

No. 2 of 2015

Tuesday, 17 March 2015
on the following Bills

Back to Work Bill 2014

Education and Training Reform
Amendment (Child Safe Schools)
Bill 2015

Legal Profession Uniform Law
Application Amendment Bill 2015

Limitation of Actions Amendment
(Child Abuse) Bill 2015

Public Health and Wellbeing
Amendment (Hairdressing Registration)
Bill 2015

Veterans and Other Acts Amendment
Bill 2015

Table of Contents

	Page Nos.
Alert Digest No. 2 of 2015	
Education and Training Reform Amendment (Child Safe Schools) Bill 2015	3
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Amendment Bill 2015	5
Limitation of Actions Amendment (Child Abuse) Bill 2015	6
Public Health and Wellbeing Amendment (Hairdressing Registration) Bill 2015	7
Veterans and Other Acts Amendment Bill 2015	8
Ministerial correspondence	
Back to Work Bill 2014	11
Appendices	
1 – Index of Bills in 2014-2015	15
2 – Committee Comments classified by Terms of Reference	17
3 – Ministerial Correspondence 2015	19
4 – Statutory Rules and Legislative Instruments considered	21

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Useful information

Role of the Committee

The Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee is an all-party Joint House Committee, which examines all Bills and subordinate legislation (regulations) introduced or tabled in the Parliament. The Committee does not make any comments on the policy merits of the legislation. The Committee's terms of reference contain principles of scrutiny that enable it to operate in the best traditions of non-partisan legislative scrutiny. These traditions have been developed since the first Australian scrutiny of Bills committee of the Australian Senate commenced scrutiny of Bills in 1982. They are precedents and traditions followed by all Australian scrutiny committees. Non-policy scrutiny within its terms of reference allows the Committee to alert the Parliament to the use of certain legislative practices and allows the Parliament to consider whether these practices are necessary, appropriate or desirable in all the circumstances.

The *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* provides that the Committee must consider any Bill introduced into Parliament and report to the Parliament whether the Bill is incompatible with human rights.

Interpretive use of Parliamentary Committee reports

Section 35 (b)(iv) of the *Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984* provides –

In the interpretation of a provision of an Act or subordinate instrument consideration may be given to any matter or document that is relevant including, but not limited to, reports of Parliamentary Committees.

When may human rights be limited

Section 7 of the *Charter* provides –

Human rights – what they are and when they may be limited –

- (2) A human right may be subject under law only to such reasonable limits as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, and taking into account all relevant factors including—
 - (a) the nature of the right; and
 - (b) the importance of the purpose of the limitation; and
 - (c) the nature and extent of the limitation; and
 - (d) the relationship between the limitation and its purpose; and
 - (e) any less restrictive means reasonably available to achieve the purpose that the limitation seeks to achieve

Glossary and Symbols

'Assembly' refers to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament

'Charter' refers to the Victorian *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*

'Council' refers to the Legislative Council of the Victorian Parliament

'DPP' refers to the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State of Victoria

'human rights' refers to the rights set out in Part 2 of the Charter

'IBAC' refers to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission

'penalty units' refers to the penalty unit fixed from time to time in accordance with the *Monetary Units Act 2004* and published in the government gazette (as at 1 July 2014 one penalty unit equals \$147.61)

'Statement of Compatibility' refers to a statement made by a member introducing a Bill in either the Council or the Assembly as to whether the provisions in a Bill are compatible with Charter rights

'VCAT' refers to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

[] denotes clause numbers in a Bill

Alert Digest No. 2 of 2015

Education and Training Reform Amendment (Child Safe Schools) Bill 2015

Introduced	24 February 2014
Second Reading Speech	25 February 2015
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. James Merlino MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Education

Purpose

Key issues – Protection of Children – Child abuse – Schools compliance with child protection policies – Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority's (VRQA) additional regulatory powers with respect to schools – Statute law revision amendments

The Bill amends the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* (the Act) to:

- establish a regulatory framework for all schools to implement the Victorian Government's responses to Recommendations 12.1 and 16.1 of the report of the Family and Community Development Committee of the Parliament (FCD Committee), *Betrayal of Trust* Inquiry into the Handling of Child Abuse by Religious and other Non-Government Organisations (Betrayal of Trust Report).

