



Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996

No. 37, 1996 as amended

Compilation start date: 1 July 2014

Includes amendments up to: Act No. 62, 2014

Prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, Canberra

About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996* as in force on 1 July 2014. It includes any commenced amendment affecting the legislation to that date.

This compilation was prepared on 11 July 2014.

The notes at the end of this compilation (the *endnotes*) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of each amended provision.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not reflected in the text of the compiled law but the text of the amendments is included in the endnotes.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

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

Modifications

If a provision of the compiled law is affected by a modification that is in force, details are included in the endnotes.

Provisions ceasing to have effect

If a provision of the compiled law has expired or otherwise ceased to have effect in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

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An Act to establish the Australian Law Reform Commission, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act commences on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.
- (2) If this Act does not commence under subsection (1) within the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent, it commences on the first day after the end of that period.

3 Definitions

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

Commission means the Australian Law Reform Commission.

Commonwealth laws means:

- (a) laws (including Territory laws) made by, or by the authority of, the Parliament; and
- (b) any other laws (including Territory laws) that the Parliament has power to repeal or amend.

judicial office means:

- (a) an office of a judge, magistrate or justice of a federal court or a court of a State or Territory; or
- (b) an office whose holder has, under an Act of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, the same status as a judge, magistrate or justice of a federal court or a court of a State or Territory.

Section 4

laws includes common law and equity rules.

management advisory committee means the management advisory committee established under section 27.

management advisory committee member means a member of the management advisory committee.

member means a member of the Commission, and includes the President.

Parliamentary Committee means a Committee of either House, or of both Houses, of the Parliament.

President means the President of the Commission, and includes any person for the time being acting in the office of President.

reference means a reference to the Commission by the Attorney-General under this Act.

4 Extension to external Territories

This Act extends to the external Territories.

Part 2—Establishment and constitution of the Commission

5 Establishment of the Commission

- (1) This section establishes a commission called the Australian Law Reform Commission.
- (2) For the purposes of the finance law (within the meaning of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*):
 - (a) the Commission is a listed entity; and
 - (b) the President is the accountable authority of the Commission; and
 - (c) the following persons are officials of the Commission:
 - (i) the President;
 - (ii) the other members;
 - (iii) the staff of the Commission referred to in subsection 43(1); and
 - (d) the purposes of the Commission include the functions of the Commission referred to in section 21.

6 Constitution of the Commission

- (1) The Commission consists of:
 - (a) a President; and
 - (b) up to 6 other members.
- (2) The performance of the Commission's functions, and the exercise of its powers, are not affected merely because of 1 or more vacancies in its membership.
- (3) Subject to paragraph (1)(b), the Attorney-General may, from time to time, appoint such other part-time members of the Commission as the Attorney-General considers necessary to enable the Commission to perform its functions.

Section 7

7 Appointment of members

- (1) The members are to be appointed by:
 - (a) for a full-time member—the Governor-General; and
 - (b) for a part-time member—the Attorney-General, by written instrument.
- (2) A person must not be appointed as a member unless he or she:
 - (a) is the holder of a judicial office; or
 - (b) is, and has been for at least 5 years, a legal practitioner of the High Court, or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory; or
 - (c) is a graduate in law of a university, and has experience as a member of the academic staff of a tertiary educational institution; or
 - (d) is, in the opinion of the Governor-General or the Attorney-General (as the case may be), suitable for appointment because of the person's special qualifications, training or experience.

8 Full-time and part-time appointments

- (1) The President must be appointed as a full-time member.
- (2) The other members may be appointed either as full-time or part-time members.
- (3) If the President is or becomes the holder of a judicial office, the President may carry out any of the duties of that office.

9 Durations, terms and conditions of appointments

- (1) Subject to sections 17 and 18, a member holds office for the term (of at least 6 months but not longer than 5 years) specified in his or her appointment, but is eligible for re-appointment.
- (2) A member's appointment is subject to the terms and conditions (if any) set out in it.

10 Appointment and service not to affect a tenure or rights of judicial office holders

- (1) If a person who holds a judicial office is appointed as a member, the appointment does not affect, and is taken never to have affected:
 - (a) the person's tenure of that office; or
 - (b) the person's rights or privileges as the holder of that office.
- (2) If a person who holds a judicial office serves as a member, that service does not affect, and is taken never to have affected:
 - (a) the person's tenure of that office; or
 - (b) the person's rights or privileges as the holder of that office.
- (3) Any service as a member by the holder of a judicial office is taken for all purposes to be, or to have been, service as the holder of that office.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a person's rights and privileges as the holder of a judicial office are taken to include his or her rank, title, status, precedence, salary and allowances, as the holder of that office.

