

2012

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Ms Mary Porter)

Retirement Villages Bill 2012

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J2012-271

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2012

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Ms Mary Porter)

Retirement Villages Bill 2012

A Bill for

An Act to regulate retirement villages, and for other purposes

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

1 **Part 1 Preliminary**

2 **1 Name of Act**

3 This Act is the *Retirement Villages Act 2012*.

4 **2 Commencement**

5 This Act commences on a day fixed by the Minister by written
6 notice.

7 *Note 1* The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on
8 the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).

9 *Note 2* A single day or time may be fixed, or different days or times may be
10 fixed, for the commencement of different provisions (see Legislation
11 Act, s 77 (1)).

12 *Note 3* If a provision has not commenced within 6 months beginning on the
13 notification day, it automatically commences on the first day after that
14 period (see Legislation Act, s 79).

15 **3 Dictionary**

16 The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

17 *Note 1* The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this
18 Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms
19 defined elsewhere.

20 For example, the signpost definition '*development approval*—see the
21 *Planning and Development Act 2007*, dictionary' means that the term
22 'development approval' is defined in that dictionary and the definition
23 applies to this Act.

24 *Note 2* A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to
25 the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act,
26 provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see
27 Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

1 **4** **Notes**

2 A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

3 *Note* See the Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of
4 notes.

5 **5** **Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc**

6 Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

7 *Note 1* *Criminal Code*

8 The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to all offences against this Act (see
9 Code, pt 2.1).

10 The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility
11 (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms
12 used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*,
13 *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

14 *Note 2* *Penalty units*

15 The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties
16 that are expressed in penalty units.

1 **Part 2** **Objects and important concepts**

2 **6** **Objects of Act**

3 The objects of this Act are to—

- 4 (a) set out particular rights and obligations of residents and
5 operators of retirement villages; and
- 6 (b) facilitate the disclosure of information to prospective residents
7 of retirement villages; and
- 8 (c) require contracts between residents and operators of retirement
9 villages to contain full details of the rights and obligations of
10 the parties; and
- 11 (d) facilitate participation by residents, who want to be involved,
12 in the management of retirement villages; and
- 13 (e) establish appropriate mechanisms for resolving certain disputes
14 between residents and operators of retirement villages; and
- 15 (f) encourage the retirement village industry to adopt best practice
16 management standards.

17 **7** **Meaning of *operator***

18 (1) In this Act:

19 ***operator***, of a retirement village—

- 20 (a) means the person who, alone or with someone else, manages or
21 controls the retirement village; and
- 22 (b) includes—
- 23 (i) a person for the time being managing or controlling the
24 retirement village; and
- 25 (ii) a person (other than a resident or other person mentioned
26 in section 8 (Meaning of *residence right*) who owns land
27 in the village; and

- 1 (iii) any other person prescribed by regulation; but
- 2 *Note* Power to make a regulation in relation to a matter includes power
- 3 to make provision in relation to a class of matter (see Legislation
- 4 Act, s 48 (2)).
- 5 (c) does not include—
- 6 (i) the body corporate of a community title scheme or the
- 7 owners corporation for a units plan; or
- 8 (ii) the managing agent of a community title scheme or units
- 9 plan; or
- 10 (iii) any person excluded from this definition by regulation.
- 11 (2) If there is more than 1 operator for a retirement village, it is
- 12 sufficient compliance with a requirement of this Act if—
- 13 (a) any of the operators exercises the functions of an operator
- 14 under this Act; and
- 15 (b) any notice or other document required to be given to the
- 16 operator under this Act is given to any of the operators.
- 17 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments
- 18 made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see
- 19 Legislation Act, s 104).

20 **8 Meaning of *residence right***

- 21 (1) In this Act:
- 22 *residence right*, of a person, means—
- 23 (a) the person's right to occupy residential premises in a
- 24 retirement village under a contract—
- 25 (i) under which the person bought the residential premises;
- 26 or
- 27 (ii) under which the person bought shares entitling the person
- 28 to occupy the residential premises; or

- 1 (iii) in the form of a lease, licence, arrangement or agreement
2 of any kind (other than a residential tenancy
3 agreement)—
- 4 (A) entered into under division 10.5 (Sale or letting of
5 premises by certain residents); or
- 6 (B) that contains a term to the effect that this Act does
7 not apply to the residential premises;
- 8 (iv) prescribed by regulation; or
- 9 (b) any other right prescribed by regulation.
- 10 (2) For the definition of *residence right*, it does not matter if the person
11 who acquired the right (the *acquirer*)—
- 12 (a) is a corporation, if the residential premises is intended for use
13 by an individual; or
- 14 (b) acquires it for the purposes of allowing another person to live
15 in the residential premises instead of the acquirer.
- 16 (3) If subsection (2) applies, a retired person who lives in the residential
17 premises with the acquirer's consent is taken to have the residence
18 right.

