 7	1.1.2007
s 58AA		
s 58AA(1)—(4)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58AB		
s 58AB(1) and (2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
ss 58AC and 58AD	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58AE		
a State's legislation about damages for a work related injury	a State's legislation about damages for a work related disability amended to read a State's legislation about damages for a work related injury by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
substantive law	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 4 Div 9 Subdiv 3		
heading	inserted by 23/2006 s 8	1.1.2007
s 58A	inserted by 39/1988 s 15 as amended by 97/1988 s 10	17.10.1988
s 58A(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 34	1.7.2008
s 58A(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012

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s 58B	inserted by 39/1988 s 15	1.1.1989
s 58B(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 35(1)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58B(2)	amended by 35/1995 s 23(a)	25.5.1995
	(d) deleted by 56/1995 s 7	17.8.1995
s 58B(3)	deleted by 35/1995 s 23(b)	25.5.1995
	inserted by 17/2008 s 35(2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 58B(3a)	<i>inserted by 97/1988 s 10</i>	<i>1.1.1989</i>
	<i>deleted by 35/1995 s 23(b)</i>	<i>25.5.1995</i>
s 58B(4)	<i>deleted by 35/1995 s 23(b)</i>	<i>25.5.1995</i>
s 58C	inserted by 35/1995 s 24	25.5.1995
s 58C(1) and (2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 5		
Pt 5 Div 1		
s 59		
s 59(3)	inserted by 4/1991 s 13	8.4.1991
s 59(4)—(6)	inserted by 23/2006 s 9	1.1.2007
s 59A	inserted by 30/1998 s 3 but this amendment cancelled by 30/1998 s 8(a)	13.4.2000—cancelled on 13.4.2004
s 60		
s 60(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 36(1)	1.7.2008
s 60(2)	amended by 4/1991 s 14(a)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 36(2), (3)	1.7.2008
s 60(3)	substituted by 97/1988 s 4(a)	15.12.1988
	amended by 17/2008 s 36(4), (5)	1.7.2008
s 60(4)	amended by 39/1988 s 16(a)	17.10.1988
	substituted by 97/1988 s 4(a)	15.12.1988
	substituted by 4/1991 s 14(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 36(6)—(9)	1.7.2008
s 60(4a) and (4b)	inserted by 17/2008 s 36(10)	1.7.2008
s 60(5)	amended by 39/1988 s 16(b)	17.10.1988
	substituted by 4/1991 s 14(b)	8.4.1991
	substituted by 17/2008 s 36(11)	1.7.2008
s 60(5a)	<i>inserted by 97/1988 s 4(b)</i>	<i>15.12.1988</i>
	<i>deleted by 4/1991 s 14(b)</i>	<i>8.4.1991</i>
s 60(6)	substituted by 4/1991 s 14(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 75/1995 s 9	3.6.1996
	amended by 17/2008 s 36(12)—(14)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 60(7)	amended by 17/2008 s 36(15)	1.7.2008
s 60(7a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 36(16)	1.7.2008
s 60(9)		

indemnified maritime employer	inserted by 4/1991 s 14(d)	8.4.1991
related bodies corporate	inserted by 17/2008 s 36(17)	1.7.2008
<i>related corporations</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 36(17)</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
s 61		
s 61(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 37(1)	1.7.2008
s 61(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 37(2)	1.7.2008
s 61(4)	inserted by 4/1991 s 15	8.4.1991
s 61(5)	inserted by 52/1993 s 5	20.5.1993
s 62	amended by 105/1995 s 6	14.12.1995
	substituted by 30/1998 s 4 but this amendment cancelled by 30/1998 s 8(a)	13.4.2000—cancelled on 13.4.2004
s 62(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 38(1)—(3)	1.7.2008
s 62(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 38(4)	1.7.2008
s 62(3)	inserted by 48/2011 s 8	1.7.2012
s 62A	inserted by 35/1995 s 25	27.6.1996
s 62A(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 39(1), (2)	1.7.2008
s 62A(2a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 39(3)	1.7.2008
Pt 5 Div 2		
heading	substituted by 17/2008 s 40	1.7.2008
s 63		
s 63(1)	amended by 39/1988 s 17	17.10.1988
	amended by 4/1991 s 16(a)	8.4.1991
	amended by 52/1993 s 6	20.5.1993
	amended by 84/1992 s 17(a)	1.7.1993
	amended by 35/1995 s 26	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(1), (2), (4), (5), (7)	1.7.2008
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(3), (7)	1.1.2009
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(6), (7)	1.4.2009
s 63(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 41(8)	1.7.2008
s 63(3)	amended by 4/1991 s 16(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 84/1992 s 17(b)	1.7.1993
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(9)	1.7.2008
s 63(3aa)	inserted by 84/1992 s 17(c)	1.7.1993
	amended by 56/1995 s 8	17.8.1995
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(10)	1.7.2008
s 63(3a)	inserted by 4/1991 s 16(c)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 41(11)	1.7.2008
s 63(4)	amended by 17/2008 s 41(12)	1.7.2008
s 63(5)	amended by 17/2008 s 41(13), (14)	1.7.2008
s 63(5a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 41(15)	1.7.2008