Note: From the explanatory memorandum:

The new standard will require schools to develop, in accordance with a Ministerial Order, policies, procedures, measures, and practices for managing risks associated with child abuse. The requirements may include implementing minimum standards for child safe environments in schools, and developing policies and procedures for responding to allegations of child abuse that arise in a schools context.

- enhance the Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority's (VRQA) regulatory powers with respect to schools. The provisions require the VRQA to:
 - undertake targeted reviews where concerns arise about a school's compliance with one or more specific prescribed minimum standards for registration and take rapid action to respond to breaches
 - seek enforceable undertakings from poorly performing schools and impose conditions on their registration
 - share information with other Victorian, interstate and Commonwealth government agencies or regulatory and law enforcement bodies.
- make a number of technical statute law revision amendments to rectify incorrect references to provisions and other errors.

Charter report

The Education and Training Reform Amendment (Child Safe Schools) Bill 2015 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Amendment Bill 2015

Introduced	24 February 2015
Second Reading Speech	25 February 2015
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. Martin Pakula MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Attorney-General

Purpose

Key issues – *Regulation of legal profession – Harmonised regulation in NSW and Victoria – Legal costs disclosure – Information sharing between jurisdictions – Technical and statute law amendments before commencement of Act*

The Bill makes a range of minor and technical amendments to *the Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014* (the Act), including a number of amendments to the Legal Profession Uniform Law (Uniform Law) set out in Schedule 1 to the Act. The amendments are made in preparation of the commencement of the Act which is currently set for 1 July 2015.

Charter report

The Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Amendment Bill 2015 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Limitation of Actions Amendment (Child Abuse) Bill 2015

Introduced	24 February 2015
Second Reading Speech	25 February 2015
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. Martin Pakula MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Attorney-General

Purpose

Key issues – *Protection of Children – Child abuse – Removal of limitation of actions in civil claims for damages – Right to a fair trial*

The Bill amends the *Limitation of Actions Act 1958* (the Act) to remove limitation periods that apply to civil actions that relate to death or personal injury resulting from child abuse.

The Bill removes the 12-year long stop limitation period¹ for actions under Part III (where a dependant has a cause of action for wrongful act or neglect causing death) of the *Wrongs Act 1958* in cases where the death was caused by child abuse.

The amendments extend to cases of child abuse that occurred at any time, regardless of whether or not those claims were previously barred by a limitation period.

The Bill declares that the amendments to the Act do not limit a courts existing discretionary powers to protect the administration of justice. Courts retain their inherent powers to control, permanently stay or dismiss proceedings where the passage of time and loss of evidence results in unfairness to a defendant.

Extract from the statement of compatibility

The reforms remove a significant barrier currently faced by victims in issuing civil proceedings before the expiry of the relevant civil limitation period, and provides victims with an 'as of right' opportunity to seek a remedy for the devastating harms they have suffered. The Bill recognises the deep long-term effects of child abuse, such as the extended amount of time (often several decades) it takes for victims of child abuse to understand the abuse they have suffered and issue proceedings in respect of this abuse. Furthermore, by extending broadly to both physical and sexual child abuse, regardless of the setting in which the abuse occurred, the reforms acknowledge harmful effects that both forms of abuse, occurring in any context, can have on a child's physical and psychological wellbeing.

Charter report

The Limitation of Actions Amendment (Child Abuse) Bill 2015 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

¹ The long-stop limitation period in relation to a cause for damages that relate to death or personal injury, means the period of 12 years from the date of the act or omission alleged to have resulted in the death or personal injury. In the case of an application under Part III of the *Wrongs Act 1958* the period is deemed to run from the date of death of the deceased.

Public Health and Wellbeing Amendment (Hairdressing Registration) Bill 2015

Introduced	24 February 2015
Second Reading Speech	25 February 2015
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. Jill Hennessy MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Health

Purpose

Key issues – *Regulation of commerce – Public Health – Registration of hairdressers and make-up artists on a continuous rather than annual basis.*

The purpose of the Bill is to amend the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* (the Act) to provide for registration, on an ongoing rather than periodic basis, of premises in which hairdressing and make-up businesses are conducted.

Main points from the second reading speech:

These businesses will no longer need to keep renewing their premises registration annually, or to pay a fee for renewal of their registration. Instead, from 1 March 2016, these businesses can apply to their local council for a 'one-off', or permanent, registration.

... Council officers will retain all of their existing powers to inspect these businesses, and to monitor and enforce compliance with cleanliness and hygiene laws. They will also retain their current powers to cancel or suspend the registration of a business, as a last resort, if the business does not comply with public health laws.