19 **9 Meaning of *sale*, *sale price* and *contract for the sale of*
20 *residential premises***

21 In this Act, a reference the *sale*, the *sale price*, or a *contract for the*
22 *sale*, of residential premises in a retirement village that was or is to
23 be occupied under a company title scheme is a reference to the sale,
24 the sale price, or a contract for the sale, of the residence right in
25 relation to the residence.

- 1 **10 Meaning of *retirement village***
- 2 (1) In this Act:
- 3 *retirement village*—
- 4 (a) means a complex containing residential premises that are—
- 5 (i) predominantly or exclusively occupied, or intended to be
- 6 predominantly or exclusively occupied, by retired people
- 7 who have entered into village contracts with an operator
- 8 of the complex; or
- 9 (ii) prescribed by regulation; but
- 10 (b) does not include any of the following:
- 11 (i) any building or part of a building used or intended to be
- 12 used for the provision of residential care under the *Aged*
- 13 *Care Act 1997* (Cwlth) by an approved provider under
- 14 that Act;
- 15 (ii) a building or part of a building intended to be used for the
- 16 provision of respite care under the *Aged Care Act 1997*
- 17 (Cwlth);
- 18 (iii) a mobile home park;
- 19 (iv) residential premises that are the subject of a residential
- 20 tenancy agreement to which the housing commissioner is
- 21 a party;
- 22 (v) a boarding house;
- 23 (vi) accommodation provided in a complex for employees of
- 24 the complex who are not residents of the retirement
- 25 village;

- 1 (vii) residential premises that are the subject of a residential
2 tenancy agreement—
- 3 (A) to which the operator of a retirement village is a
4 party; and
- 5 (B) that contains a term to the effect that this Act does
6 not apply to the premises;
- 7 (viii) any other place prescribed by regulation.
- 8 (2) In this section:
- 9 *mobile home park*—see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*,
10 dictionary.

11 **11 Meaning of *ingoing contribution***

12 In this Act:

13 *ingoing contribution*—

14 (a) means—

- 15 (i) an amount payable by or on behalf of a person to the
16 operator of a retirement village under a residence
17 contract; or
- 18 (ii) any other amount paid by or on behalf of a person to the
19 operator of a retirement village in consideration for, or in
20 expectation of, the person or someone else becoming a
21 resident of the village; but

22 (b) does not include the following:

- 23 (i) a waiting list fee;
- 24 (ii) recurrent charges;

- 1 (iii) if the resident is the registered proprietor of a lease, the
2 owner of a unit in a units plan or the owner of a lot in a
3 community title scheme where the residential premises
4 are located—the purchase price of the land or lot;
- 5 (iv) if the person owns shares in a company title scheme that
6 give rise to a residence right in relation to the residential
7 premises—the purchase price of the shares;
- 8 (v) a payment prescribed by regulation.
- 9 *Note* Power to make a regulation in relation to a matter includes power to
10 make provision in relation to a class of matter (see Legislation Act, s 48
11 (2)).

12 **12 Meaning of *registered interest holder* and *registered long-***
13 ***term sublessee***

- 14 (1) In this Act:
- 15 *registered interest holder*—a person is a *registered interest holder*
16 in relation to residential premises in a retirement village if—
- 17 (a) the person—
- 18 (i) is 1 of the following:
- 19 (A) the registered proprietor of land in the retirement
20 village;
- 21 (B) the owner of a unit in a units plan in the retirement
22 village;
- 23 (C) the owner of a lot in a community title scheme in the
24 retirement village; and
- 25 (ii) has a residence right in relation to residential premises in
26 the retirement village; or
- 27 (b) the person owns shares in a company title scheme that give rise
28 to a residence right in relation to residential premises in the
29 retirement village; or

- 1 (c) the person is a registered long-term sublessee.
- 2 **registered long-term sublessee**, of residential premises in a
3 retirement village, means a person whose residence contract is in the
4 form of a registered long-term sublease that includes a provision
5 that entitles the person to at least 50% of any capital gain.
- 6 (2) In this section:
- 7 **registered long-term sublease** means a sublease registered under the
8 *Land Titles Act 1925* that—
- 9 (a) has a term of at least 50 years (including any option to renew);
10 or
- 11 (b) is for the life of the lessee.
- 12 **13 Meaning of capital gain**
- 13 (1) In this Act:
- 14 **capital gain**, in relation to a resident's entitlement under a residence
15 contract or the sharing of a capital gain under a village contract
16 between the operator and a resident—
- 17 (a) means any increase between the amount the resident paid for
18 the residence right for the residential premises and the amount
19 that the next resident pays for a residence right for the same
20 premises; but
- 21 (b) does not include any costs associated with the subsequent sale
22 or lease of the premises.
- 23 (2) The amount of fees and charges payable under a village contract are
24 not to be included in working out the amount of a capital gain.

