2021

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Courts and Other Justice Legislation Amendment Bill 2021

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Courts and Other Justice Legislation Amendment Bill 2021

2021

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)
(Attorney-General)

Courts and Other Justice Legislation Amendment Bill 2021

A Bill for

An Act to amend legislation about courts, and for other purposes

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

page 2

2	1		Name	of Act
3 4			This A 2021.	ct is the Courts and Other Justice Legislation Amendment Ac
5	2		Comn	nencement
6	((1)	Parts 5	and 8 commence 3 months after this Act's notification day.
7 8			Note	The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence of the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).
9	((2)	Part 9	commences on a day fixed by the Minister by written notice.
0 1 1 2			Note 1	A single day or time may be fixed, or different days or times may be fixed, for the commencement of different provisions (see Legislation Act s 77 (1)).
3 4 5			Note 2	If a provision has not commenced within 6 months beginning on the notification day, it automatically commences on the first day after that period (see Legislation Act, s 79).
6 7	((3)		maining provisions commence on the 7th day after this Act's ation day.
8	3		Legisl	lation amended
9			This A	ct amends the following legislation:
20			• AC	CT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008
21			• <i>Co</i>	ommon Boundaries Act 1981
22			• <i>Co</i>	proners Act 1997
23			• Gu	ardianship and Management of Property Act 1991
24			• <i>Jua</i>	dicial Commissions Act 1994
25			• <i>Mo</i>	agistrates Court Act 1930

Preliminary

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

- Powers of Attorney Act 2006
- Public Trustee and Guardian Act 1985
- Supreme Court Act 1933.

ACT Civil and Administrative Part 2 **Tribunal Act 2008**

3	4	Section 7
4		substitute
5	7	Tribunal principles
6		In exercising its functions under this Act, the tribunal must—
7		(a) seek to ensure the procedures of the tribunal—
8 9		(i) are as simple, quick, inexpensive and informal as is consistent with achieving justice; and
10 11		(ii) are implemented in a way that facilitates the resolution of the issues between the parties so that the cost to the parties
12 13		and the tribunal is proportionate to the importance and complexity of the subject matter of the proceeding; and
14		(b) observe natural justice and procedural fairness.
15	7A	Duties of parties, authorised representatives and others
16		Each party to a proceeding, their authorised representative and
17		anyone else accompanying the party or allowed to participate in the
18		proceeding has a duty—

proceeding has a duty—

- (a) to cooperate with the tribunal to give effect to the tribunal principles mentioned in section 7; and
- (b) to comply with the Act and any directions.

A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments 22 Note made or in force under the Act, including any regulation or rules (see 23 Legislation Act, s 104). 24

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page 5

1	5		Section 23
2			substitute
3	23		Tribunal decides own procedure
4 5 6		(1)	The tribunal may decide its own procedure at any stage in dealing with an application if no procedure is prescribed for the application under this Act or an authorising law.
7 8			Note 1 The procedures of the tribunal must be as simple, quick, inexpensive and informal as is consistent with achieving justice (see s 7 (a)).
9 10			Note 2 A reference to an Act includes a reference to any statutory instrument made or in force under the Act (see Legislation Act, s 104).
11 12 13		(2)	The tribunal may, by order, dispense with the application of a provision of the rules to a particular proceeding on any conditions it considers appropriate.
14 15		(3)	The tribunal may make an order under subsection (2) on application by a party, another person or on its own initiative.
16 17	6		Mediation for applications Section 35 (1)
18			omit everything before paragraph (a), substitute
19 20		(1)	This section applies if the tribunal considers that a matter to which an application relates—
21	7		Section 35 (2) (a)
22			omit
23			subject
24 25	8		Procedure in absence of party Section 44
26			omit

1	9	New section 47A
2		insert
3	47A	Procedure in absence of party
4	(1)	This section applies if—
5 6 7		 (a) the tribunal requires a party to appear either personally or by a representative before the tribunal in relation to an application; and
8		(b) the party fails to appear.
9	(2)	The tribunal may—
10		(a) if the party is the applicant—dismiss the application; or
11		(b) if the party is the respondent—decide the application; or
12 13		(c) if the party is not the applicant or respondent—remove the party from the application; or
14		(d) do any of the following:
15 16 17		 (i) continue with the hearing in the absence of the party either generally or in relation to any relief claimed in the application;
18 19		(ii) order that the application be set down for hearing at another time;
20 21		(iii) order that stated steps be taken before the hearing takes place as the tribunal directs;