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s 63(6)	amended by 17/2008 s 41(16)	1.7.2008
s 63(7)	inserted by 4/1991 s 16(d)	8.4.1991
	substituted by 17/2008 s 41(17)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 5 Div 3		
s 64		
s 64(2)	amended by 49/1994 s 13(a)	1.7.1994
	amended by 48/2011 s 9	1.7.2012
s 64(3)	amended by 52/1993 s 7(a)	1.7.1993
	amended by 49/1994 s 13(b)	1.7.1994
	amended by 35/1995 s 27	25.5.1995
	amended by 75/1995 s 10	3.6.1996
	amended by 41/2005 Sch 1 (cl 5)	15.8.2005
	amended by 17/2008 s 42(1), (2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 40/2012 Sch 6 cl 9	1.1.2013
s 64(3a)	inserted by 52/1993 s 7(b)	1.7.1993
	amended by 84/2009 s 377	1.2.2010
<i>Pt 5 Div 4 before substitution by 48/2011</i>		
s 65		
s 65(2)	<i>deleted by 39/1988 s 18 as substituted by 97/1988 s 11</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
s 65(3) and (4)	<i>inserted by 97/1988 s 5</i>	<i>15.12.1988</i>
s 65(5) and (6)	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 43</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
s 66		
s 66(1)	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 44(1)</i>	<i>1.7.2008</i>
s 66(2)	<i>substituted by 39/1988 s 19(a)</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
s 66(2a)	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 44(2)</i>	<i>1.7.2009</i>
s 66(3)—(5a)	<i>inserted by 39/1988 s 19(a)</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
s 66(7)	<i>substituted by 34/1990 s 5(a)</i>	<i>26.4.1990</i>
s 66(9)	<i>amended by 34/1990 s 5(b)</i>	<i>26.4.1990</i>
s 66(12)	<i>substituted by 39/1988 s 19(b)</i>	<i>17.10.1988</i>
s 66(13)	<i>deleted by 34/1990 s 5(c)</i>	<i>26.4.1990</i>
	<i>inserted by 4/1991 s 17</i>	<i>8.4.1991</i>
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 44(3), (4)</i>	<i>1.7.2009</i>
s 66(14)	<i>inserted by 17/2008 s 44(5)</i>	<i>1.7.2009</i>
s 67	<i>amended by 39/1988 s 20</i>	<i>17.10.1988</i>
	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 18</i>	<i>8.4.1991</i>
s 67(1)	<i>amended by 35/1995 s 28(a)</i>	<i>17.8.1995</i>
	<i>amended by 30/1998 s 5 but this amendment cancelled by 30/1998 s 8(a)</i>	<i>13.4.2000—cancelled on 13.4.2004</i>
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 45</i>	<i>1.7.2009</i>

<i>s 67(5) and (6)</i>	<i>inserted by 35/1995 s 28(b)</i>	17.8.1995
Pt 5 Div 4	substituted by 48/2011 s 10	1.7.2012
<i>Pt 5 Div 5 before substitution by 48/2011</i>		
<i>heading</i>	<i>substituted by 17/2008 s 46</i>	1.7.2008
<i>s 68</i>		
<i>s 68(1)</i>	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 47(1)</i>	1.7.2008
<i>s 68(2)</i>	<i>substituted by 39/1988 s 21</i>	17.10.1988
	<i>amended by 75/1995 s 11</i>	3.6.1996
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 47(2), (3)</i>	1.7.2008
<i>s 68(3)</i>	<i>deleted by 39/1988 s 21</i>	17.10.1988
	<i>inserted by 105/1995 s 7</i>	14.12.1995
	<i>substituted by 17/2008 s 47(4)</i>	1.7.2008
<i>s 68(4)</i>	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 19</i>	8.4.1991
	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 47(5), (6)</i>	1.7.2008
Pt 5 Div 5	substituted by 48/2011 s 10	1.7.2012
<i>Pt 5 Div 6 before substitution by 17/2008</i>		
<i>s 69</i>		
<i>s 69(1)</i>	<i>amended by 39/1988 s 22(a)</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
<i>s 69(4)</i>	<i>substituted by 39/1988 s 22(b)</i>	17.10.1988
<i>s 69(4a)</i>	<i>inserted by 39/1988 s 22(b)</i>	17.10.1988
<i>s 69A</i>	<i>inserted by 35/1995 s 29</i>	25.5.1995
Pt 5 Div 6	substituted by 17/2008 s 48	1.7.2009
	substituted by 48/2011 s 10	1.7.2012
<i>Pt 5 Div 7 before substitution by 48/2011</i>		
<i>s 70</i>		
<i>s 70(1)—(3)</i>	<i>substituted by 17/2008 s 49</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
<i>s 70(4)</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 49</i>	<i>uncommenced—not incorporated</i>
<i>s 71</i>		
<i>s 71(1)</i>	<i>amended by 4/1991 s 20</i>	8.4.1991
<i>s 72</i>	<i>amended by 39/1988 s 23</i>	17.10.1988
	<i>substituted by 4/1991 s 21</i>	8.4.1991
<i>s 72(1)</i>	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 50(1)</i>	1.7.2009
<i>s 72(4)</i>	<i>amended by 17/2008 s 50(2)</i>	1.7.2009
<i>s 72A</i>	<i>inserted by 23/2006 s 10</i>	1.1.2007
Pt 5 Div 7	substituted by 48/2011 s 10	1.7.2012
Pt 5 Div 8		
<i>s 73</i>	<i>amended by 48/2011 s 11(1), (2)</i>	1.7.2012
<i>s 76</i>	<i>amended by 39/1988 s 24</i>	17.10.1988

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	amended by 75/1995 s 12	3.6.1996
	substituted by 48/2011 s 12	1.7.2012
s 76AA	inserted by 17/2008 s 51	1.4.2009
s 76A	<i>inserted by 39/1988 s 25</i>	<i>17.10.1988</i>
	<i>deleted by 48/2011 s 13</i>	<i>1.7.2012</i>
Pt 6	amended by 39/1988 ss 26—35	17.10.1988
	amended by 97/1988 s 6	15.12.1988
	amended by 34/1990 s 6	26.4.1990
	amended by 4/1991 ss 22—40	8.4.1991
	amended by 84/1992 s 18(a)	8.4.1991
	amended by 84/1992 s 18(b), (c)	3.12.1992
	amended by 52/1993 s 15	20.5.1993
	amended by 52/1993 ss 8—12, 14(a), (d)—(g) & 16(2)—(6)	1.7.1993
	amended by 52/1993 s 14(b)	24.2.1994
	amended by 52/1993 s 13	20.5.1995
	amended by 49/1994 s 14	1.7.1994
	substituted by 75/1995 s 13	3.6.1996
Pt 6 Div 2		
s 78	amended by 17/2008 s 52	1.1.2009
Pt 6 Div 4		
s 80		
s 80(5)	substituted by 21/1996 s 3	3.6.1996
s 80(6)	inserted by 21/1996 s 3	3.6.1996
s 80A		
s 80A(7)	inserted by 69/2001 s 35	13.1.2002
Pt 6 Div 5		
heading	substituted by 17/2008 s 53	1.1.2009
s 81		
s 81(1)—(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 54	1.1.2009
s 81A		
s 81A(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 55	1.1.2009
s 81A(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 55	1.1.2009
	amended by 84/2009 s 378	1.2.2010
s 81A(4)—(6)	amended by 17/2008 s 55	1.1.2009
s 81B	amended by 17/2008 s 56	1.1.2009
Pt 6 Div 6		
s 82A	substituted by 21/1996 s 4	3.6.1996
Pt 6 Div 8		
s 84D		
s 84D(1) and (2)	amended by 17/2008 s 57	1.1.2009
Pt 6 Div 10		
heading	substituted by 17/2006 s 258	4.9.2006

