



Jobs and Skills Australia Act 2022

No. 51, 2022

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Jobs and Skills Australia Act 2022* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 18 August 2023 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

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An Act to establish Jobs and Skills Australia, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act is the *Jobs and Skills Australia Act 2022*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. The whole of this Act	The day after the end of the period of 7 days beginning on the day this Act receives the Royal Assent.	16 November 2022

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this Act as originally enacted. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this Act.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this Act. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this Act.

3 Simplified outline of this Act

This Act establishes Jobs and Skills Australia, sets out the functions of Jobs and Skills Australia and deals with other matters

Section 4

such as the establishment of the JSA Commissioner, JSA Deputy Commissioners and Ministerial Advisory Board.

4 Definitions

In this Act:

Chair means the Chair of the Ministerial Advisory Board.

Commissioner means the JSA Commissioner or a JSA Deputy Commissioner.

JSA Commissioner means the Jobs and Skills Australia Commissioner.

JSA Deputy Commissioner means a Jobs and Skills Australia Deputy Commissioner.

Ministerial Advisory Board means the Ministerial Advisory Board established under section 16A.

paid work means work for financial gain or reward (whether as an employee, a self-employed person or otherwise).

rules means the rules made under section 30.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department.

VET means vocational education and training.

VET course has the same meaning as in the *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Act 2011*.

Part 2—Establishment and functions of Jobs and Skills Australia

5 Simplified outline of this Part

This Part establishes Jobs and Skills Australia and sets out the functions of Jobs and Skills Australia.

The main functions are:

- (a) to provide advice to the Minister and to the Secretary on Australia's current and emerging labour market (including workforce needs and priorities) and Australia's current, emerging and future skills and training needs and priorities (including in relation to apprenticeships); and
- (b) to provide reports on the labour market and workforce skills and training needs and priorities to assist with government policy development and program delivery; and
- (c) to consult broadly on the performance of its functions.

6 Establishment

Jobs and Skills Australia is established by this section.

7 Composition

Jobs and Skills Australia consists of the following:

- (a) the JSA Commissioner;
- (b) the JSA Deputy Commissioners;
- (c) staff made available to assist the JSA Commissioner under sections 14 and 15.

Section 8

8 Part of the Department for certain purposes

For the purposes of paragraph (a) of the definition of Department of State in section 8 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, Jobs and Skills Australia is prescribed in relation to the Department.

Note: This means the JSA Commissioner, JSA Deputy Commissioners and the staff assisting the JSA Commissioner are officials of the Department for the purposes of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

9 Functions of Jobs and Skills Australia

Jobs and Skills Australia has the following functions:

- (a) to provide advice to the Minister or the Secretary in relation to the following:
 - (i) Australia's current and emerging labour market, including advice on workforce needs and priorities;
 - (ii) Australia's current, emerging and future skills and training needs and priorities (including in relation to apprenticeships, VET and higher education);
 - (iii) the adequacy of the Australian system for providing VET, including training outcomes;
 - (v) pathways into VET and pathways between VET and higher education;
 - (vii) opportunities to remove barriers to achieving gender equality in the provision of training and in the labour market, and opportunities to improve gender equality outcomes;
 - (viii) the impact of workplace arrangements, including insecure work, on economic and social outcomes;
- (b) to prepare capacity studies, including for emerging and growing industries and occupations;
- (c) to undertake workforce forecasting, assess workforce skills requirements and undertake cross-industry workforce analysis;

- (ca) to identify labour market imbalances and analyse the demand and supply of skills;
- (cb) to analyse skills needs and workforce needs, including in regional, rural and remote Australia, and in relation to migration;
- (cc) to undertake studies, including on opportunities to improve employment, VET and higher education outcomes for cohorts of individuals that have historically experienced labour market disadvantage and exclusion, and support, where appropriate, the evaluation of outcomes of relevant programs and the measurement of targets for these cohorts;
- (cd) to contribute to industry consultation forums;
- (d) to undertake research and analysis on the resourcing and funding requirements for registered training organisations (within the meaning of the *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Act 2011*) to deliver accessible quality VET courses;
- (e) to inform the public about the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d);
- (f) to collect, analyse, share and publish data and other information about the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) to inform policy development and program delivery; and
- (g) any other function that:
 - (i) is conferred on Jobs and Skills Australia by the rules, by this Act or by any other law of the Commonwealth; or
 - (ii) is incidental or conducive to the performance of the above functions.