1			(iv) make any other orders that the tribunal considers appropriate.									
3 4 5			Note 1 The procedures of the tribunal must be as simple, quick, inexpensive informal as is consistent with achieving justice and the tribunal nobserve natural justice and procedural fairness (see s 7).									
6 7 8			Note 2 If the tribunal makes an order after hearing an application in the absert of a party, the tribunal may, on application by a party, amend or set as the order (see s 56 (c) (i)).									
9 10	10		Interim orders Section 53 (1)									
11			substitute									
12 13	((1)	This section applies if, at any stage before an application is finalised in the tribunal—									
14 15			(a) a party to an application applies to the tribunal for an order under this section; and									
16 17 18			(b) the tribunal is satisfied that, if an order under this section were not made, the party applying for the order would be disadvantaged or suffer harm.									
19	11		Section 53 (3)									
20			substitute									
21	((3)	An interim order remains in force until—									
22			(a) the tribunal orders otherwise; or									
23			(c) the application is finalised in the tribunal.									

1	12	New section 54 (1A)
3		before subsection (1), insert
4 5 6	(1A)	The tribunal may, on application by a party or on its own initiative, decide an application on the basis of documents, without the parties, their representatives or witnesses appearing at a hearing.
7 8 9		Note The procedures of the tribunal must be as simple, quick, inexpensive and informal as is consistent with achieving justice and the tribunal must observe natural justice and procedural fairness (see s 7).
10	13	Section 54 (1)
11		omit
12		written
13	14	Section 54 (1) (a)
14		substitute
15 16 17		(a) the tribunal proposes to decide the application on the basis of documents, without the parties, their representatives or witnesses appearing at a hearing; and
18 19	15	Powers of tribunal if parties reach agreement Section 55 (1) (b)
20		substitute
21 22		(b) the terms (the <i>agreed terms</i>) of the agreement are recorded by, or lodged with, the tribunal; and

1	16		Other actions by tribunal Section 56 (c) (i), note
3			omit
4			s 44
5			substitute
6			s 47A
7	17		Section 56 (d), new example
8			insert
9			3 an order staying an order, pending an appeal
10	18		Section 82
11			substitute
12	82		Appeal tribunal—general powers
13 14		(1)	An appeal tribunal may, as the tribunal considers appropriate, deal with an appeal—
15			(a) as a new application; or
16 17			(b) as a review of all or part of the original decision on the application by the tribunal.
18		(2)	An appeal tribunal—
19 20			(a) has all the powers and duties of the tribunal that made the order appealed from; and
21			(b) may draw inferences of fact; and
22 23 24			(c) may, if leave is granted, receive further evidence about questions of fact, either orally in a hearing, by written statement or in another way; and

Section 18

	(d)	may	make	an	order	confirming,	amending,	setting	aside	or
2		repla	cing tl	ne oi	rder of	the tribunal	appealed fro	m; and		

(e) may make any other order it considers appropriate.

Common Boundaries Act 1981

2	19	Section 4 (3) (b) and section 5 (3) (b)
3		omit
4		1 month has
5		substitute
6		30 days have
7	20	Application to ACAT—repair cost determination Section 6 (4) (b)
9		omit
10		14 days has
11		substitute
12		14 days have
13 14	21	Parties to applications New section 8 (e)
15		insert
16		(e) for an application to which section 9 applies—
17		(i) the applicant; and
18		(ii) either—
19 20		(A) the person to whom a document mentioned in section 9 (2) (a), (b) or (c) is given; or
21 22 23		(B) the person declared under an order under section 9 (2) (d) to be the respondent to the application.