Charter report

The Public Health and Wellbeing Amendment (Hairdressing Registration) Bill 2015 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Veterans and Other Acts Amendment Bill 2015

Introduced	24 February 2015
Second Reading Speech	25 February 2015
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. Jane Garrett MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Consumer Affairs, Gaming and Liquor Regulation

Purpose

Key issues – *Patriotic funds and assistance to veterans, amendment of trust deeds, amalgamation of funds, interstate transfer of funds – Miscellaneous amendment to consumer and other legislation*

The Bill amends the:

- *Veterans Act 2005* to aid the administration of patriotic funds in Victoria by—
 - simplifying the process for interstate transfers out of patriotic funds without the necessary approval of the Governor in Council
 - enabling the Director of Consumer Affairs Victoria to consent to minor changes to trust deeds for patriotic funds where the deed itself lacks a power of amendment
 - providing for a mechanism to enable two or more patriotic funds to amalgamate
- *Sale of Land Act 1962* to address stakeholder concerns that the current definition of ‘terms contract’ no longer catches all forms of terms contracts by amending that definition. The amendments clarify when a terms of contract will be, and will not be created.
- *Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012* to clarify that it is not a prohibited debt collection practice for a creditor to contact a debtor for the purposes of complying with the requirements of the National Credit Code, and to allow the Director of Consumer Affairs Victoria to delegate powers under section 126² to either an executive, a public servant above Grade 6 or a person with a classification of Senior Technical Specialist, within the meaning of the *Public Administration Act 2004*.
- *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* to make it an offence for a rooming house owner not to keep records of gas and electrical safety checks. Documentation regarding gas safety checks must be kept for 2 years and for electricity safety checks for 5 years.
- *Motor Car Traders Act 1986* to:
 - clarify that a person who was but is no longer a licensed motor car trader is still subject to disciplinary action in relation to their conduct while licensed
 - enable the Governor in Council to appoint a Deputy Chairperson for the Motor Car Traders Claims Committee
- *Co-operatives National Law Application Act 2013* to provide the Magistrates' Court with jurisdiction rather than the Supreme Court, to hear certain disputes and other matters under the Act
- *Association Incorporation Reform Act 2012* to allow the Registrar of Incorporated Associations to exempt, in special circumstances, an incorporated association from the requirement to provide access to its register of members.

² Section 126 – power to obtain information, documents and evidence from a person relating to a matter that constitutes, or may constitute, a contravention of the Act.

The Bill also amends various Consumer Acts within the meaning of section 3 of the *Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012*, to clarify that powers from that Act that are applied in and to the Consumer Acts will also apply to regulations made under them.

Charter report

The Veterans and Other Acts Amendment Bill 2015 compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Ministerial correspondence

Back to Work Bill 2014

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 23 December 2014 by the Hon. Tim Pallas MLA. The Committee considered the Bill on 23 February 2015 and made the following comments in Alert Digest No. 1 tabled in the Parliament on 24 February 2015.

Committee comments

Charter report

Property – Presumption of innocence – Double jeopardy – Practice Note – Commissioner may impose a penalty if payment made as a result of claimant’s dishonesty – Claimant must prove to VCAT that the penalty should not have been imposed

Summary: Clause 37(2) provides that, if a Back to Work payment is paid as a result of a claimant’s dishonesty, the Commissioner may impose a penalty on the claimant. Clause 17 requires the claimant to prove to VCAT that the Commissioner should not have imposed the penalty. The Committee will write to the Treasurer seeking further information as to whether or not clause 37(2) imposes a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter’s rights in criminal proceedings and, if so, whether or not clauses 17 and 37(2) are compatible with the Charter’s rights to property, to be presumed innocent and against double jeopardy.

The Committee notes that clause 37(2) provides that, if a Back to Work payment is paid as a result of a claimant’s dishonesty, the Commissioner may impose a penalty on the claimant. The penalty may be up to the amount of the Back to Work payment that the Commissioner has separately required the claimant to repay. The penalty is a debt due to the State and can be recovered from third parties who hold money for or owe money to the claimant.

The Committee observes that clause 37(2) is identical to existing provisions in the first home owner grant scheme and similar to existing provisions in Victoria’s general taxation administration law.¹ Like those schemes, clauses 11(1)(b) and 14 provide for the claimant to object to the imposition of the penalty and to have the objection determined by the Commissioner and reviewed by VCAT.