s 86A		
s 86A(1)	substituted by 17/2006 s 259(1)	4.9.2006
s 86A(2)	deleted by 17/2006 s 259(2)	4.9.2006
	inserted by 17/2008 s 58(1)	1.1.2009
s 86A(2a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 58(1)	1.1.2009
s 86A(3)	amended by 17/2006 s 259(3), (4)	4.9.2006
	amended by 17/2008 s 58(2), (3)	1.1.2009
Pt 6 Div 12		
s 88		
s 88(1) and (2)	amended by 17/2008 s 59	1.1.2009
s 88A	amended by 17/2008 s 60	1.1.2009
s 88DA	inserted by 21/1996 s 5	3.6.1996
s 88E		
s 88E(1) and (2)	amended by 17/2008 s 61	1.1.2009
s 88H		
s 88H(2)	amended by 17/2008 s 62	1.1.2009
Pt 6A	inserted by 75/1995 s 13	3.6.1996
Pt 6A Div 1		
s 89		
party	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
relevant compensating authority	amended by 17/2008 s 63	1.7.2008
Pt 6A Div 2		
s 90		
s 90(3)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 6A Div 4		
s 92D	substituted by 17/2008 s 64	1.1.2009
<i>Pt 6A Div 5</i>	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 65</i>	<i>1.1.2009</i>
Pt 6A Div 6		
s 94	<i>deleted by 17/2008 s 66</i>	<i>1.1.2009</i>
s 94C		
s 94C(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 67(1)	1.1.2009
s 94C(2)	substituted by 17/2008 s 67(2)	1.1.2009
Pt 6A Div 7		
s 95		
s 95(1)	amended by 17/2006 s 260	4.9.2006
s 95A	inserted by 17/2008 s 68	1.1.2009
Pt 6B	inserted by 75/1995 s 13	3.6.1996
s 97A	amended by 17/2008 s 69	1.1.2009
s 97B		
s 97B(2)	amended by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
Pt 6C	inserted by 17/2008 s 70	2.10.2008

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Pt 6C Div 2	inserted by 17/2008 s 70	1.4.2009 except s 98E(e), (f), (n), (o), (q)—15.10.2009 & except s 98F(3)—uncommenced
s 98E		
medical question	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 98G		
s 98G(2), (4) and (5)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
Pt 6C Div 3		
s 98I	inserted by 17/2008 s 70	1.4.2009
s 99I		
s 99I(2)	amended by 84/2009 s 379	1.2.2010
Pt 6D	inserted by 17/2008 s 70	1.7.2008
s 99D		
s 99D(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 99N	<i>deleted by 84/2009 s 380</i>	<i>1.2.2010</i>
Pt 7		
s 103A	inserted by 39/1988 s 36	17.10.1988
s 103A(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 71	1.7.2008
s 103A(2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 104	<i>deleted by 4/1991 s 41</i>	<i>8.4.1991</i>
s 105	substituted by 39/1988 s 37	17.10.1988
s 105(1)	s 105 amended and redesignated as s 105(1) by 4/1991 s 42	8.4.1991
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 105(2)	inserted by 4/1991 s 42(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 72(1)	1.7.2008
s 105(3)	inserted by 4/1991 s 42(b)	8.4.1991
	amended by 17/2008 s 72(2)	1.7.2008
s 106		
s 106(3)	inserted by 17/2008 s 73	1.1.2009
s 106A	inserted by 39/1988 s 38	17.10.1988
s 107A	inserted by 35/1995 s 30	25.5.1995
s 107B	inserted by 30/1998 s 6	13.4.2000
s 107B(1)	amended by 17/2008 s 74(1)	1.7.2008
s 107B(4)	amended by 30/1998 s 8(b)	13.4.2004
	amended by 17/2008 s 74(2)	1.7.2008
s 108		
s 108(4)	inserted by 4/1991 s 43	8.4.1991
	amended by 75/1995 s 14	3.6.1996
s 108(5)	inserted by 4/1991 s 43	8.4.1991
s 109	amended by 35/1995 s 31	25.5.1995
s 110	substituted by 4/1991 s 44	8.4.1991