11 Arrangements for appointment of State and Territory judges

- (1) For the purposes of appointing a judge, magistrate or justice of a court of a State as a member, the Governor-General or the Attorney-General (as the case may be) may enter into any necessary arrangement with the Governor of the State.
- (2) For the purposes of appointing a judge, magistrate or justice of a court of the Australian Capital Territory or of the Northern Territory as a member, the Governor-General or the Attorney-General (as the case may be) may enter into any necessary arrangement with the Chief Minister of the Territory.
- (3) An arrangement may provide, among other things, for the Commonwealth to reimburse the State or Territory with respect to the services of the person to be appointed.

Section 13

13 Acting appointment: President

- (1) The Attorney-General may, by written instrument, appoint a member or a person who is qualified to be a member to act as President:
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office of President, whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the President is absent from duty or from Australia or is, for any other reason, unable to perform the functions of the office.

Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see section 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) The appointment may be expressed to have effect:
 - (a) for a period specified in the instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) in the circumstances specified in the instrument of appointment (including whenever the President is on leave, for example).

Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see section 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (3) If the Attorney-General appoints a person who is not a member, the person is taken to be a member for the period of the appointment.

14 Acting appointments: full-time members

The Attorney-General may appoint a part-time member to act as a full-time member (other than the President) during any period, or during all periods, when the full-time member is, for any reason, unable to perform the functions of the office.

Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see section 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

15 Directions to perform duties on a full-time basis

- (1) The Attorney-General may, in writing, direct a part-time member to perform the duties of his or her office on a full-time basis in the circumstances, and for the period, specified in the direction.

- (2) While a part-time member performs duties on a full-time basis in accordance with a direction, the member is to be paid the same remuneration and allowances as are payable to a full-time member.

16 Remuneration and allowances

- (1) A member who is not the holder of a judicial office is to be paid such remuneration as the Remuneration Tribunal determines.
- (2) The member is to be paid the prescribed allowances.
- (3) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

17 Termination of full-time appointments

- (1) The Governor-General may terminate a full-time member's appointment for misbehaviour, or physical or mental incapacity.
- (2) The Governor-General must terminate a full-time member's appointment if the member:
 - (a) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (b) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
 - (c) compounds with his or her creditors; or
 - (d) makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for the benefit of his or her creditors.
- (3) If a full-time member engages in paid employment outside the duties of the member's office without the Attorney-General's approval, the Governor-General must terminate the member's appointment.
- (4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a full-time member who holds a judicial office.
- (5) If a full-time member who is the holder of a judicial office stops holding that office, the Governor-General may terminate the member's appointment.

Section 17A

17A Termination of part-time appointments

- (1) The Attorney-General may terminate a part-time member's appointment for misbehaviour, or physical or mental incapacity.
- (2) The Attorney-General must terminate a part-time member's appointment if the member:
 - (a) becomes bankrupt; or
 - (b) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
 - (c) compounds with his or her creditors; or
 - (d) makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for the benefit of his or her creditors.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a part-time member who holds a judicial office.
- (4) If a part-time member who is the holder of a judicial office stops holding that office, the Attorney-General may terminate the member's appointment.

18 Resignation

A member may resign from the office of member by signing a written resignation and delivering it to:

- (a) if the member is a full-time member—the Governor-General;
or
- (b) if the member is a part-time member—the Attorney-General.

19 Leave of absence for full-time members

- (1) A full-time member has the recreation leave entitlements determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.
- (2) The Attorney-General may grant the President leave of absence (except recreation leave) on such terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise as the Attorney-General determines.
- (3) The President may grant a full-time member leave of absence (except recreation leave) on such terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise as the President determines.

- (4) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Part 3—The Commission's functions, powers and reports

20 Reference to the Commission

- (1) The Attorney-General may refer a matter to the Commission, either at the Commission's suggestion or on his or her own initiative.
- (2) The Attorney-General may alter the terms of a reference.
- (3) The Attorney-General may give the Commission directions about the order in which it is to deal with references.