The Statement of Compatibility remarks:

Section 20 of the Charter protects against the deprivation of property other than in accordance with law....

While the Bill does not operate to deprive any person of their legal property, the Bill makes provision for the Commissioner to require a repayment, to impose penalty and interest and to recover these amounts from claimants of amounts that have been erroneously or dishonestly claimed....

The repayment represents an amount to which the claimant was not entitled. In taking action to obtain repayment of this amount, the Commissioner is not depriving a person of their rightful property, but recovering an amount of money to which they were not entitled.

¹ *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000*, ss. 48(2), 49(4); *Taxation Administration Act 1997*, ss. 40(2), 54.

The Committee notes that the penalty imposed under clause 37(2) is additional to any amounts the Commissioner requires the claimant to repay for Back to Work payments paid in error or because the Commissioner reversed an earlier decision to pay, as well as for any penalties for non-repayment or interest imposed on such debts.² The Committee therefore observes that the penalty imposed under clause 37(2) deprives the claimant of his or her legal property, rather than money he or she was wrongly paid.

The Committee also notes that the Statement of Compatibility does not address whether or not a penalty imposed by the Commissioner under clause 37(2) is a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter's rights in criminal proceedings.

The Committee's Practice Note of 26 May 2014 states:

The Statement of Compatibility for provisions that may impose penalties, fines or other burdens on a person who is found to have breached a rule or standard should state whether or not it is a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter. The Committee notes that such a penalty may be a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter, even if Victorian law characterises it otherwise, e.g. as a civil, disciplinary or regulatory penalty. The explanatory material may address whether or not the penalty is equivalent in effect to a criminal penalty having regard to its nature or severity. Where a penalty is a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter, the explanatory material may address whether or not the legislation that imposes it is compatible with the criminal process rights set out in Charter ss. 21(5) and 22-27

The Committee observes that English and European courts have held that similar provisions allowing government taxation agencies to impose penalties for dishonesty under England's taxation law are criminal penalties for the purposes of criminal process rights in the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.³

The Committee notes that, if clause 37(2) imposes a criminal penalty, then the Bill may engage the following Charter rights:

- the right of a charged person 'to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law'⁴: Clause 17 requires the claimant to prove to VCAT that the Commissioner should not have imposed the penalty under clause 37(2).⁵
- every person's right not to 'be tried or punished more than once for an offence'⁶: The Bill does not prevent a person from being both required by the Commissioner to pay a penalty for dishonestly obtaining a Back to Work Payment under clause 37(2) and being prosecuted and punished for making a false claim or dishonestly obtaining a financial advantage in respect of the same payment.⁷

The Committee will write to the Treasurer seeking further information as to whether or not clause 37(2) imposes a criminal penalty for the purposes of the Charter's rights in criminal proceedings and, if so, whether or not clauses 17 and 37(2) are compatible with the Charter's rights to property, to be presumed innocent and against double jeopardy.

² Clauses 37(1), (3) and (5).

³ *Georgiou v UK* (European Court of Human Rights (3rd section), 16 May 2000), pp. 6-7; *King v Walden (HM Inspector of Taxes)* [2001] EWHC Ch 419, [55]-[61]; *Han & Ors v Customs & Excise* [2001] EWCA Civ 1048, [65]-[79], [86].

⁴ Charter s. 25(1).

⁵ By contrast, see *First Home and Housing Construction Grants Act 2000* (SA), Part 2, Division 6; *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000* (Tas), Part 2, Division 6.

⁶ Charter s. 26.

⁷ By contrast, see *Building Boost Grant Act 2011* (Qld), s. 92.

Pending the Treasurer's response the Committee makes no further comment.

Minister's response

I refer to your letter of 24 February 2015, in which you sought further information as to nature of clause 37(2) of the Back to Work Bill (the Bill), namely whether clause 37(2) imposes a criminal penalty.

I wish to clarify that clause 37(2) is intended to impose an administrative penalty. Internationally, the law relating to the characterisation of this type of penalty provisions is by no means settled. The English and European authorities cited in your Committee's review of this Bill are matched by contradictory English case law, and a consistent line of Canadian authorities and relevant New Zealand case law in support of the proposition that in taxation laws these penalty provisions are not penal in nature.