1 **14** **Meaning of *permanently vacated residence***

- 2 (1) For this Act, a person has *permanently vacated* residential premises
3 in a retirement village when—
- 4 (a) vacant possession of the person's residential premises is
5 delivered up to the operator of the village by or on behalf of
6 the person following the person's vacation of the premises; or
- 7 (b) the executor or administrator of the person's estate delivers up
8 vacant possession of the person's residential premises to the
9 operator of the village following the person's death; or
- 10 (c) the ACAT makes an order under section 198 (Abandoned
11 premises) declaring that the person's residential premises were
12 abandoned by the person; or
- 13 (d) if the person is a registered interest holder in relation to
14 residential premises or is taken to be a resident of the premises
15 under section 8 (2) (Meaning of *residence right*)—the person
16 dies or moves out of the premises.
- 17 (2) For subsection (1) (c), the person is taken to have permanently
18 vacated the residence on the day stated in the order.

19 **15** **Consent of residents**

- 20 (1) The residents of a retirement village may consent to a proposed
21 measure or action relating to the village under this Act in the way
22 set out in schedule 1 (Consent of residents).
- 23 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments
24 made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see
25 Legislation Act, s 104).
- 26 (2) The residents or operator of the village may apply to the ACAT for
27 an order about the validity of the consent if the residents or operator
28 considers that—
- 29 (a) the residents consent in relation to a particular matter has been
30 obtained otherwise than as set out in schedule 1; or

Part 2 Objects and important concepts

Section 15

- 1 (b) the residents votes were inaccurately counted.
- 2 (3) On application, the ACAT may make an order—
- 3 (a) declaring that the consent was validly obtained; or
- 4 (b) setting aside the purported consent and directing that the
- 5 residents vote again on the proposed measure or action.

1 **Part 3** **Representations and information**
2 **about retirement villages**

3 **16 Advertising or promoting village before development**
4 **approval given**

- 5 (1) A person commits an offence if—
6 (a) the person—
7 (i) advertises, or otherwise promotes, a retirement village; or
8 (ii) advertises the sale of residential premises, or the right to
9 occupy residential premises, in a retirement village; and
10 (b) the development of the retirement village requires development
11 approval; and
12 (c) the person has not received development approval for the
13 development of the retirement village.

14 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

15 *Note* See the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, ch 7 for when
16 development approval is required for certain developments.

- 17 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

18 **17 Advertising without approval for facilities**

- 19 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
20 operator—
21 (a) advertises or otherwise represents that a residential aged care
22 facility is, or will be, associated with the village; and
23 (b) has not received all the authorisations required by law for the
24 residential aged care facility.

25 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 26 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (3) In this section:
2 *operator*, of a retirement village, includes a person intending to
3 carry out development of a retirement village.

4 **18 Exceptions to prohibitions on advertising**

5 Section 16 and section 17 do not apply to a person if the person—

- 6 (a) carries out market surveys in relation to a proposed retirement
7 village before the person receives development approval for
8 the development; or
9 (b) carries out market surveys in relation to a proposed residential
10 aged care facility in connection with a retirement village before
11 the person receives all the authorisations required by law for
12 the facility; or
13 (c) gives public notice of, or otherwise advertises, a development
14 application relating to a proposed retirement village or a
15 proposed residential aged care facility in accordance with the
16 *Planning and Development Act 2007*.

17 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
18 mentioned in this section (see Criminal Code, s 58).

19 **19 Representation that complex is retirement village**

- 20 (1) A person commits an offence if—
21 (a) the person manages or controls a complex containing
22 residential premises; and
23 (b) the person represents that the complex is a retirement village;
24 and
25 (c) the complex is not a retirement village within the meaning of
26 this Act.

27 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 28 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **20 Giving information inconsistent with disclosure**
2 **statement**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 4 (a) the operator gives information about the village to a
5 prospective resident of the village; and
- 6 (b) the information is inconsistent with information in the
7 disclosure statement for the village given to the prospective
8 resident.
- 9 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 10 *Note* See section 25 for what must be included in a disclosure statement for a
11 retirement village.
- 12 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 13 **21 Information about services and facilities**
- 14 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 15 (a) the operator tells a prospective resident of the village that—
- 16 (i) a service is provided for residents at the village; or
- 17 (ii) a facility is available at the village; or
- 18 (iii) a service or facility is associated with the village; and
- 19 (b) the service or facility is not provided or available at, or
20 associated with, the village.
- 21 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 22 (2) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 23 (a) the operator tells a prospective resident of the village that a
24 service or facility is to be provided to, or made available by the
25 operator at, the village or to the residents in the future; and
- 26 (b) the operator enters into a village contract with the prospective
27 resident; and

- 1 (c) the village contract does not state—
- 2 (i) that the service or facility is to be provided to, or made
- 3 available by the operator at, the village or to the residents;
- 4 and
- 5 (ii) the day by when the service or facility is to be provided or
- 6 made available.