21 The Commission's functions

- (1) The Commission has the following functions in relation to matters referred to it by the Attorney-General:
 - (a) to review Commonwealth laws relevant to those matters for the purposes of systematically developing and reforming the law, particularly by:
 - (i) bringing the law into line with current conditions and ensuring that it meets current needs; and
 - (ii) removing defects in the law; and
 - (iii) simplifying the law; and
 - (iv) adopting new or more effective methods for administering the law and dispensing justice; and
 - (v) providing improved access to justice;
 - (b) to consider proposals for making or consolidating Commonwealth laws about those matters;
 - (c) to consider proposals for the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary laws about those matters;
 - (d) to consider proposals for uniformity between State and Territory laws about those matters;
 - (e) to consider proposals for complementary Commonwealth, State and Territory laws about those matters.

- (2) It is a function of the Commission to report to the Attorney-General on the results of any review or consideration it carries out under subsection (1), and to include in the report any recommendations it wants to make.

22 Interim reports

- (1) The Commission may, before making its report on a reference, make an interim report to the Attorney-General on its work on the reference.
- (2) The Attorney-General may, before the Commission makes its report on a reference, direct it to make an interim report to the Attorney-General on its work on the reference.

23 Reports to be tabled

The Attorney-General must cause each report and interim report of the Commission on a matter that is the subject of a reference to be tabled in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the Attorney-General receives it.

24 How the Commission is to perform its functions

- (1) In performing its functions, the Commission must aim at ensuring that the laws, proposals and recommendations it reviews, considers or makes:
 - (a) do not trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties or make the rights and liberties of citizens unduly dependent on administrative, rather than judicial, decisions; and
 - (b) are, as far as practicable, consistent with Australia's international obligations that are relevant to the matter.
- (2) The Commission, when formulating recommendations, must have regard to the effect that the recommendations may have on:
 - (a) the costs of getting access to, and dispensing, justice; and
 - (b) persons and businesses who would be affected by the recommendations (including the economic effect, for example).

Section 25

25 The Commission's powers

The Commission has power to do everything necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions.

26 Commission to comply with certain requirements and directions

- (1) If a House of the Parliament, or a Parliamentary Committee, requires the Commission to give it any information about the performance of the Commission's functions, or the exercise of its powers, the Commission must comply with the requirement.
- (2) The information that may be required under subsection (1) includes information about the Commission's expenditure or proposed expenditure.
- (2A) In the capacity of CEO of the Commission, the President must act in accordance with any policies determined, and comply with any directions given, in writing by the Attorney-General.

Note: Section 19 of the *Public Service Act 1999* has the effect that the President is not subject to direction by any Minister in relation to the exercise of powers by the President under section 15 or Division 1 or 2 of Part 4 of that Act in relation to particular individuals.
- (3) The Commission must comply with a direction of the Attorney-General under subsection 20(3) or 22(2).

Part 4—Management, meetings and staff

Division 1—Management structure

27 Management advisory committee

- (1) The Attorney-General may, by written instrument, establish a committee (the management advisory committee) to advise the President on matters that are relevant to the proper discharge of the Commission's functions (including in relation to strategic planning, for example).
- (2) However, the management advisory committee must not attempt to compromise the independence or impartiality of the Commission in any way.
- (3) The Attorney-General is to appoint the members of the management advisory committee.
- (4) The Attorney-General may dissolve the management advisory committee at any time.
- (5) The President may decide any matters about the management advisory committee that are not provided for in this Act.

34 President to be CEO

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission.

35 Delegations by the President

The President may, in writing, delegate all or any of the President's powers to a member of the Commission, or to an employee of the Commission.

Division 2—Meetings and proceedings of the Commission

36 Meetings of the Commission

- (1) The President must convene:
 - (a) at least 2 meetings each financial year; and
 - (b) any other meetings that the President thinks necessary for the efficient performance of the Commission's functions.
- (2) The President must convene a meeting on receiving a written request to do so signed by a majority of the other members.
- (3) The President must preside at all meetings at which he or she is present.
- (5) If the President is not present at a meeting, the members who are present must elect one of their number to preside.
- (6) A quorum is constituted by a majority of the members of the Commission.
- (7) Questions arising at a meeting must be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.
- (8) The person presiding at a meeting has a deliberative vote and, if there is an equality of votes, also has a casting vote.

37 Conduct of meetings

The Commission may regulate proceedings at its meetings as it thinks fit. It must keep minutes of those proceedings.

38 Commission may inform itself in any way

For the purposes of reviewing or considering anything that is the subject of a reference, the Commission may inform itself in any way it thinks fit.

Division 4—Staff and consultants

43 Staff of the Commission

- (1) The staff of the Commission are to be persons engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999*.
- (2) For the purposes of that Act:
 - (a) the President and the staff together constitute a Statutory Agency; and
 - (b) the President is the Head of that Statutory Agency.