In Victoria, there is no authority to suggest that the powers already provided to the Commissioner of State Revenue (the Commissioner) for the administration and enforcement of the taxation laws and the first home owner grant are to be interpreted as criminal in nature. As you are aware, clause 37(2) is modelled on similar provisions in the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000* (FHOG Act 2000) and the *Taxation Administration Act 1997* (TAA 1997).

The TAA 1997 and the FHOG Act 2000 are each based on model provisions that form a national regime of corresponding, largely uniform, laws. These laws provide criminal offences, prosecuted through the criminal jurisdiction of the courts, as well as a penalty regime, which authorises the Commissioner to impose and remit administrative penalties, reviewable in accordance with a legislated process for objections, reviews and appeals in the civil jurisdiction.

As I observed in my Second Reading Speech, the legislation providing for the administration of the Back to Work scheme has been modelled on existing provisions to ensure continuity of the administrative framework in which the SRO operates. It is clearly essential for the administration of Back to Work payments to be aligned with the administration of laws governing the collection of tax from persons making Back to Work claims. Otherwise the Back to Work regime would provide a less rigorous framework for the recovery of payments based on false claims than is provided under the TAA 1997 for the collection of understated tax calculated on the basis of false returns. In taxation laws – and the penalty provisions in TAA 1997 are replicated in the corresponding Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation, the Commissioner is provided with the power to impose administrative penalties for deceptive conduct, such as concealment, in recognition of paramount importance to the State of the protection of the public revenue.

Protection of the public revenue is also a significant consideration in the administration and enforcement of laws enabling claims to be made on Consolidated Revenue. Victoria's FHOG Act 2000 incorporates largely uniform provisions for first home owner grants across Australia. This Bill's compliance and enforcement framework is closely modelled on the FHOG Act 2000.

In this Bill, the Commissioner is provided with the ability to impose a penalty for dishonesty in recognition of the fact that the Commissioner's primary decision – whether a claimant is eligible for a Back to Work payment, is informed by or based on details that are within the knowledge of that person. In these circumstances, it would not be reasonable to require the Commissioner to commence criminal prosecutions – or to observe the standards applicable

in the criminal jurisdiction – to address dishonesty that compromises the integrity of his primary decisions.

A process is provided (Part 3, Division 3) for such a decision to be reviewed. Clause 11 entitles a claimant to have a clause 37(2) decision reviewed internally through the objections process and, if still dissatisfied, by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In the event that the Commissioner's penalty decision is not upheld, an order may be made (clause 19). Such an order may, for example, require any penalty already paid to be refunded, or declare that no penalty is payable.

Currently, in the administration and enforcement of the FHOG Act 2000, adopted to respond to dishonesty by FHOG claimants, criminal proceedings are initiated where the claimant's conduct falls at the serious end of the culpability spectrum. In such matters, a criminal prosecution is not only a means of securing an appropriate outcome for a claimant's offending conduct; it also serves as a general deterrent, drawing public attention to the consequences of such practices.

Consistent with this approach, it is envisaged that in the administration and enforcement of this Bill, the clause 48 would generally be used in relation the most serious matters in light of the deterrence effect of a public prosecution.

Having regard to the framework and wider context within which clause 37(2) operates, it is appropriately treated as an administrative penalty. The Statement of Compatibility has been prepared on the basis that Charter rights in relation to the right to be presumed innocent and not to be tried more than once for the same offence are not activated.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide background on clause 37(2).

TIM PALLAS MP
Treasurer

13 March 2015

The Committee thanks the Treasurer for this response.

Committee Room
16 March 2015

Appendix 1

Index of Bills in 2014-2015

Alert Digest Nos.

Bills

Back to Work Bill 2014	1, 2
Cemeteries and Crematoria Amendment (Veterans Reform) Bill 2015	1
Education and Training Reform Amendment (Child Safe Schools) Bill 2015	2
Education and Training Reform Amendment (Funding of Non-Government Schools) Bill 2014	1
Interpretation of Legislation Amendment Bill 2015	1
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Amendment Bill 2015	2
Limitation of Actions Amendment (Child Abuse) Bill 2015	2
Parliamentary Committees and Inquiries Acts Amendment Bill 2015	1
Public Health and Wellbeing Amendment (Hairdressing Registration) Bill 2015	2
Statute Law Repeals Bill 2014	1
Statute Law Revision Bill 2014	1
Summary Offences Amendment (Move-on Laws) Bill 2015	1
Veterans and Other Acts Amendment Bill 2015	2
Wrongs Amendment (Asbestos Related Claims) Bill 2014	1

Appendix 2

Committee Comments classified by Terms of Reference

This Appendix lists Bills under the relevant Committee terms of reference where the Committee has raised issues requiring clarification from the appropriate Minister or Member.