7 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 8 (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 9 (4) A resident of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
- 10 order directing the operator of the village to pay compensation to the
- 11 resident if a service or facility mentioned in the resident's village
- 12 contract is not provided or made available—
- 13 (a) by the date stated in the contract; or
- 14 (b) if the contract does not state a date—within a reasonable time.

15 **22 Making certain representations in promotional material**

- 16 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 17 (a) the operator publishes or distributes written promotional
- 18 material about the village; and
- 19 (b) the material includes any of the following representations in
- 20 relation to the village:
- 21 (i) that a person is likely to obtain a capital gain when the
- 22 person vacates the village;
- 23 (ii) an estimation of possible amendments of future recurrent
- 24 charges;
- 25 (iii) an estimation of the future size of the village;
- 26 (iv) a representation in relation to future ownership of the
- 27 village;

1 (v) that the village is an approved provider of residential care
2 within the meaning of the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Cwlth);

3 (vi) that residents of the village have priority access to
4 residential care by an approved provider under the *Aged*
5 *Care Act 1997* (Cwlth).

6 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

7 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

8 *Note 1* Any advertising, and promotional and sales material, relating to a
9 retirement village must also comply with the *Fair Trading (Australian*
10 *Consumer Law) Act 1992* and the *Trade Practices Act 1975* (Cwlth).

11 *Note 2* Section 10 (1), def **retirement village**, par (b) (i) excludes from that
12 definition buildings commonly known as Commonwealth-subsidised
13 hostels and nursing homes.

14 (3) Subsection (1) (b) (ii) does not apply if the village contract provides
15 for recurrent charges to be amended in accordance with a fixed
16 formula.

17 (4) Subsection (1) (b) (iii) does not apply if the representation is made
18 in relation to development where construction is underway and a
19 completion date for the development is known.

20 (5) Subsection (1) (b) (iv) does not apply if, when the representation is
21 made, a contract to transfer ownership of the village has been
22 entered into.

23 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
24 mentioned in s (3), (4) and (5) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

25 (6) Promotional material to which subsection (4) applies may include
26 details about the contract for the transfer of ownership of the village.

1 **23 General inquiry document**

2 (1) The operator of a retirement village must give a general inquiry
3 document to a prospective resident within 14 days after the day the
4 prospective resident—

5 (a) requests a copy of the document; or

6 (b) expresses an interest in the village.

7 (2) The general inquiry document must—

8 (a) include a brief explanation of the residential premises, services
9 and facilities of the retirement village; and

10 (b) comply with any requirement prescribed by regulation.

11 *Note 1* Power to make a statutory instrument (including a regulation) includes
12 power to make different provision for different categories (see
13 Legislation Act, s 48).

14 *Note 2* If a form is approved under s 263 for this provision, the form must be
15 used.

16 **24 Disclosure statement**

17 (1) The operator of a retirement village must give a disclosure statement
18 to a prospective resident within 14 days after the day the prospective
19 resident—

20 (a) requests a copy of the document; or

21 (b) expresses an interest in particular premises in the village.

22 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

23 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

24 (3) The disclosure statement must—

25 (a) include details of particular residential premises in the village,
26 including fees and charges payable in relation to the premises;
27 and

- 1 (b) comply with any requirement prescribed by regulation; and
2 (c) be signed and dated by the operator.

3 *Note* If a form is approved under s 263 for this provision, the form must be
4 used.

5 **25 Failure to attach disclosure statement to village contract**

- 6 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
7 operator—
8 (a) enters into a village contract with a prospective resident; and
9 (b) fails to attach a copy of the disclosure statement to the village
10 contract.

11 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- 12 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

- 13 (3) In this section:

14 *disclosure statement* includes a disclosure statement amended in
15 writing and signed by the prospective resident.

16 **26 Entering into village contract less than 14 days after
17 giving disclosure statement**

- 18 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
19 operator—
20 (a) gives a prospective resident of the retirement village a
21 disclosure statement in relation to the village; and
22 (b) enters into a village contract with the prospective resident less
23 than 14 days after giving the prospective resident the
24 disclosure statement.

25 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 26 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **27** **Orders for provision of general inquiry document or**
2 **disclosure statement**
- 3 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village fails to
4 give a copy of the general inquiry document or disclosure statement
5 relating to the village to a prospective resident in accordance with
6 this part.
- 7 *Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).
- 8 (2) The prospective resident may apply to the ACAT for an order
9 directing the operator to give the prospective resident a copy of the
10 general inquiry document or disclosure statement.
- 11 **28** **Information to be given to prospective residents**
- 12 (1) The director-general may approve the form and content of
13 information that the operator of a retirement village must give to a
14 prospective resident of the retirement village.
- 15 (2) An approval is a notifiable instrument.
- 16 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
- 17 (3) Without limiting subsection (1), the information approved by the
18 director-general may relate to any of the following:
- 19 (a) the retirement industry generally;
- 20 (b) the rights and responsibilities of residents of retirement
21 villages;
- 22 (c) living in a unit of a units plan.
- 23 (4) The operator must give the approved information in the approved
24 form to a prospective resident when, or before, the general inquiry
25 document is given to the prospective resident.