s 111		
s 111(1)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 111(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 75	1.7.2008
s 112		
s 112(1)	substituted by 49/1994 s 15(a)	1.7.1994
	amended by 17/2008 s 76(1)	1.7.2008
s 112(1a)	inserted by 17/2008 s 76(2)	1.7.2008
s 112(2)	amended by 39/1988 s 39(a), (b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 34/1990 s 7	26.4.1990
	substituted by 49/1994 s 15(a)	1.7.1994
	amended by 17/2008 s 76(3), (4)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 112(2a)	inserted by 39/1988 s 39(c)	17.10.1988
	amended by 49/1994 s 15(b)	1.7.1994
s 112(3)	deleted by 49/1994 s 15(c)	1.7.1994
	inserted by 17/2008 s 76(5)	1.7.2008
corresponding workers compensation authority	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 112AA	inserted by 17/2008 s 77	1.7.2008
s 112A	inserted by 84/1992 s 19	3.12.1992
	amended by 48/2011 s 14(1), (2), Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 113		
s 113(1)	substituted by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 113(2)	amended by 39/1988 s 40(a), (b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 113(2a)—(2c)	inserted by 39/1988 s 40(c)	17.10.1988
s 113(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 78(1), (2)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 113(4)	amended by 17/2008 s 78(3), (4)	1.7.2008
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
s 119		
s 119(4)	inserted by 17/2008 s 79	1.7.2008
s 119A	<i>inserted by 39/1988 s 41</i>	17.10.1988
	<i>deleted by 4/1991 s 45</i>	8.4.1991
s 120	substituted by 4/1991 s 45	8.4.1991
s 120(1)	substituted by 35/1995 s 32	25.5.1995
s 120(3)	amended by 17/2008 s 80	1.7.2008
s 121	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 16</i>	1.7.1994
s 120A	inserted by 39/1988 s 42	17.10.1988
s 120A(3)	amended by 48/2011 s 15	1.7.2012
s 122		
s 122(3a)	inserted by 4/1991 s 46	8.4.1991

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986—1.1.2013 to 30.6.2013

Legislative history

s 122(4)	inserted by 39/1988 s 43	17.10.1988
s 122A	inserted by 4/1991 s 47	8.4.1991
	substituted by 34/1996 s 4 (Sch cl 45)	3.2.1997
s 123	<i>deleted by 49/1994 s 17</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
s 123A	inserted by 4/1991 s 48	8.4.1991
	amended by 75/1995 s 15	3.6.1996
s 123B	inserted by 17/2008 s 81	1.7.2008
s 124		
s 124(1)	s 124 redesignated as s 124(1) by 39/1988 s 44	17.10.1988
s 124(2)	inserted by 39/1988 s 44	17.10.1988
s 125	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	<i>24.11.2003</i>
Sch 1		
cl 2		
cl 2(1) and (2)	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
cl 2(3)	amended by 39/1988 s 45(a)	17.10.1988
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
cl 2(4)—(7)	inserted by 39/1988 s 45(b)	17.10.1988
cl 2(8)	inserted by 39/1988 s 45(b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 75/1995 s 16(a) as substituted by 21/1996 s 6(a)	3.6.1996
cl 2(9) and (10)	inserted by 39/1988 s 45(b)	17.10.1988
	amended by 75/1995 s 16(b) as substituted by 21/1996 s 6(a)	3.6.1996
cl 2(11)	inserted by 39/1988 s 45(b)	17.10.1988
cl 4	substituted by 97/1988 s 7	15.12.1988
cl 4(3)	amended by 41/2005 Sch 1 (cl 6(1))	15.8.2005
	amended by 30/2012 Sch 6 cl 10	1.1.2013
cl 4(4)	amended by 69/1992 s 32	10.12.1992
cl 4(8)	(b) deleted by 41/2005 Sch 1 (cl 6(2))	15.8.2005
cl 5	substituted by 2/1996 s 3	14.3.1996
cll 5A—5C	inserted by 2/1996 s 3	14.3.1996
cl 5D	inserted by 43/2006 s 228	1.6.2007
cl 5E	inserted by 17/2008 s 82	1.7.2008
Sch 2	heading substituted by 44/2003 s 3(1) (Sch 1)	24.11.2003
	heading amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>Sch 3 before substitution by 17/2008</i>	<i>amended by 97/1992 r 3</i>	<i>18.6.1992</i>
	<i>substituted by 84/1992 s 20</i>	<i>10.12.1992</i>
<i>table</i>	<i>amended by 212/1992 r 4</i>	<i>10.12.1992</i>
	<i>amended by 35/1995 s 33</i>	<i>25.5.1995</i>
<i>cl 2</i>	<i>amended by 49/1994 s 18(a)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
<i>cl 4</i>	<i>amended by 49/1994 s 18(b)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>

Sch 3	substituted by 17/2008 s 83	1.4.2009
Sch 3A	inserted by 17/2008 s 83	1.4.2009
	amended by 48/2011 Sch 1	1.7.2012
<i>Sch 4 before deletion by 41/2005</i>	<i>inserted by 97/1988 s 8</i>	<i>15.12.1988</i>
<i>cl 1</i>		
<i>cl 1(2)</i>	<i>amended by 1/1993 s 64</i>	<i>1.7.1993</i>
	<i>amended by 49/1994 s 19(a)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
<i>cl 1(2)</i>	<i>(b) deleted by 49/1994 s 19(a)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
<i>cl 1(2a)</i>	<i>inserted by 49/1994 s 19(b)</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
<i>cl 2</i>		
<i>cl 2(6)</i>	<i>amended by 84/1992 s 21(a)</i>	<i>3.12.1992</i>
<i>cl 3</i>	<i>inserted by 84/1992 s 21(b)</i>	<i>3.12.1992</i>
Sch 4	deleted by 41/2005 Sch 1 (cl 7)	15.8.2005
	inserted by 23/2006 s 11	1.1.2007

Transitional etc provisions associated with Act or amendments

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Amendment Act 1990

8—Transitional provision

- (1) The amendment effected to the principal Act by section 3 of this Act does not affect—
 - (a) the rights of the respondent in Supreme Court Action No. 998 of 1989; or
 - (b) the rights of any claimant whose claim is determined before the commencement of this Act; or
 - (c) the rights of any other claimant who, as at the commencement of this Act, is a party to proceedings before a Review Officer.
- (2) Where a claim for compensation made before the commencement of this Act is rejected after the commencement of this Act on account of the enactment of section 3 of this Act, the claimant is entitled to be reimbursed by the Corporation for reasonable costs reasonably incurred by the claimant in making the claim.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 1991

49—Transitional provision

- (1) The amendments effected by this Act to those provisions of the principal Act that relate to weekly payments of compensation apply as from the commencement of this Act to persons whose entitlements to weekly payments arose before or after the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Where a worker became entitled to weekly payments before the commencement of this Act, the Corporation or an exempt employer may assess or reassess the amount of the weekly payments as from the commencement of this Act on the basis of the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