44 Commission may engage consultants

The President may engage persons with suitable qualifications and experience as consultants to the Commission.

Part 5—Finance

45 Law Reform Special Account

- (1) The Law Reform Special Account is established by this section.
- (2) The Law Reform Special Account is a special account for the purposes of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.
- (3) The following amounts must be credited to the Law Reform Special Account:
 - (a) amounts appropriated by the Parliament for the purposes of the Account;
 - (b) amounts received by the Commission in relation to performing any of its functions, or exercising any of its powers, under this Act;
 - (c) amounts of any gifts given, or bequests made, for the purposes of the Account.

Note: An Appropriation Act provides for amounts to be credited to a special account if any of the purposes of the special account is a purpose that is covered by an item in the Appropriation Act.

- (4) The Law Reform Special Account may be debited for the following purposes:
 - (a) to pay the costs, expenses and other obligations incurred by the Commonwealth in the performance of the Commission's functions;
 - (b) to pay any remuneration and allowances payable to a person under this Act;
 - (c) to pay the expenses of administering the Account;
 - (d) to pay any amount that is required or permitted to be repaid;
 - (e) to reduce the balance of the Account (and, therefore, the available appropriation for the Account) without making a real or notional payment.

Note: See section 80 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (which deals with special accounts).

Part 6—Miscellaneous

51 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide details of the history of this legislation and its provisions. The following endnotes are included in each compilation:

- Endnote 1—About the endnotes
- Endnote 2—Abbreviation key
- Endnote 3—Legislation history
- Endnote 4—Amendment history
- Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments
- Endnote 6—Modifications
- Endnote 7—Misdescribed amendments
- Endnote 8—Miscellaneous

If there is no information under a particular endnote, the word “none” will appear in square brackets after the endnote heading.

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key in this endnote 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 the compiled law. The information includes commencement information for amending laws and details of 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 level. It also includes information about any provisions that have expired or otherwise ceased to have effect in accordance with a provision of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments—Endnote 5

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not reflected in the text of the compiled law but the text of the amendments is included in endnote 5.

Modifications—Endnote 6

If the compiled law is affected by a modification that is in force, details of the modification are included in endnote 6.

Misdescribed amendments—Endnote 7

An amendment is a misdescribed amendment if the effect of the amendment cannot be incorporated into the text of the compilation. Any misdescribed amendment is included in endnote 7.

Miscellaneous—Endnote 8

Endnote 8 includes any additional information that may be helpful for a reader of the compilation.

Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	pres = present
am = amended	prev = previous
c = clause(s)	(prev) = previously
Ch = Chapter(s)	Pt = Part(s)
def = definition(s)	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Dict = Dictionary	Reg = Regulation/Regulations
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	reloc = relocated
Div = Division(s)	renum = renumbered
exp = expired or ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
hdg = heading(s)	rs = repealed and substituted
LI = Legislative Instrument	s = section(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
mod = modified/modification	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
No = Number(s)	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
o = order(s)	SR = Statutory Rules
Ord = Ordinance	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
orig = original	SubPt = Subpart(s)
par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)	

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996	37, 1996	9 Oct 1996	11 Nov 1996 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1996, No. GN43)	
Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996	38, 1996	9 Oct 1996	Schedule 1: (a) Remainder: 11 Nov 1996 (<i>see s. 2</i>)	ss. 4–11 s. 2 (am. by 125, 1999, Sch. 2 [item 1])
as amended by				
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1999	125, 1999	13 Oct 1999	Schedule 2 (item 1): 9 Oct 1996 (<i>aa</i>) Schedule 2 (item 2): 1 Jan 1998 (<i>aa</i>)	—
Audit (Transitional and Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1997	152, 1997	24 Oct 1997	Schedule 3 (item 2): (b)	—
Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999	146, 1999	11 Nov 1999	Schedule 1 (item 202): 5 Dec 1999 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1999, No. S584)	—
Corporate Law Economic Reform Program Act 1999	156, 1999	24 Nov 1999	Schedule 10 (item 40): 13 Mar 2000 (<i>see Gazette</i> 2000, No. S114)	—
Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act 2010	148, 2010	17 Dec 2010	Schedule 2: 1 July 2011	Sch. 2 (items 51–62)
Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011	46, 2011	27 June 2011	Schedule 2 (items 184–188) and Schedule 3 (items 10, 11): 27 Dec 2011	Sch. 3 (items 10, 11)
Statute Law Revision Act 2012	136, 2012	22 Sept 2012	Schedule 1 (item 17): Royal Assent	—