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22		Section 9
		substitute
9		Non-compliant notices
	(1)	An applicant who fails to comply with a notice requirement under section 4 (3), section 5 (3) or section 6 (4) (the <i>relevant provision</i>) may apply to the ACAT for an order under this section.
	(2)	The ACAT may, by order—
		(a) accept a document given to the respondent as notice under the relevant provision; or
		(b) correct a defect in a notice given to the respondent; or
		(c) deal with the application as if the notice given to the respondent complied with the relevant provision; or
		(d) if no notice has been given under the relevant provision—declare who the respondent to the application is.
	(3)	If the parties consent, the ACAT may, by order, waive a requirement to—
		(a) give written notice; or
		(b) wait a certain period before making an application.
23		ACAT powers—repair determination New section 11 (3) (ba)
		insert
	(ba)	the line where the fence should be erected; and
24		Dealing with variations Section 15
		omit

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1	Part 4	Coroners Act 1997
2	25	Removal of body to place of post-mortem examination Section 26
4		omit

1	Part 5		Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991
3	26	New subdiv	vision 2.2.1 heading
4		before section	n 16, insert
5	Subdivi	sion 2.2.1	General
6	27	New subdiv	vision 2.2.2
7		after section	19, insert
8	Subdivi	sion 2.2.2	If guardians or managers do not comply with Act
10	19A	ACAT may	order compensation etc
11 12 13	(1)	protected per	may order the guardian or manager for a person (the son) to pay an amount to the protected person or, if the son has died, the protected person's estate—
14 15 16		manage	ensate for a loss caused by the failure of the guardian or r to comply with this Act in the exercise, or purported e, of a power; or
17 18 19		as a resu	ant for any profits the guardian or manager has accrued alt of their failure to comply with this Act in the exercise, orted exercise, of a power.
20 21 22	(2)	a payment un	ACAT must not order the guardian or manager to make der both subsection (1) (a) and (b) in relation to the same surported exercise, of power.
23 24	(3)	,	1) applies whether or not the guardian or manager is an offence in relation to the failure.

1		(4)	The ACAT may make an order under subsection (1)—
2			(a) on its own initiative; or
3 4			(b) on application by an interested person in relation to the protected person.
5 6		(5)	If the protected person or the guardian or manager has died, any application under subsection (4) (b) must be made—
7			(a) within 6 months after the day of the death; and
8 9			(b) if both the protected person and the guardian or manager have died—within 6 months after the day of the first death.
10	19B		Compensation under s 19A and later civil proceeding
11		(1)	This section applies if—
12 13 14			(a) compensation for the failure of a guardian or manager to comply with this Act is paid in accordance with an order under section 19A; and
15			(b) a later civil proceeding is brought in relation to the same failure.
16 17		(2)	The payment of compensation must be taken into account in assessing damages in the civil proceeding.
18	19C		Relief from personal liability by court
19		(1)	This section applies if a court considers that—
20 21			(a) a guardian or manager is, or may be, personally liable for a contravention of this Act; and
22 23			(b) the guardian or manager has acted honestly and reasonably and ought fairly to be excused for the contravention.
24 25		(2)	The court may relieve the guardian or manager from all or part of the guardian's or manager's personal liability for the contravention.

1 2 3	(3)	In deciding whether the guardian or manager should be relieved of liability, the court must consider the extent to which the guardian or manager has acted consistently with the decision-making principles.
4	19D	ACAT may refer matter to Supreme Court
5 6		The ACAT may refer an application under section 19A (4) (b) to the Supreme Court.
7 8 9		Note See the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 83 and s 84 for when an application to the ACAT may be referred to the Supreme Court.
10	28	Sections 32JB (2) and 37 (2)
11		omit
12	29	Dictionary, note 2
13		insert
14		Supreme Court
15	30	Dictionary, definition of interested person
16		substitute
17		interested person—see the Powers of Attorney Act 2006, section 74.

Part 6 Judicial Commissions Act 1994

2 3	31	Offence—disclosure of information by members etc Section 28 (2)
4		after
5		for this Act
6		insert
7		or the Integrity Commission Act 2018, section 59 (Other entities may
8		refer corruption complaints)

2

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Magistrates Court Act 1930

32	Acting Chief Magistrate New section 7E (3)
	insert

(3) Despite the Legislation Act, section 209 (2), the determination mentioned in section 7AA does not apply to the appointment of an acting Chief Magistrate.

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Par	ιο	Powers of Attorney Act 2006
33		Section 50 heading
		substitute
50		Compensation for failure to comply with Act—Supreme Court order
34		Section 50 (1)
		omit
		exercise of a power
		substitute
		exercise, or purported exercise, of a power
35		New section 50A
		insert
50A		ACAT may order compensation etc
	(1)	The ACAT may order an attorney for a principal to pay an amount to the principal or, if the principal has died, the principal's estate—
		(a) to compensate for a loss caused by the attorney's failure to comply with this Act in the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power; or
		(b) to account for any profits the attorney has accrued as a result of the attorney's failure to comply with this Act in the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power.
	(2)	However, the ACAT must not order the attorney to make a payment under both subsection (1) (a) and (b) in relation to the same exercise, or purported exercise, of power.