- (3) Where such a reassessment is made, it cannot give rise to a right to repayment of any amount paid on the basis of a former assessment.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1992

22—Application of amendments

- (1) Subject to this section, the amendments affecting entitlement to, or quantum of, compensation for disabilities apply in relation to—
- (a) a disability occurring on or after the commencement of this Act; or
 - (b) a disability occurring before the commencement of this Act in relation to which—
 - (i) no claim for compensation had been made under the principal Act as at the commencement of this Act; or
 - (ii) a claim for compensation had been made under the principal Act but the claim had not been determined by the Corporation or the exempt employer.
- (2) The amendments made by section 3, 5, 6, 10 and 11 apply whether the entitlement to compensation arose before or after the commencement of this Act.
- (3) The amendments made by section 4 have no retrospective effect.
- (4) A liability at common law for non-economic loss or solatium that arose before the commencement of this Act is not extinguished, on the commencement of this Act, by the amendments to section 54 of the principal Act, but, if an action is not commenced in a court to enforce the liability before the date falling 12 months after the cause of action arose or six months after the commencement of this Act (whichever is the later), the liability is then extinguished.
- (5) The period prescribed by subsection (4) cannot be extended.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Declaration of Validity) Act 1993

2—Declaration of validity and textual authenticity

- (1) The *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1992* (No. 84 of 1992) is declared to be, and since the date of its assent to have been, an Act of the Parliament.
- (2) The text of the Act as certified by the Clerk and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly is the authentic text of the Act.

Statutes Amendment (Chief Inspector) Act 1993

65—Existing appointments

This Act does not affect the appointment of any person as an inspector before the commencement of this Act (other than as a Chief Inspector).

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Review Authorities) Amendment Act 1993**16—Transitional provision**

- (1) Regulation 162 of 1992 (relating to agencies and instrumentalities of the Crown) will be taken to have come into operation at 4 p.m. on 30 September 1987.
- (2) Proceedings before a Review Officer under the principal Act immediately before the commencement of this provision may, subject to such directions as the Chief Review Officer thinks fit, be continued under the principal Act as amended by this Act.
- (3) Proceedings before the Tribunal under the principal Act immediately before the commencement of this provision will, subject to such directions as the President of the Tribunal thinks fit, continue before the Tribunal as if this Act had not been enacted.
- (4) A person who was, immediately before the commencement of this provision, a Review Officer under the principal Act will, subject to this Act, continue in office as a Review Officer under the principal Act as amended by this Act without interruption of his or her continuity of service and without prejudice to existing or accruing rights in respect of employment.
- (5) A person to whom subsection (4) applies will be taken to have been appointed, as from the commencement of this provision, for the balance of any term of office that applied before the commencement of this provision, or for a period of five years, whichever is the lesser.
- (6) The Governor may, by instrument in writing, vary any condition of employment that would otherwise apply to a person under subsection (4) (and any such instrument will have effect according to its terms).
- (7) Proceedings cannot be instituted before a Review Officer after the commencement of section 3 of this Act in respect of any decision of the Corporation under section 32(4) of the principal Act before that commencement.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Administration) Amendment Act 1994**20—Application of amendments**

- (1) The amendments made by this Act to the principal Act apply in relation to disabilities occurring on or after the commencement of this Act.
- (2) However—
 - (a) the amendments made by sections 8, 9 and 10 of this Act apply both prospectively and retrospectively; and
 - (b) the amendments made by section 18 apply to any claim for compensation for hearing loss made on or after 23 March 1994; and
 - (c) the amendment made by section 11 applies as from 24 February 1994.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 1995, s 34 (as amended by Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1995, s 9)

34—Transitional provisions

- (1) This Act applies to disabilities arising from traumas occurring before the commencement of this Act (*old disabilities*) and disabilities arising from traumas occurring after the commencement of this Act (*new disabilities*) subject to the following qualifications—
 - (a) the amendments made by this Act do not affect—
 - (i) the principles on which weekly payments for a period of incapacity falling before the commencement of this Act are assessed; or
 - (ii) compensation for non-economic loss relating to loss or impairment of the capacity to engage in sexual intercourse if an application or request for such compensation had been made before 12 April 1995; and
 - (b) section 58B of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, applies whether the worker has an old or a new disability.
- (2) A scale of charges in force under section 32 of the principal Act immediately before the commencement of section 9 of this Act remains in force until superseded by a regulation fixing a scale of charges.
- (3) Until a regulation is made for the purposes of section 67(1)(b) of the principal Act (as substituted by this Act), the claims that are to be disregarded under that paragraph are claims for secondary and unrepresentative disabilities.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1995

3—Insertion of section 38A

- (2) A discontinuance or reduction of weekly payments made under the principal Act before the commencement of this section cannot be challenged on the ground that there was no antecedent review of the worker's entitlement if the discontinuance or reduction could, assuming that section 38A had then been in force, have been validly made under that section.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not affect rights of the respondent arising under the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd and WorkCover v Frank Sosa* (No. S5084).

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Dispute Resolution) Amendment Act 1995, s 17 (as amended by Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Dispute Resolution) Amendment Act 1996, s 6(b))