1 (5) The operator commits an offence if the operator does not comply
2 with subsection (4).

3 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

4 (6) An offence against subsection (5) is a strict liability offence.

5 **29 Copies of certain documents to be made available**

6 (1) The operator of a retirement village must make available at the
7 village or a place of business in the ACT, for inspection at all
8 reasonable times by a prospective resident, copies of the following:

9 (a) a site plan for the village;

10 (b) plans showing the location, floor plan and significant
11 dimensions of residential premises available in the village;

12 (c) the proposed annual budgets (if any) and the approved annual
13 budgets for—

14 (i) each of the last 3 financial years of the village; and

15 (ii) the current financial year; and

16 (iii) the next financial year (if budgets in relation to that year
17 are available);

18 (d) the accounts for the village, audited if required under
19 division 7.5 (Annual accounts), for the last 3 financial years
20 (excluding, during the first 4 months of a financial year, the
21 immediately preceding financial year if the accounts for that
22 year are not available);

23 (e) examples of all village contracts that an incoming resident may
24 be required to enter into;

25 (f) the trust deed for any trust fund into which money paid by the
26 residents is deposited;

27 (g) the village rules;

- 1 (h) the terms of the development approval, if any, for the village,
2 if—
- 3 (i) construction of the village is not complete; or
- 4 (ii) it is a condition of the development approval that a
5 particular service or facility be provided for the life of the
6 village;
- 7 (i) if there is a capital works fund established for the village—
8 statements of the balance in the fund as at the end of—
- 9 (i) each of the last 3 financial years of the village; and
10 (ii) the most recent quarter;
- 11 (j) if the operator is required to provide the residents with
12 quarterly accounts—the most recent quarterly accounts of the
13 income and expenditure of the village;
- 14 (k) any other documents relating to the village, and to retirement
15 villages generally, prescribed by regulation.

16 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

17 *Note* Section 258 (Charging for certain information) prohibits the operator of
18 a retirement village from charging for the provision of a document
19 mentioned in subsection (1).

- 20 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 21 (3) If the village has been in operation for 3 years or less, the
22 documents mentioned in subsection (1) (c), (d) and (i) must relate to
23 each financial year that the village has been in operation.

24 **30 Certain documents to be given on request**

- 25 (1) If a prospective resident of a retirement village asks the operator of
26 the village to post or otherwise give the person a copy of a
27 document mentioned in section 29 (1) (a) to (j), the operator must
28 post or otherwise give a copy of the document to the prospective
29 resident within 7 days after the prospective resident asks for it.

1 (2) The operator of the village commits an offence if the operator does
2 not comply with subsection (1).

3 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

4 (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

5 **31 Orders for documents**

6 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village does
7 not—

8 (a) have the documents mentioned in section 29 (Copies of certain
9 documents to be made available) available for inspection by a
10 prospective resident of the village; or

11 (b) comply with a request under section 30 (Certain documents to
12 be given on request).

13 (2) A prospective resident may apply to the ACAT for an order
14 directing the operator to comply with section 29 or a request under
15 section 30.

1 **Part 4** **Entry into retirement villages**

2 **32** **Definitions—pt 4**

3 In this part:

4 *holding deposit* means money paid by or on behalf of a prospective
5 resident to the operator of a retirement village in consideration for
6 not offering particular residential premises in the village to any
7 other person pending the prospective resident's entering into a
8 residence contract with the operator.

9 *trustee* means—

- 10 (a) the public trustee; or
11 (b) the lawyer for an operator of a retirement village; or
12 (c) a real estate agent; or
13 (d) a licensed trustee company under the Corporations Act,
14 section 601RAB; or
15 (e) someone else prescribed by regulation.

16 *waiting list fee*, for a retirement village, means any amount paid to
17 the operator of the village, other than—

- 18 (a) an ingoing contribution; or
19 (b) a holding deposit; or
20 (c) a payment under a village contract in relation to the village.

21 **33** **Requesting or accepting waiting list fees**

22 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
23 operator requests or accepts payment of a waiting list fee from a
24 person.