10 Performance of functions

In performing its functions, Jobs and Skills Australia must, where appropriate, consult and work with the following:

- (a) State and Territory governments;
- (b) relevant authorities of State and Territory governments;
- (c) employers, unions, training providers, universities and other industry stakeholders, and other persons or bodies with an

Section 10A

interest in the labour market, workforce skills or workforce training needs.

10A JSA Commissioner must prepare annual work plan

- (1) The JSA Commissioner must prepare a work plan, in writing, for each financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2023.
- (2) The work plan for a financial year must set out the key outcomes and priorities for the JSA Commissioner for the financial year.
- (3) In preparing a work plan for a financial year, the JSA Commissioner:
 - (a) must consult with:
 - (i) the Minister; and
 - (ii) the Ministerial Advisory Board; and
 - (b) may consult with:
 - (i) any other Ministers; and
 - (ii) any other person that the JSA Commissioner considers appropriate; and
 - (c) must invite public submissions.
- (4) The JSA Commissioner must publish the work plan for a financial year on the Jobs and Skills Australia website as soon as practicable after it has been finalised.
- (5) A work plan prepared under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.

Part 3—Establishment and functions of the JSA Commissioner, JSA Deputy Commissioners, staff assisting and Ministerial Advisory Board

11 Simplified outline of this Part

This Part establishes the office of the JSA Commissioner and JSA Deputy Commissioners and sets out the role and functions of the JSA Commissioner and JSA Deputy Commissioners. This Part also establishes the Ministerial Advisory Board and sets out the staff assisting the JSA Commissioner.

12 JSA Commissioner

There is to be a Jobs and Skills Australia Commissioner.

13 Functions of the JSA Commissioner

The functions of the JSA Commissioner are:

- (a) to assist Jobs and Skills Australia in the performance of its functions; and
- (b) such other functions as are conferred on the JSA Commissioner by the rules, this Act or any other law of the Commonwealth; and
- (c) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the above functions.

13A JSA Deputy Commissioners

There are to be up to 2 Jobs and Skills Australia Deputy Commissioners.

Section 13B

13B Functions of a JSA Deputy Commissioner

- (1) The functions of a JSA Deputy Commissioner are:
 - (a) to assist the JSA Commissioner in performing the JSA Commissioner's functions; and
 - (b) any other function conferred on the JSA Deputy Commissioner by the rules, this Act or any other law of the Commonwealth; and
 - (c) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the above functions.
- (2) In performing those functions, a JSA Deputy Commissioner must comply with any directions of the JSA Commissioner.
- (3) A direction under subsection (2) is not a legislative instrument.

14 Arrangements relating to staff of the Department

- (1) The staff assisting the JSA Commissioner are to be APS employees in the Department whose services are made available to the JSA Commissioner by the Secretary, in connection with the performance of any of the JSA Commissioner's functions.
- (2) When performing services for the JSA Commissioner, the persons are subject to the directions of the JSA Commissioner.

15 Other persons assisting the JSA Commissioner

- (1) The JSA Commissioner may also be assisted by employees of Agencies (within the meaning of the *Public Service Act 1999*) whose services are made available to the JSA Commissioner in connection with the performance of any of the JSA Commissioner's functions.
- (2) The JSA Commissioner may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, make an arrangement with the appropriate authority or officer of:
 - (a) a State or Territory government; or
 - (b) a State or Territory government authority;

Section 15A

under which the government or authority makes officers or employees available to the JSA Commissioner to perform services in connection with the performance of any of the JSA Commissioner's functions.

- (3) An arrangement under subsection (2) may provide for the Commonwealth to reimburse a State or Territory with respect to the services of a person to whom the arrangement related.
- (4) When performing services for the JSA Commissioner under this section, a person is subject to the directions of the JSA Commissioner.

15A Contractors

The JSA Commissioner may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, engage persons under a written agreement to assist the JSA Commissioner to perform or exercise the functions or powers of the JSA Commissioner.

16 Consultants

- (1) The JSA Commissioner may, on behalf of the Commonwealth, engage consultants to assist in the performance of the JSA Commissioner's functions.
- (2) The consultants are to be engaged on the terms and conditions that the JSA Commissioner determines in writing.

16A Establishment and functions of the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) The Minister must, within 12 months beginning on the commencement of this section, establish, in writing, a Ministerial Advisory Board to advise:
 - (a) the Minister; and
 - (b) the JSA Commissioner;in relation to the performance of the functions of Jobs and Skills Australia.