17—Transitional provisions

- (1) A Deputy President of the Workers Compensation Appeal Tribunal appointed under the principal Act and in office immediately before the commencement of this Act continues in office subject to the principal Act as amended by this Act (the *new legislation*) as a Deputy President of the Workers Compensation Tribunal as if the new legislation had been in force when the appointment was made and the appointment had been made to that office under the new legislation.
- (2) The Registrar and other staff of the Workers Compensation Appeal Tribunal in office immediately before the commencement of this Act continue in office subject to the relevant conditions of appointment in corresponding positions on the staff of the Workers Compensation Tribunal.
- (3) Staff of the WorkCover Corporation of South Australia who—
 - (a) were employed immediately before the commencement of this Act in work related to the system of review and appeal then existing under the principal Act; and
 - (b) are designated by the Governor by notice in the Gazette as staff to whom this section applies,become as from a date stated in the notice staff of the Workers Compensation Tribunal without loss of salary or status, or prejudice to existing or accruing rights in respect of employment.
- (4) The new legislation applies to reviewable decisions made under the principal Act before or after the commencement of this Act, but if proceedings were commenced before the commencement of this Act in relation to a reviewable decision—
 - (a) the proceedings may only be continued and completed under the principal Act as in force before the commencement of this Act; and
 - (b) new proceedings cannot be commenced under the new legislation in relation to the same decision.
- (5) The President may make rules, or give directions, governing practice, procedure or evidence in relation to proceedings that continue under subsection (4).
- (7) A person who was a Review Officer immediately before the commencement of this Act continues in office, subject to the person's conditions of appointment, for the remainder of the term of appointment as a member of the Tribunal's staff without prejudice to remuneration or existing or accruing rights to leave.
- (8) The President may assign a person who continues in office under subsection (7) to carry out duties as a conciliation and arbitration officer or in some other capacity on the Tribunal's staff (or as a conciliation and arbitration officer and in one or more other capacities), but the person continues as a Review Officer for the purpose of continuing and completing proceedings under subsection (4).
- (9) A person who continues as a Review Officer under this section is subject to administrative control and direction by the President.

Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Common Expiation Scheme) Act 1996

5—Transitional provision

An Act repealed or amended by this Act will continue to apply (as in force immediately prior to the repeal or amendment coming into operation) to an expiation notice issued under the repealed or amended Act.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Self Managed Employer Scheme) Amendment Act 1998

8—Sunset provision

On the expiration of 4 years from the commencement of this Act—

- (a) the amendments made by this Act (other than by section 6) are cancelled and the text of the Acts amended by this Act is restored to the form in which that statutory text would have existed if this Act had not been passed; and
- (b) section 107B of the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986* (as inserted by section 6 of this Act) is amended by striking out from subsection (4) ", a self managed employer or the claims manager for a group of self managed employers".

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Territorial Application of Act) Amendment Act 2006, Sch 1—Transitional provisions

1—Interpretation

In this Schedule—

amendments means amendments made to the principal Act by this Act;

commencement day means the day on which this Schedule comes into operation;

principal Act means the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*,

and other terms used have meanings consistent with the meanings they have in the principal Act.

2—Application of amendments

The amendments do not apply in respect of a disability that occurred before the commencement day except to the extent prescribed by this Schedule.

3—Cases where disabilities occur before and after commencement of this Act

- (1) If the death of a worker results from both a disability that occurred before the commencement day and a disability that occurred on or after that day, the worker is, for the purposes of the application of the amendments to and in respect of the death of the worker, to be treated as having died as a result of the disability that occurred on or after that day.
- (2) If a period of incapacity for work resulted both from a disability that occurred before the commencement day and a disability that occurred on or after that day, the incapacity is, for the purposes of the application of the amendments to and in respect of that incapacity for work, to be treated as having resulted from a disability that occurred on or after that day.

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- (3) Subclauses (1) and (2) do not affect any apportionment of liability or responsibility under the principal Act in a case where 1 or more of the disabilities occurred before the commencement day and 1 or more occurred on or after that day (but any such apportionment will only apply to the extent that a disability was compensable under the principal Act before the commencement day).

4—Claims made before the commencement of this Act

- (1) If—
- (a) a person suffered a disability before the commencement day; and
 - (b) a claim for compensation in respect of the disability (the *original claim*) was made under the principal Act but rejected (by notice in writing under the principal Act) on account of the operation of section 6 of the principal Act as in force at the time of the occurrence of the disability; and
 - (c) the original claim would have given rise to—
 - (i) an entitlement to compensation in the form of weekly payments under section 35 or 44 of the principal Act; or
 - (ii) an entitlement in the form of a funeral benefit under section 44(1)(a) of the principal Act; or
 - (iii) an entitlement to compensation in the form of a lump sum under section 44(1)(b)(i) of the principal Act,had the amendments been in force at the time of the occurrence of the disability; and
 - (d) the disability was not (and is not) compensable under a corresponding law,
- then the person who made the original claim will, on application to the Corporation made within 6 months after the commencement of this clause, be entitled to any relevant benefit under subclause (2).
- (2) A benefit under this subclause is any of the following (depending on what is relevant in the circumstances of the particular case):
- (a) —
 - (i) if the original claim was in respect of a disability that resulted in an incapacity for work—a payment of compensation represented by weekly payments for a period not exceeding 12 months of incapacity for work, based on—
 - (A) the extent and duration of the incapacity for work; and
 - (B) the worker's notional weekly earnings at the time of the incapacity (adjusted in accordance with any provision made by the regulations); and
 - (C) any other factor that would otherwise apply under section 35 of the principal Act that is applied by regulations made for the purposes of this subparagraph (modified in any manner prescribed by the regulations);

- (ii) if the original claim was in respect of a disability that resulted in the death of a worker—a payment of compensation represented by weekly payments for a period not exceeding 12 months for loss of support, based on—
 - (A) the relationship between the worker and the claimant (as would apply under section 44 of the principal Act); and
 - (B) the worker's notional weekly earnings at the time of death (adjusted in accordance with any provision made by the regulations); and
 - (C) any other factor that would otherwise apply under section 44 of the principal Act that is applied by regulations made for the purposes of this subparagraph (modified in any manner prescribed by the regulations);
 - (b) compensation for any costs of a kind described in section 32(2) of the principal Act incurred by a worker in consequence of having suffered a relevant disability;
 - (c) compensation in the form of a funeral benefit under section 44(1)(a) of the principal Act (as determined at the time of death of the worker and adjusted in accordance with any provision made by the regulations);
 - (d) compensation in the form of a lump sum under section 44(1)(b)(i) of the principal Act (as determined at the time of death of the worker and adjusted in accordance with any provision made by the regulations).
- (3) The Corporation may, pursuant to an agreement between the person who has an entitlement under this clause and the Corporation, make any payment with respect to that entitlement—
 - (a) in instalments (with each instalment being an amount fixed under the agreement); or
 - (b) in a lump sum (representing the total amount of the entitlement adjusted to take into account any factor prescribed by the regulations).
- (4) The Corporation may, in connection with an application under this clause, require a person seeking a payment to provide any information that the Corporation thinks fit.
- (5) The Corporation may delay making a payment on an application under this clause until any information required under subclause (4) has been provided.