25 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

26 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- 2 (a) the fee is not more than \$200, or another amount prescribed by
- 3 regulation; and
- 4 (b) the operator has a written policy setting out the way the
- 5 waiting list operates; and
- 6 (c) the operator gives the person who pays the waiting list fee,
- 7 when payment is made—
- 8 (i) a copy of the policy; and
- 9 (ii) a receipt for the payment.
- 10 *Note* The operator has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
- 11 mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

12 **34 Repayment of waiting list fees—prospective resident**

13 **enters village contract**

- 14 (1) This section applies if—
- 15 (a) a waiting list fee for a retirement village was paid by or on
- 16 behalf of a prospective resident; and
- 17 (b) the prospective resident later enters into a village contract in
- 18 relation to the village.
- 19 (2) The operator of a retirement village must refund the waiting list fee
- 20 to the person who paid the fee.
- 21 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if—
- 22 (a) an ingoing contribution is payable in relation to the retirement
- 23 village; and
- 24 (b) the operator deducts the waiting list fee from the ingoing
- 25 contribution.

- 1 **35 Repayment of waiting list fees—prospective resident**
2 **does not enter village contract**
- 3 (1) This section applies if—
- 4 (a) a waiting list fee for a retirement village was paid by or on
5 behalf of a prospective resident; and
- 6 (b) the prospective resident does not later enter into a village
7 contract in relation to the village.
- 8 (2) The operator of a retirement village must refund the waiting list fee
9 to the person who paid the fee within 14 days after the day the
10 operator receives a written request from that person.
- 11 **36 Orders for repayment of waiting list fees**
- 12 (1) A person who paid a waiting list fee for a retirement village may
13 apply to the ACAT for an order directing the operator of the
14 retirement village to repay the fee.
- 15 (2) The ACAT may also, if the ACAT considers it appropriate, make an
16 order for the payment of interest at a rate determined by the ACAT.
- 17 **37 Requesting or accepting holding deposit**
- 18 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
19 operator requests or accepts payment of a holding deposit in relation
20 to residential premises in the village occupied by a resident.
- 21 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 22 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 23 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the resident has given the operator
24 written notice of the resident's intention to vacate the residence.
- 25 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
26 mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

- 1 **38** **Failure to keep deposits in trust**
- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 3 (a) the operator receives an amount as—
- 4 (i) a holding deposit; or
- 5 (ii) a deposit under a village contract; and
- 6 (b) fails to give the amount to a trustee to hold on trust.
- 7 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 8 *Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).
- 9 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 10 (3) A receipt issued by a trustee in relation to an amount received under
- 11 subsection (1) is evidence that a person has not contravened
- 12 subsection (1).
- 13 (4) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to an amount held by an
- 14 operator of a retirement village if the operator is a body constituted
- 15 or established—
- 16 (a) by an Act; or
- 17 (b) for a benevolent, philanthropic or patriotic purpose.
- 18 (5) Subsection (1) (a) (ii) does not apply in relation to a contract for the
- 19 sale of residential premises if the contract provides for the way in
- 20 which the deposit is to be held.

- 1 **39 Repaying etc holding deposits and ingoing contributions**
- 2 (1) An amount paid by a prospective resident to the operator of a
- 3 retirement village as a holding deposit or ingoing contribution must
- 4 be held in trust until—
- 5 (a) the prospective resident enters into a residence contract with
- 6 the operator (whether in relation to the residential premises
- 7 concerned or to other residential premises in the same village
- 8 or another village); or
- 9 (b) the operator receives written notice that the prospective
- 10 resident—
- 11 (i) does not intend to enter into a residence contract; or
- 12 (ii) has died.
- 13 (2) If the prospective resident enters into a residence contract with the
- 14 operator, an amount paid under this section as a holding deposit paid
- 15 may, if both parties agree, form part of the deposit under the
- 16 contract.
- 17 (3) If the operator receives written notice under subsection (1) (b), the
- 18 operator must refund the amount to the person lawfully entitled to it
- 19 not later than 14 days after the operator receives the notice.
- 20 (4) An amount paid to the operator as a deposit under a village contract
- 21 is to be held in trust until final payment is made under the contract.
- 22 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply in relation to a contract for the sale of
- 23 residential premises if the contract provides for the way in which the
- 24 deposit is to be held.

1 **40** **Orders for repayment of holding deposits and ingoing**
2 **contributions**

3 If the operator of a retirement village fails to refund an amount held
4 on trust under section 39, the person lawfully entitled to it may
5 apply to the ACAT for an order directing the operator to repay the
6 amount.

7 *Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

1 **Part 5 Village contracts**

2 **Division 5.1 General**

3 **41 Resident to enter village contract**

4 (1) The operator of a retirement village must not allow a prospective
5 resident of the village to occupy residential premises in the village
6 before the prospective resident enters into at least 1 of the following
7 contracts (a *relevant contract*) with the operator in writing:

8 (a) a residence contract;

9 (b) a service contract.

10 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

11 *Note* A residence contract, a service contract and any other village contract
12 may be contained in a single document.