Section 16B

- (2) The Minister must determine in relation to the Ministerial Advisory Board:
 - (a) the Ministerial Advisory Board's terms of reference; and
 - (b) the terms and conditions of appointment of the members of the Ministerial Advisory Board, other than the terms and conditions provided for under this Part; and
 - (c) the procedures to be followed by the Ministerial Advisory Board.
- (3) In performing the JSA Commissioner's functions under this Part, the Commissioner must have regard to any relevant advice given to the JSA Commissioner by the Ministerial Advisory Board.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not, by implication, limit the matters to which the Commissioner may have regard.

16B Members of the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) The Ministerial Advisory Board consists of the following members:
 - (a) a Chair;
 - (b) 2 members representing the interests of the States and Territories;
 - (c) 4 members representing employee organisations;
 - (d) 4 members representing employer organisations;
 - (e) not more than 4 other members.
- (1A) A person appointed to the Ministerial Advisory Board under paragraph (1)(e) must not be a representative of:
 - (a) employee organisations; or
 - (b) employer organisations.
- (2) Each member of the Ministerial Advisory Board is to be appointed by the Minister by written instrument, on a part-time basis.
- (3) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 3 years.

Section 16C

- (4) A person is not eligible for appointment to the Ministerial Advisory Board unless the Minister is satisfied that the person has:
- (a) substantial experience or knowledge in at least one of the following fields:
 - (i) VET;
 - (ii) higher education;
 - (iii) industry;
 - (iv) employment;
 - (v) industrial relations (including trade unions);
 - (vi) labour market analysis;
 - (vii) workforce planning;
 - (viii) economics;
 - (ix) governance;
 - (ixa) regional, rural and remote Australia;
 - (x) any other appropriate field of expertise; or
 - (b) lived experience of disadvantage in the labour market; or
 - (c) experience as a representative of people with lived experience of disadvantage in the labour market.
- (5) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board is not an official of the Department for the purposes of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.
- (6) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board must act in an impartial and independent manner in relation to the giving of advice to the Minister and the JSA Commissioner.

16C Remuneration of members of the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the member is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the rules.

Section 16D

- (2) However, a member of the Ministerial Advisory Board is not entitled to be paid this remuneration if the member holds an office or appointment, or is otherwise employed, on a full-time basis in the service or employment of:
- (a) a State; or
 - (b) a corporation (a **public statutory corporation**) established for a public purpose by a State law, other than a tertiary education institution; or
 - (c) a company limited by guarantee where the interests and rights of the members in or in relation to the company are beneficially owned by a State; or
 - (d) a company in which all the stock or shares are beneficially owned by a State or by a public statutory corporation.

Note: A similar rule applies to a member of the Ministerial Advisory Board who has a similar relationship with the Commonwealth or a Territory: see subsection 7(11) of the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

- (3) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed by the rules.
- (4) This section (except subsection (2)) has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

16D Resignation of members of the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board may resign from the Ministerial Advisory Board by giving the Minister a written resignation.
- (2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Minister or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, on that later day.

16E Termination of members of the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) The Minister may terminate the appointment of a member of the Ministerial Advisory Board:
- (a) for misbehaviour; or

Section 16F

- (b) if the member is unable to perform the duties of a member of the committee because of physical or mental incapacity.
- (2) The Minister may terminate the appointment of a member of the Ministerial Advisory Board if:
 - (a) the member:
 - (i) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
 - (iii) compounds with the member's creditors; or
 - (iv) makes an assignment of the member's remuneration for the benefit of the member's creditors; or
 - (b) the member fails to comply with subsection 16B(6) (which deals with giving advice in an impartial and independent manner).

16F Disclosure of interests to the Minister

A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board must give written notice to the Minister of all interests, pecuniary or otherwise, that the member has or acquires and that conflict or could conflict with the proper performance of the member's functions.

16G Disclosure of interests to the Ministerial Advisory Board

- (1) A member of the Ministerial Advisory Board who has an interest, pecuniary or otherwise, in a matter being considered or about to be considered by the Ministerial Advisory Board must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the Ministerial Advisory Board.
- (2) The disclosure must be made as soon as possible after the relevant facts have come to the knowledge of the member of the Ministerial Advisory Board.
- (3) The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Ministerial Advisory Board.

Section 16G

- (4) Unless the Ministerial Advisory Board otherwise determines, the member of the Ministerial Advisory Board:
 - (a) must not be present during any deliberation by the Ministerial Advisory Board on the matter; and
 - (b) must not take part in any decision of the Ministerial Advisory Board with respect to the matter.
- (5) For the purposes of making a determination under subsection (4), the Ministerial Advisory Board member:
 - (a) must not be present during any deliberation of the Ministerial Advisory Board for the purpose of making the determination; and
 - (b) must not take part in making the determination.
- (6) A determination under subsection (4) must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Ministerial Advisory Board.