5—Ex gratia payments

- (1) In addition to a preceding clause, the Corporation has an absolute discretion to make an *ex gratia* payment (of an amount determined by the Corporation) to a person in connection with the enactment of this Act if—
 - (a) —
 - (i) the person did not make a claim under the principal Act in respect of a disability suffered before the commencement of this Act and, if he or she has made such a claim, the claim would have been rejected on account of the operation of section 6 of the principal Act as in force at the time of the occurrence of the disability; or

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- (ii) the person did make a claim under the principal Act in respect of a compensable disability suffered before the commencement of this Act but the claim did not (or does not) give rise to an entitlement under the principal Act on account of the operation of section 6 of the principal Act as in force at the time of the occurrence of the disability; and
 - (b) the Corporation is satisfied—
 - (i) that the person would have had an entitlement to compensation under the principal Act had the amendments been in force at the time of the occurrence of the disability; and
 - (ii) that the disability was not (and is not) compensable under a corresponding law; and
 - (iii) that the person suffered substantial hardship on account of the disability; and
 - (iv) taking into account any other matter as the Corporation thinks fit, that it is appropriate in the circumstances of the particular case that an *ex gratia* payment be made.
 - (2) A person seeking an *ex gratia* payment under this clause must make an application to the Corporation, in a manner and form determined by the Corporation, within the period prescribed by the regulations.
 - (3) The Corporation may, in connection with an application under this clause, require a person seeking a payment to provide any information that the Corporation thinks fit.
 - (4) The Corporation may delay making a determination on an application under this clause—
 - (a) until any period that applies under subclause (2) has expired; or
 - (b) until any information required under subclause (3) has been provided.
 - (5) The making of a payment under this clause will not affect any entitlement that a person may have with respect to another disability under the principal Act (and will not be taken into account for the purposes of any claim under the principal Act).
 - (6) The Corporation may make a payment under this clause on such conditions as the Corporation thinks fit (and a person who contravenes or fails to comply with a condition may be required to repay any amount that has been paid by the Corporation (and any such amount will be recoverable as a debt)).
 - (7) A decision of the Corporation to make, or not to make, an *ex gratia* payment, or the amount of an *ex gratia* payment, under this clause is final and cannot be subject to review by a court or tribunal in any respect.

6—Related matters

- (1) Any payment under clause 4 or 5 will be taken from the Compensation Fund (and the Corporation is authorised by force of this clause to apply the relevant amount from the Compensation Fund).

- (2) The Corporation is not entitled to recover the amount of any payment made under clause 4 or 5 from a person who was the employer of the relevant worker at the time of the occurrence of the disability (including in a case where the employer was an exempt employer).
- (3) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Schedule, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Schedule.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Scheme Review) Amendment Act 2008, Sch 1—Transitional provisions

1—Interpretation

- (1) In this Schedule—

principal Act means the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*;

relevant day means a day appointed by proclamation as the relevant day for the purposes of the provision in which the term is used;

self-insured employer includes an exempt employer (being the term previously used under the principal Act).
- (2) In this Schedule, terms used have meanings consistent with the meanings they have in the principal Act.

2—Average weekly earnings

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), section 4 of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, applies to claims for compensation made on or after the relevant day (whether the entitlement to compensation arose before or on or after the relevant day).
- (2) Subsection (11) of section 4 of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, operates both prospectively and retrospectively.

3—Provisional acceptance of liability—medical expenses

Section 32A of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, extends to disabilities occurring before the enactment of that section.

4—Weekly payments

- (1) Sections 35 to 35C (inclusive) of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, (in this clause referred to as the *new provisions*) apply in relation to workers who suffer compensable disabilities on or after the relevant day.
- (2) In addition, the new provisions extend to entitlements to weekly payments of compensation in relation to compensable disabilities occurring before the relevant day—
 - (a) if a worker has, before the relevant day, reached or gone past the end of the first 2 years of incapacity referred to in section 35(2) of the principal Act, as in existence immediately before the substitution of section 35 under section 15 of this Act (in this clause referred to as the *old provision*) (and is still in receipt of weekly payments of compensation on the relevant day); or
 - (b) if a worker, on or after the relevant day, reaches the end of the first 2 years of incapacity referred to in the old provision (and is still in receipt of weekly payments of compensation at the end of that 2 year period).

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- (3) To avoid doubt, in the circumstances of any particular case, the new provisions replace section 35 of the principal Act, as in existence immediately before the substitution of section 35 under section 15 of this Act, if or when a worker falls within a set of circumstances described in paragraph (a) or (b) of subclause (2).

5—Discontinuance of weekly payments

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the amendments made to section 36 of the principal Act by this Act extend to weekly payments commenced before the relevant day, or commenced on or after the relevant day, in relation to compensable disabilities occurring before the relevant day.
- (2) Subsections (4), (4a) and (5) of section 36 of the principal Act, as in existence immediately before the substitution of those subsections by section 16 of this Act, will continue to apply in relation to a decision that is the subject of a notice of dispute lodged under section 36(4) before the relevant day.

6—Adjustments due to change from original arrangements

- (1) Section 37 of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, extends to any determination of average weekly earnings (and, if relevant, notional weekly earnings) made before or on or after the relevant day in relation to compensable disabilities occurring before the relevant day.
- (2) However, the operation of subclause (1) in relation to a determination of average weekly earnings made before the relevant day cannot apply to the disadvantage of a worker by decreasing average weekly earnings (and, if relevant, notional weekly earnings).

7—Economic adjustments to weekly payments

The amendments made to section 39 of the principal Act by this Act extend to weekly payments commenced before the relevant day, or commenced on or after the relevant day, in relation to compensable disabilities occurring before the relevant day.

