the Standing Council for Law and Justice. In view of this, the Society did not wish these concerns to hold up the introduction of the Bill, particularly given the strong stakeholder support for the Bill.

Part 5 provides an optional confidentiality regime which is drafted consistently with the corresponding provisions of the Commonwealth Act. Confidentiality is viewed as one of the key benefits of arbitration for parties dealing with sensitive commercial topics. The Bill provides for the confidentiality of information relating to the arbitration or award, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

Part 6 of the Bill covers the making of awards and the termination of proceedings.

Part 7 outlines the circumstances in which an application can be made for the setting aside an award. It also provides for the grounds upon which parties can appeal an award, if they have agreed to allow appeals, which is optional.

Recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards is dealt with in Part 8 of the Bill. The Part provides for the recognition of an award irrespective of the State or Territory in which it was made. It also states the grounds on which enforcement can be refused.

The updated commercial arbitration framework contained in this Bill will ensure Queensland is in keeping with national and international standards for facilitating the fair and final resolution of commercial disputes in a timely and cost effective manner. It will promote Queensland as a jurisdiction in which parties conducting business both in Australia and in the Asia Pacific region can access commercial arbitration services which accord with international norms. Importantly, it will help alleviate the burden placed on our courts by litigation.

I commend the Bill to the House.

First Reading

Hon. PT LUCAS (Lytton—ALP) (Attorney-General, Minister for Local Government and Special Minister of State) (12.04 pm): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr O'Brien): Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Legal Affairs, Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services Committee.

CHICKEN MEAT INDUSTRY AMENDMENT BILL

Introduction and Referral to the Environment, Agriculture, Resources and Energy Committee

Hon. TS MULHERIN (Mackay—ALP) (Minister for Agriculture, Food and Regional Economies) (12.04 pm): I present a bill for an act to amend the Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976. I table the bill and the explanatory notes. I nominate the Environment, Agriculture, Resources and Energy Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper: Chicken Meat Industry Amendment Bill.

Tabled paper: Chicken Meat Industry Amendment Bill, explanatory notes.

This bill will amend the Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976 to give effect to the relevant recommendation of the 2009 independent review of government bodies for the abolition of the Chicken Meat Industry Committee and the transition of relevant functions from the statutory committee to an industry run body. At the outset, I thank the Chicken Meat Industry Committee for their support and leadership during this process.

Importantly, this bill will ensure the continued stable development of the Queensland chicken meat industry. These amendments will continue to promote stabilisation of the chicken meat industry by requiring industry to establish an industry owned and industry controlled non-statutory replacement body, the purpose of which will be to facilitate the formation and workings of collective negotiating teams. The amendments will also provide for the appointment of an independent chairperson for the replacement body.

A review of the Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act in 2010-11 considered the functions of the Chicken Meat Industry Committee and how these functions promote stability in the chicken meat industry. This review determined that some functions of the committee should be continued, such as facilitating collective negotiating between growers and processors. However, the review found that the committee no longer needed to exist as a statutory body. To ensure the collective negotiating remains in place, the current statutory authorisation provision will be retained to meet Commonwealth trade practices legislation requirements.

In abolishing the statutory committee, the bill will provide for an industry run non-statutory body to take on the function of facilitating negotiating teams. In order to assist the industry run non-statutory body to facilitate collective negotiations, the bill will provide for other related functions. These functions ensure that the receipt and supply of broiler chickens occur under a written agreement and that a

processor keeps a register of written agreements with broiler growers that are supplying that processor with broiler chickens.

As we transition from a statutory committee, I would like to thank the chicken meat processors and growers for providing their support for the direction we have taken in establishing an industry owned and industry controlled non-statutory body. The two sectors of the industry have requested that the committee retain a provision for an independent chairperson, and this bill supports that request. The bill provides for a framework for an orderly transition of the assets and liabilities of the committee to a replacement industry owned and industry controlled non-statutory body, with the committee to establish the replacement non-statutory body. The amendments will require that, in future, chicken meat industry supply agreements state a process for dispute resolution rather than relying on a resolution process detailed in the act. It is not appropriate for the new corporate entity to have a role in disputes resolution. However, in effectively transitioning industry arrangements away from a regulated environment, there is merit in assuring that existing and future supply agreements contain commercial contract standards for dispute resolution.

This bill also inserts an explicit review clause into the act. There will be a further review required within 10 years to ensure the act's relevance. I commend the bill to the House.

First Reading

Hon. TS MULHERIN (Mackay—ALP) (Minister for Agriculture, Food and Regional Economies) (12.08 pm): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr O'Brien): Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Environment, Agriculture, Resources and Energy Committee.

HEAVY VEHICLE NATIONAL LAW BILL

Message from Governor

Hon. A PALASZCZUK (Inala—ALP) (Minister for Transport and Multicultural Affairs) (12.09 pm): I present a message from Her Excellency the Governor.

The Deputy Speaker read the following message

MESSAGE

HEAVY VEHICLE NATIONAL LAW BILL 2011

Constitution of Queensland 2001, section 68

I, PENELOPE ANNE WENSLEY, Governor, recommend to the Legislative Assembly a Bill intituled—

A Bill for an Act providing for the adoption of a national law regulating the use of heavy vehicles.

(sgd)

GOVERNOR

Date: 15 NOV 2011

Tabled paper: Message, dated 15 November 2011, from Her Excellency the Governor recommending the Heavy Vehicle National Law Bill.

Introduction and Referral to the Transport and Local Government Committee

Hon. A PALASZCZUK (Inala—ALP) (Minister for Transport and Multicultural Affairs) (12.10 pm): I present a bill for an act providing for the adoption of a national law regulating the use of heavy vehicles. I table the bill and explanatory notes. I nominate the Transport and Local Government Committee to consider the bill.

Tabled paper: Heavy Vehicle National Law Bill.

Tabled paper: Heavy Vehicle National Law Bill, explanatory notes.

I am pleased to introduce the first Heavy Vehicle National Law Bill. This is the first piece of legislation from a major reform process that will transform regulation of the heavy vehicle industry in Australia. It has been a long term goal of the Australian, state and territory governments, along with the heavy vehicle industry, to work towards greater harmonisation in heavy vehicle regulation.

The Council of Australian Governments, known to many as COAG, is driving a national program of micro-economic reforms in a range of sectors to produce single regulatory environments for the