Part 4—Administration

17 Simplified outline of this Part

This Part deals with administrative matters relating to the office of the JSA Commissioner and JSA Deputy Commissioners. This includes the appointment of a Commissioner and the terms and conditions on which a Commissioner holds office.

18 Appointment of the JSA Commissioner

- (1) The JSA Commissioner is to be appointed by the Minister by written instrument, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Note: The JSA Commissioner may be reappointed: see section 33AA of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) The JSA Commissioner holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.
- (3) A person may only be appointed as the JSA Commissioner if the Minister is satisfied that the person has appropriate qualifications, knowledge or experience.

18A Appointment of a JSA Deputy Commissioner

- (1) A JSA Deputy Commissioner may be appointed by the Minister by written instrument, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Note: A JSA Deputy Commissioner may be reappointed: see section 33AA of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) A JSA Deputy Commissioner holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.

Section 19

- (3) A person may only be appointed as a JSA Deputy Commissioner if the Minister is satisfied that the person has appropriate qualifications, knowledge or experience.

19 Acting appointments

- (1) The Minister may, by written instrument, appoint a person to act as a Commissioner:
- (a) during a vacancy in the office of a Commissioner (whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office); or
 - (b) during any period when a Commissioner:
 - (i) is absent from duty or from Australia; or
 - (ii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.
- Note 1: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see sections 33AB and 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.
- Note 2: In this Act, **Commissioner** means the JSA Commissioner or a JSA Deputy Commissioner—see section 4.
- (2) A person may only be appointed to act as a Commissioner if the Minister is satisfied that the person has appropriate qualifications, knowledge or experience.

20 Remuneration

- (1) A Commissioner is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the Commissioner is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the rules.
- (2) A Commissioner is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed by the rules.
- (3) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

21 Leave of absence

- (1) If a Commissioner is appointed on a part-time basis, the Minister may grant leave of absence to the Commissioner on such terms and conditions as the Minister considers appropriate.
- (2) If a Commissioner is appointed on a full-time basis:
 - (a) the Commissioner has the recreation leave entitlements that are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal; and
 - (b) the Minister may grant the Commissioner leave of absence, other than recreation leave, on the terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise that the Minister determines.

22 Engaging in other paid work

- (1) If a Commissioner is appointed on a part-time basis, the Commissioner must not engage in any paid work that, in the Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with the proper performance of the Commissioner's functions.
- (2) If a Commissioner is appointed on a full-time basis, the Commissioner must not engage in paid work outside the duties of the Commissioner's office without the Minister's approval.

23 Other terms and conditions

A Commissioner holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determined by the Minister.

24 Resignation

- (1) A Commissioner may resign the Commissioner's appointment by giving the Minister a written resignation.
- (2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Minister or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, on that later day.

25 Termination of appointment

- (1) The Minister may terminate the appointment of a Commissioner:
 - (a) for misbehaviour; or
 - (b) if the Commissioner is unable to perform the duties of the Commissioner's office because of physical or mental incapacity.

- (2) The Minister may terminate the appointment of a Commissioner if:
 - (a) the Commissioner:
 - (i) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
 - (iii) compounds with the Commissioner's creditors; or
 - (iv) makes an assignment of the Commissioner's remuneration for the benefit of the Commissioner's creditors; or
 - (b) the Commissioner is absent, except on leave of absence, for 14 consecutive days or for 28 days in any 12 months; or
 - (c) the Commissioner:
 - (i) if engaged on a part-time basis—engages in paid work that, in the Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with the proper performance of the Commissioner's duties (see subsection 22(1)); or
 - (ii) if engaged on a full-time basis—engages, except with the Minister's approval, in paid work outside the duties of the Commissioner's office (see subsection 22(2)); or
 - (d) the Commissioner fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 29 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (which deals with the duty to disclose interests) or rules made for the purposes of that section.

Part 5—Miscellaneous

26 Simplified outline of this Part

This Part contains miscellaneous provisions, such as provisions about Ministerial directions, annual reports, delegations and the general rule-making power.

27 Ministerial directions

- (1) The Minister may give the JSA Commissioner directions about the way in which the JSA Commissioner is to carry out any of the functions of the JSA Commissioner or of Jobs and Skills Australia.
- (2) However, the Minister must not give directions about the content of any advice that may be given by the JSA Commissioner or Jobs and Skills Australia.
 - (2A) A direction under subsection (1) must be in writing.
 - (2B) The Minister must table a copy of each direction given under subsection (1) in each House of the Parliament as soon as practicable after giving the direction.
- (3) The JSA Commissioner must comply with a direction under subsection (1).
- (4) A direction under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.