13 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

14 (3) However, a prospective resident may occupy residential premises in
15 the village without entering into a relevant contract if—

16 (a) the prospective resident occupies the premises with a person
17 who has entered into a relevant contract with the operator; or

18 (b) the prospective resident and the operator enter into a residential
19 tenancy agreement to which this Act does not apply in relation
20 to the premises.

21 (4) If the operator contravenes subsection (1), then (despite part 10
22 (Matters relating to vacation of premises))—

23 (a) the former occupant (if any) of the residential premises has no
24 liability to pay any recurrent charges or departure fees relating
25 to the premises in relation to any period after the day when the
26 prospective resident occupies the premises; and

- 1 (b) the operator must, not later than 1 month after that day, pay—
- 2 (i) any refund of the former occupant's ingoing contribution;
- 3 and
- 4 (ii) any other amount that is required, under a village
- 5 contract, to be paid to the former occupant.
- 6 (5) If a refund, in whole or in part, is not paid to a former occupant
- 7 within the period required by subsection (4) (b)—
- 8 (a) the former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order
- 9 directing the operator to pay the refund, and
- 10 (b) interest is payable, at the prescribed rate, on and from the date
- 11 that payment of the refund becomes overdue.

12 **42 Retirement village land to be registered under Land Titles**

13 **Act**

- 14 (1) The operator of a retirement village must lodge a notice with the
- 15 registrar-general for registration under the *Land Titles Act 1925* that
- 16 the land consisting of the retirement village (or land that is part of
- 17 the retirement village) is used as a retirement village.

18 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

19 *Note* The registrar-general must register an instrument lodged in registrable

20 form (see *Land Titles Act 1925*, s 48 (1)).

- 21 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 22 (3) A notice under subsection (1) must be lodged with the
- 23 registrar-general before entering into a residence contract in relation
- 24 to residential premises on the land.
- 25 (4) The operator must lodge with the registrar-general a new notice
- 26 under this section if any of the information in a notice registered
- 27 under the *Land Titles Act 1925* in relation to the retirement village is
- 28 no longer accurate.

1 (5) Nothing in this section requires the operator to lodge a notice with
2 the registrar-general before entering into a residence contract in
3 relation to residential premises on land that is already the subject of
4 a notice under this section.

5 *Note 1* If a form is approved under the *Land Titles Act 1925*, s 140 for this
6 provision, the form must be used.

7 *Note 2* A fee may be determined under the *Land Titles Act 1925*, s 139 for this
8 provision.

9 **43 Operator must give copy of retirement village notice**

10 The operator of a retirement village must give a copy of a notice
11 under section 42 to—

12 (a) each person who that has a registered interest in the land to
13 which the notice relates; and

14 (b) the residents committee (if any) of the retirement village.

15 **44 Application to remove retirement village notice from**
16 **register**

17 (1) A person may apply in writing to the registrar-general for a notice
18 under section 42 to be removed from the register under the *Land*
19 *Titles Act 1925*.

20 *Note 1* If a form is approved under the *Land Titles Act 1925*, s 140 for this
21 provision, the form must be used.

22 *Note 2* A fee may be determined under the *Land Titles Act 1925*, s 139 for this
23 provision.

24 (2) The registrar-general must remove the notice from the register if
25 satisfied that—

26 (a) there are no residential premises on the land to which the
27 notice relates that are the subject of a village contract; and

- 1 (b) there are no amounts outstanding that are payable under a
2 village contract relating to residential premises on the land to
3 which the notice relates.

4 **45 Inconsistency between village contract and disclosure**
5 **statement**

- 6 (1) This section applies if a provision in a village contract for a
7 residential premises in a retirement village is inconsistent, to the
8 detriment of a resident of the village, with the information contained
9 in the disclosure statement for the residential premises given to the
10 resident.
- 11 (2) The village contract must be construed (as far as practicable) as if it
12 included the information in the disclosure statement instead of the
13 inconsistent term.
- 14 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the inconsistent term is a term of a
15 standard contract prescribed under section 67 (Standard form of
16 village contract).
- 17 (4) If there is a dispute between a resident of a retirement village and
18 the operator of the village about whether there is an inconsistency
19 mentioned in subsection (1), the resident may apply to the ACAT
20 for an order deciding the dispute.
- 21 (5) The order must state the way in which the contract must be
22 construed.

23 **46 Village contracts must be in writing**

24 Despite any other territory law, a village contract is not enforceable
25 by the operator of a retirement village against a resident of the
26 village unless the contract is in writing.