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Public Service Amendment Act 2013	2, 2013	14 Feb 2013	Schedule 3 (item 3): 1 July 2013 (<i>see</i> F2013L00484)	—
Public Interest Disclosure (Consequential Amendments) Act 2013	134, 2013	15 July 2013	Sch 1 (item 1): 15 Jan 2014 (<i>see</i> s 2(1))	—
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014	62, 2014	30 June 2014	Sch 6 (items 19, 20) and Sch 7 (items 293–296): (c)	—

- (a) Subsection 2(2) of the *Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996* provides as follows:
- (2) Schedule 1 commences immediately after the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* commences.
- The *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* came into operation on 1 January 1998.
- (aa) The *Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996* was amended by Schedule 2 (items 1 and 2) only of the *Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1999*, subsections 2(2) and (3) of which provide as follows:
- (2) Item 1 of Schedule 2 is taken to have commenced on 9 October 1996, immediately after the commencement of section 2 of the *Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996*.
- (3) Item 2 of Schedule 2 is taken to have commenced on 1 January 1998, immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 to the *Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996*.
- (b) The *Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996* was amended by Schedule 3 (item 2) only of the *Audit (Transitional and Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1997*, subsection 2(3)(b) of which provides as follows:
- (3) Schedule 3 commences as follows:

Endnote 3—Legislation history

(b) the amendment of the *Australian Law Reform Commission Act 1996* commences immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 of the *Australian Law Reform Commission (Repeal, Transitional and Miscellaneous) Act 1996*;

Schedule 1 commenced on 1 January 1998.

(c) Subsection 2(1) (item 6) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014* provides as follows:

(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
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
6. Schedules 6 to 12	Immediately after the commencement of section 6 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> .	1 July 2014

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
s. 3	am. No. 148, 2010
Part 2	
s. 5	am. No. 38, 1996 (as am. by No. 125, 1999); No. 148, 2010; No 62, 2014
s. 6	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 7	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 8	am. No. 148, 2010; No. 136, 2012
s. 9	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 11	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 12	rep. No. 148, 2010
Heading to s. 13	rs. No. 148, 2010
s. 13	am. No. 148, 2010; No. 46, 2011
Notes to s. 13(1), (2)	ad. No. 46, 2011
s. 14	am. No. 148, 2010; No. 46, 2011
Note to s. 14.....	ad. No. 46, 2011
s. 16	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 17	am. No. 38, 1996 (as am. by No. 125, 1999); No. 156, 1999 rs. No. 148, 2010
s. 17A.....	ad. No. 148, 2010
s. 18	rs. No. 148, 2010
s. 19	am. No. 146, 1999; No. 148, 2010
Part 3	
s. 24	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 26	am. No. 38, 1996 (as am. by No. 125, 1999); No. 148, 2010
Note to s. 26(2A)	am No 2 and 134, 2013
Part 4	
Division 1	
s. 27	rs. No. 148, 2010
ss. 28–30	rep. No. 148, 2010
s. 31	am. No. 38, 1996 (as am. by No. 125, 1999)

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rep. No. 148, 2010
s. 32	rep. No. 148, 2010
s. 33	rep. No. 38, 1996
s. 34	rs. No. 148, 2010
Division 2	
s. 36	am. No. 148, 2010
s. 39	am. No. 38, 1996; No. 148, 2010
	rep No 62, 2014
s. 40	rs. No. 148, 2010
	rep No 62, 2014
Div. 3 of Part 4.....	rep. No. 148, 2010
ss. 41, 42	rep. No. 148, 2010
Division 4	
s. 43	rs. No. 148, 2010
s. 44	am. No. 148, 2010
Part 5	
Part 5.....	rs. No. 148, 2010
s. 45	am. No. 38, 1996
	rs. No. 148, 2010
	am No 62, 2014
Note to s 45(3)	am No 62, 2014
Note to s 45(4)	rs No 62, 2014
s. 46	rep. No. 148, 2010
s. 47	am. No. 38, 1996 (as am. by No. 125, 1999)
	rep. No. 148, 2010
s. 48	rep. No. 38, 1996
s. 49	rep. No. 148, 2010
Part 6	
s. 50	rep. No. 148, 2010

Endnotes

Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]

Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]

Endnote 6—Modifications [none]

Endnote 7—Misdescribed amendments [none]

Endnote 8—Miscellaneous [none]