27A Jobs and skills report

- (1) Jobs and Skills Australia must, before the end of each calendar year beginning on or after 1 January 2023, prepare and give to the Minister a report on Australia's current, emerging and future skills and training needs and priorities (including in relation to apprenticeships) during the calendar year.

Section 28

- (2) The Minister must table the report in each House of the Parliament:
 - (a) within the period of 14 calendar days after receiving the report; or
 - (b) if no sitting day of the relevant House occurs within that period—on the next sitting day of that House after the end of that period.
- (3) Jobs and Skills Australia must, within 14 calendar days after giving the report to the Minister, publish the report:
 - (a) on the Jobs and Skills Australia website; or
 - (b) if the rules specify another manner in which the report is to be published—in that manner.

28 Annual report

The Secretary, when preparing the Department's annual report under section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for a period, must include information in that report about the performance of Jobs and Skills Australia's functions during the period.

29 Delegation

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, delegate the Minister's powers under subsection 19(1) or 21(1) or paragraph 21(2)(b) to:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department; or
 - (b) an SES employee, or an acting SES employee, in the Department.

Note: Sections 34AA to 34A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* contain provisions relating to delegations.
- (2) The JSA Commissioner may, in writing, delegate all or any of the JSA Commissioner's functions or powers under this Act to:
 - (a) a JSA Deputy Commissioner;
 - (b) a SES employee, or an acting SES employee, in the Department.

- (3) In performing a delegated function or exercising a delegated power, the delegate must comply with any written directions of the Minister or JSA Commissioner, as the case requires.

29A Review of operation of Act

- (1) Before the end of the period of 2 years after the commencement of this section, the Minister must commence a review of the operation of this Act.
- (2) The Minister must cause to be prepared a report of the review under subsection (1).
- (3) The Minister must cause a copy of the report to be tabled in each House of the Parliament within 15 sittings days of that House after the completion of the preparation of the report.

30 Rules

- (1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make rules prescribing matters:
 - (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed by the rules; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the rules may not do the following:
 - (a) create an offence or civil penalty;
 - (b) provide powers of:
 - (i) arrest or detention; or
 - (ii) entry, search or seizure;
 - (c) impose a tax;
 - (d) set an amount to be appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund under an appropriation in this Act;
 - (e) directly amend the text of this Act.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe how an amendment is to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

can be given effect as intended, then the misdescribed amendment can be incorporated through an editorial change made under section 15V of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the amendment is not incorporated and “(md not incorp)” is added to the amendment history.

Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Legislation history

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Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Jobs and Skills Australia Act 2022	51, 2022	9 Nov 2022	16 Nov 2022 (s 2(1) item 1)	
Jobs and Skills Australia Amendment Act 2023	54, 2023	17 Aug 2023	18 Aug 2023 (s 2(1) item 1)	—

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
s 3	am No 54, 2023
s 4	am No 54, 2023
Part 2	
s 5	am No 54, 2023
s 7	rs No 54, 2023
s 8	am No 54, 2023
s 9	am No 54, 2023
s 10A	ad No 54, 2023
Part 3	
Part 3 heading	am No 54, 2023
s 11	am No 54, 2023
s 12	am No 54, 2023
s 13	am No 54, 2023
s 13A	ad No 54, 2023
s 13B	ad No 54, 2023
s 14	am No 54, 2023
s 15	am No 54, 2023
s 15A	ad No 54, 2023
s 16	am No 54, 2023
s 16A	ad No 54, 2023
s 16B	ad No 54, 2023
s 16C	ad No 54, 2023
s 16D	ad No 54, 2023
s 16E	ad No 54, 2023
s 16F	ad No 54, 2023
s 16G	ad No 54, 2023
Part 4	

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 4	rs No 54, 2023
s 17	rs No 54, 2023
s 18	rs No 54, 2023
s 18A	ad No 54, 2023
s 19	rs No 54, 2023
s 20	rs No 54, 2023
s 21	rs No 54, 2023
s 22	rs No 54, 2023
s 23	rs No 54, 2023
s 24	rs No 54, 2023
s 25	rs No 54, 2023
Part 5	
s 27	am No 54, 2023
s 27A	ad No 54, 2023
s 29	am No 54, 2023
s 29A	ad No 54, 2023