

**STATUTES (REPEALS AND MINOR AMENDMENTS) BILL 2013**

*Receipt and First Reading*

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by **Ms A.R. Mitchell (Parliamentary Secretary)**, read a first time.

Explanatory memorandum presented by the parliamentary secretary.

*Second Reading*

**MS A.R. MITCHELL (Kingsley — Parliamentary Secretary)** [4.13 pm]: I move —

That the bill be now read a second time.

This bill is what is commonly known as an omnibus bill, to be introduced into Parliament as part of a routine, continuing program of legislative review. An omnibus bill is an avenue for making general housekeeping amendments to legislation. It makes only relatively minor, non-controversial amendments to various acts and repeals acts that are no longer required. Omnibus bills are an efficient means by which Parliament may make numerous minor amendments to diverse pieces of legislation without the need for separate amendment bills addressing many specific acts. They also help to cleanse the statute book of spent or redundant legislation. The development of this bill was overseen by the Department of the Attorney General.

The bill deals with two main categories of amendments: acts repealed and acts amended. Part 2 of the bill repeals a spent act, the Year 2000 Information Disclosure Act 1999. Part 3 of the bill makes a range of miscellaneous and non-controversial amendments to a number of acts across various portfolio areas. These correct typographical, grammatical, formatting and cross-referencing errors; make changes to better implement the object or intent of the relevant legislation; make changes consequent upon the enactment or repeal of other legislation; and update terminology used in legislation. The various amendments are explained in detail in the explanatory memorandum.

I commend the bill to the house.

Debate adjourned, on motion by **Ms S.F. McGurk**.