1		(3)	offence in relation to the attorney's failure.
3		(4)	The ACAT may make an order under subsection (1)—
4			(a) on its own initiative; or
5 6			(b) on application by an interested person in relation to the power of attorney.
7 8		(5)	If the principal or the attorney has died, any application under subsection (4) (b) must be made—
9			(a) within 6 months after the day of the death; and
10 11			(b) if both principal and attorney have died—within 6 months after the day of the first death.
12		(6)	In this section:
13			interested person—see section 74.
14	36		Section 52 heading
15			substitute
16	52		Relief from personal liability
17	37		New section 52 (4)
18			insert
19		(4)	In this section:
20			court includes the ACAT.

1	38	lew part 7.2
2		nsert
3	Part 7	ACAT referral
4	75	CAT may refer matter to Supreme Court
5 6		The ACAT may refer an application under section 50A (4) (b) to the upreme Court.
7 8 9		See the <i>ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008</i> , s 83 and s 84 for when an application to the ACAT may be referred to the Supreme Court.
10	39	Dictionary, note 2
11		nsert
12		Supreme Court

1	Part	9	Act 1985
3 4	40		Capacities in which public trustee and guardian may act New section 13 (1) (i)
5			insert
6 7			(i) the person responsible for the disposal of the body of an unclaimed deceased person.
8	41		New section 13A
9			insert
10 11	13A		Appointment as person responsible for disposal of unclaimed deceased person
12 13 14	((1)	This section applies if the public trustee and guardian accepts an appointment as the person responsible for the disposal of the body of an unclaimed deceased person.
15	((2)	The public trustee and guardian—
16			(a) may do any of the following:
17 18			(i) make arrangements for the disposal of the body of the unclaimed deceased person;
19 20			(ii) investigate whether the unclaimed deceased person has a solvent estate;
21			(iii) administer the unclaimed deceased person's estate; but

1 2		(b) is not responsible for arranging the removal of the unclaimed deceased person's body from the place where the person died.
3 4 5 6		Note If a person dies, the person's estate vests in the public trustee and guardian from the time the person dies until someone is appointed as administrator of the estate or a grant of representation is made (see the Administration Act, s 38A).
7 8	(3)	The public trustee and guardian must comply with any guideline made by the Minister for this section.
9	(4)	A guideline is a disallowable instrument.
10	(5)	In this section:
11		unclaimed deceased person means a person—
12 13		(a) whose death is registered under the <i>Births</i> , <i>Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1997</i> ; and
14		(b) the executor of whose estate, or whose next of kin—
15 16		(i) has not been be found, despite reasonable inquiries by the police; or
17 18		(ii) is unwilling or unable to make funeral arrangements for the person; and
19		(c) whose body—
20		(i) is held at a place in the ACT; and
21 22		(ii) has not been claimed by anyone who has a right to claim the body under the law of another State.

Part 10	Supreme Court Act 1933
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42	Section 37V
	substitute
37V	Acting judge—conditions of appointment
	An acting judge is appointed on the conditions decided by the Executive, subject to this Act and any determination under the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995</i> .
43	Section 41B
	substitute
41B	Master—conditions of appointment
	The master is appointed on the conditions decided by the Executive, subject to this Act and any determination under the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995</i> .
44	Section 60A
	substitute
60A	Power to complete part-heard proceedings
(1)	This section applies if a proceeding (including a proceeding in the Full Court or the Court of Appeal) is not finally determined when a
	judge or associate judge (the <i>former judge or associate judge</i>) hearing the proceeding ceases to hold office.
(2)	judge or associate judge (the former judge or associate judge)

1		(b) may continue to exercise the court's jurisdiction for the purpose
2		of hearing and determining the proceeding, including giving
3		judgment, making an order or completing or otherwise
4		continuing to deal with any matter relating to the proceeding.
5	(3)	However, the former judge or associate judge is not entitled to any
6		remuneration, allowances or entitlements under this Act for holding
7		office under this section.

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- (4) This section does not apply if a judge or associate judge is removed from office.
- (5) Nothing in this section prevents a person being appointed as an acting judge.

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 20 April 2021.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on

2021.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

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