8—Redemption of liabilities

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), paragraph (e) of section 42(2) of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, applies in relation to—
 - (a) any relevant liability arising from a compensable disability that occurs on or after the relevant day; and
 - (b) any relevant liability arising from a compensable disability that occurred within the period of 3 years immediately preceding the relevant day; and
 - (c) on or after the expiration of 1 year from the relevant day—any relevant liability arising from a compensable disability that occurred before the 3 year period referred to in paragraph (b).
- (2) Subclause (1)(b) or (c) does not apply where, in a particular case, the Corporation or a self-insured employer has provided a notification to the worker under section 42(4) of the principal Act before the relevant day.

- (3) In this clause—

relevant liability means a liability that is capable of redemption under section 42(1) of the principal Act.

9—Loss of earning capacity—capital loss assessments

Division 4B of Part 4 of the principal Act, as in existence immediately before the relevant day, will be taken to continue to apply with respect to any case where the Corporation or a self-insured employer has made any assessment (including an interim assessment) under section 42A of the principal Act before the relevant day.

10—Lump sum compensation

Sections 43, 43A and 43B of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, extend to any case where the Corporation or a self-insured employer (as the case requires) has not, before the relevant day, made a determination of the compensation payable in the particular case under section 43 of the principal Act, as in existence immediately before the substitution of that section under section 24 of this Act (in respect of a compensable disability occurring before the relevant day).

11—Compensation payable on death—weekly payments

The amendments made to section 44 of the principal Act by this Act apply to any claim for compensation made on or after the relevant day (whether the entitlement to compensation arose before or on or after the relevant day).

12—Compensation payable on death—lump sums

Section 45A of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, applies to claims for a lump sum payment of compensation on account of the death of a worker made on or after the relevant day (whether the entitlement to compensation arose before or on or after the relevant day).

13—Funeral benefit

Section 45B of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, applies to claims for a funeral benefit made on or after the relevant day (including in respect of a funeral occurring before the relevant day).

14—Counselling services

Section 45C of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act—

- (a) applies to claims for compensation made under that section on or after the relevant day (whether the entitlement to compensation arose before or on or after the relevant day); and
- (b) extends to claims for compensation for counselling services made to the Corporation or a self-insured employer before the relevant day under section 44 of the principal Act if the Corporation or self-insured employer determines that it is reasonable to allow the claim to be incorporated into the operation of this clause.

15—Provisional payments

- (1) Division 7A of Part 4 of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, extends to cases involving disabilities occurring before the relevant day.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply in a case where the relevant worker has made a claim for compensation under Division 8 of Part 4 of the principal Act before the relevant day.

16—Medical panels

A medical question may be referred to a Medical Panel under Part 6C of the principal Act, as enacted by this Act, even if the medical question relates to a claim made or proceedings commenced before that enactment.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Scheme Review) Amendment Act 2008, Sch 2—Review

1—Review

- (1) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after 31 December 2010, appoint an independent person to carry out a review concerning—
 - (a) the impact of this Act on workers who have suffered compensable disabilities and been affected by the operation of this Act; and
 - (b) the impact of this Act on levies paid by employers under Part 5 of the principal Act; and
 - (c) the impact of this Act on the sufficiency of the Compensation Fund to meet the liabilities of the WorkCover Corporation of South Australia under the principal Act; and
 - (d) such other matters as the Minister may determine.
- (2) The person appointed by the Minister under subclause (1) must present to the Minister a report on the outcome of the review no later than 4 months following his or her appointment.
- (3) The Minister must, within 6 sitting days after receiving the report, have copies of the report laid before both Houses of Parliament.
- (4) In this clause, terms used have meanings consistent with the meanings they have in the principal Act.
- (5) In this clause—

principal Act means the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*.

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Employer Payments) Amendment Act 2011, Sch 2 Pt 4—Transitional provisions

9—Interpretation

In this Part—

principal Act means the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*.

10—General saving provision

The amendments made to the principal Act by this Act do not apply in relation to the imposition or recovery of levy under the principal Act with respect to the 2011/2012 financial year (or any preceding financial year) (and the principal Act will continue to apply in relation to any such levy as if this Act had not been enacted).

11—Provision of information and ability to apply alternative arrangements

- (1) The Corporation may, in connection with the commencement and implementation of this Act (and before 1 July 2012)—
 - (a) require employers to furnish (in a designated manner and form) information to the Corporation about any matter that the Corporation considers necessary in the circumstances; and
 - (b) allow employers to apply to be considered as being appropriate employers for the purposes of section 71(6)(d) of the principal Act as enacted by this Act.
- (2) The Corporation may require that any information provided under subclause (1) be verified by statutory declaration.
- (3) Information required under subclause (1) must be provided to the Corporation within a period determined by the Corporation.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (4) A requirement under this clause may be imposed by notice to a particular employer or by notice in the Gazette.

Historical versions

Reprint No 1—15.1.1992
Reprint No 2—18.6.1992
Reprint No 3—10.12.1992
Reprint No 4—3.5.1993
Reprint No 5—20.5.1993
Reprint No 6—1.7.1993
Reprint No 7—24.2.1994
Reprint No 8—1.7.1994
Reprint No 9—3.12.1994
Reprint No 10—25.5.1995
Reprint No 11—17.8.1995
Reprint No 12—14.12.1995
Reprint No 13—25.1.1996
Reprint No 14—14.3.1996
Reprint No 15—1.4.1996
Reprint No 16—3.6.1996
Reprint No 17—27.6.1996
Reprint No 18—3.2.1997
Reprint No 19—13.4.2000
Reprint No 20—14.12.2001
Reprint No 21—13.1.2002
Reprint No 22—24.11.2003
13.4.2004
15.8.2004
4.9.2006

1.1.2007

1.6.2007

13.9.2007 (electronic only)

1.7.2008

2.10.2008

1.1.2009

1.4.2009

1.7.2009

15.10.2009

1.1.2010

1.2.2010

1.7.2012