Alert Digest Nos.

Section 17(a)

(viii) is incompatible with the human rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006

Back to Work Bill 2014

1

Appendix 3

Ministerial Correspondence 2015

Table of correspondence between the Committee and Ministers or Members during 2015

This Appendix lists the Bills where the Committee has written to the Minister or Member seeking further advice, and the receipt of the response to that request.

Bill Title	Minister/ Member	Date of Committee Letter / Minister's Response	Alert Digest No. Issue raised / Response Published
Back to Work Bill 2014	Treasurer	24-02-15 13-03-15	1 of 2015 2 of 2015

Appendix 4

Statutory Rules and Legislative Instruments considered

The following Statutory Rules and legislative instruments were considered by the Regulation Review Subcommittee on 16 March 2015

Statutory Rules Series 2014

SR No. 122 – Fences Regulations 2014

SR No. 123 - Supreme Court (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 124 – Environment Protection (Distribution of Landfill Levy) Further Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 125 – Subordinate Legislation (Local Government (General) Regulations 2004) Extension Regulations 2014

SR No. 131 – Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Emergency Management Commissioner) Regulations 2014

SR No. 132 – Road Safety Road Rules Amendment (Emergency Management Commissioner) Rules 2014

SR No. 133 – Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Amendment No.11) Rules 2014

SR No. 134 – Sustainable Forests (Timber Harvesting) Revocation Regulations 2014

SR No. 135 – Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 136 – Seafood Safety Regulations 2014

SR No. 137 – Crimes (Search Warrant) Regulations 2014

SR No. 140 – Credit (Administration) Regulations 2014

SR No. 141 – Credit Regulations 2014

SR No. 142 – Sex Offenders Registration Regulations 2014

SR No. 143 – Road Safety (Drivers) and (General) Amendment (Alcohol Interlocks) Regulations 2014

SR No. 148 – Valuation of Land Regulations 2014

SR No. 149 – Transport (Conduct) and (Infringements) Amendment (Park and Ride Facilities) Regulations 2014

SR No.154 – Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Extractive Industries) Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 156 – Supreme Court (Oath and Affirmation of Office) Regulations 2014

SR No. 157 – County Court (Oath and Affirmation of Office) Regulations 2014

SR No. 158 – Magistrates’ Court General Amendment (Judicial Registrar Oath and Affirmation of Office) Regulations 2014

SR No. 159 – Coroners Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 160 – Children, Youth and Families Amendment (Judicial Registrar Oath and Affirmation of Office) Regulations 2014

SR No. 161 – Financial Management Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 167 – Eastlink Project Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 168 – Melbourne City Link Amendment Regulations 2014

SR No. 174 – Heritage (General) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2014

SR No. 176 – County Court (Chapter I Circuit Fees, Expenses and Allowances Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 177 – County Court (Chapter II Vexatious Proceedings Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 178 – County Court (Chapter III Amendment No.4) Rules 2014

SR No. 179 – Magistrates’ Court (Judicial Registrars) Amendment Rules 2014

Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

SR No. 180 – Magistrates’ Court General Civil Procedure (Scale of Costs Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 181 – Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Service Outside Victoria and Other Amendments) Rules 2014

SR No. 182 – Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Vexatious Proceedings Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 202 – Coroners Court (Amendment No.2) Rules 2014

SR No. 203 – Magistrates’ Court (Vexatious Proceedings Amendments) Rules 2014

SR No. 204 – Supreme Court (Chapter I Scale of Costs Appendices A and B Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 205 – Supreme Court (Chapter II Arbitration Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 206 – Supreme Court (Vexatious Proceedings Amendments) Rules 2014

SR No. 207 – Supreme Court (Chapter VI Mental Impairment and Unfitness To Be Tried Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 208 – Supreme Court (Chapters II and III Family Provision and Other Matters Amendment) Rules 2014

SR No. 209 – Supreme Court (Civil Appeals Amendments) Rules 2014

Legislative Instruments

Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014

Code of Practice for the Operation of Breeding and Rearing Businesses 2014