- 1 **47 Operator must allow time for reading of village contract**
- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
- 3 operator enters into a village contract with a person earlier than
- 4 14 days after the day the person (or another person acting on behalf
- 5 of that person) has been given a copy of the contract.
- 6 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 7 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 8 **48 No restriction on right to obtain independent advice**
- 9 (1) The operator of a retirement village must not restrict a person from
- 10 obtaining independent advice before entering into a village contract
- 11 with the operator.
- 12 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- 13 (2) The operator of a retirement village must not require a resident or a
- 14 prospective resident of the village to use the services of a lawyer or
- 15 other adviser nominated by the operator.
- 16 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- 17 (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 18 (4) If a resident or a prospective resident is required to use the services
- 19 of a lawyer or other adviser in contravention of this section, the
- 20 operator of the village is liable to pay to the resident or prospective
- 21 resident the fees paid by the resident or prospective resident to the
- 22 lawyer or other adviser for those services.
- 23 (5) If the operator does not, on request, pay the amount due to a resident
- 24 or prospective resident under subsection (4), the resident or
- 25 prospective resident may apply to the ACAT for an order directing
- 26 the operator to pay the amount.

- 1 **49** **Amendment or replacement of village contract**
- 2 (1) This section applies to the following actions:
- 3 (a) a purported amendment of a village contract;
- 4 (b) a purported ending of a village contract and entry into a new
- 5 village contract with the same party in relation to the same
- 6 residential premises.
- 7 (2) An action mentioned in subsection (1) has no effect (and the
- 8 contract continues as in force before the purported amendment or
- 9 ending) unless the resident who is a party to the contract obtains a
- 10 written certificate under this section.
- 11 (3) The certificate must—
- 12 (a) be signed by a lawyer chosen by the resident; and
- 13 (b) include a statement to the effect that—
- 14 (i) the lawyer explained to the resident the effect of the
- 15 proposed amendment of the contract (or the proposed new
- 16 contract); and
- 17 (ii) the resident appeared to understand the explanation and to
- 18 consent to the amendment (or to the new contract).
- 19 (4) Section 47 (Operator must allow time for reading of village
- 20 contract) and section 48 (No restriction on right to obtain
- 21 independent advice) apply in relation to an amendment of a contract
- 22 as if the amendment were a new contract.
- 23 (5) This section does not apply if the resident requested the amendment
- 24 or new contract.

1 **50 Failure to obtain certificate for amendment or**
2 **replacement of village contract**

- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
4 (a) the operator purports—
5 (i) to amend a village contract; or
6 (ii) to end a village contract and enter into a new village
7 contract with the same party in relation to the same
8 residential premises; and
9 (b) the resident who is a party to the contract has not obtained a
10 certificate mentioned in section 49 (Amendment or
11 replacement of village contract).

12 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 13 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
14 (3) This section does not apply if the resident requested the amendment
15 or new contract.

16 **51 Costs of obtaining certificate**

- 17 (1) The reasonable costs of obtaining a certificate mentioned in
18 section 49 (Amendment or replacement of village contract) are
19 payable by the operator of a retirement village as if the operator, and
20 not the resident, were the client of the lawyer engaged by the
21 resident for the certificate.
22 (2) The operator is not required to pay the costs mentioned in
23 subsection (1) until the resident has given the operator a copy of the
24 account held by the resident for the costs.
25 (3) If the operator does not pay all the costs within 28 days after the day
26 the operator is given a copy of the relevant account, the resident
27 may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the operator to pay
28 the amount.

- 1 (4) On application, the ACAT—
2 (a) may make the order sought; or
3 (b) may order the operator and the resident to pay the costs in the
4 proportion the ACAT considers just in the circumstances.

5 **52 Costs of preparation of village contracts**

- 6 (1) Legal and other expenses incurred by the operator of a retirement
7 village in relation to the preparation of a village contract for
8 residential premises in a retirement village are payable by the
9 operator and the resident in equal shares (except as provided by
10 section 51).
- 11 (2) The resident is not required to pay the expenses mentioned in
12 subsection (1) until the operator has given the resident a copy of the
13 account held by the operator for the expenses.
- 14 (3) A regulation may prescribe a maximum amount payable by a
15 resident under this section.
- 16 (4) If a regulation prescribes a maximum amount, any difference
17 between the resident's share of the amount incurred by the operator
18 and the maximum amount prescribed is payable by the operator.
- 19 (5) If a residence contract is in the form of a sublease, the resident must
20 pay—
21 (a) any duty payable on the sublease; and
22 (b) any registration fee payable under the *Land Titles Act 1925* for
23 the sublease.
- 24 (6) This section does not apply in relation to a contract for the sale of
25 residential premises that are subject to a community title scheme,
26 company title scheme or units plan.

1 **53 Cooling-off period**

- 2 (1) A resident or prospective resident of a retirement village may,
3 within the period (the *cooling-off period*) of 7 business days after
4 the day a village contract for residential premises in a retirement
5 village is entered into, rescind the contract by written notice to—
6 (a) the other party to the contract; and
7 (b) if the operator of the village is not the other party—the
8 operator.
9 (2) For subsection (1)—
10 (a) a contract is taken to have been entered into at midnight on the
11 day when a copy of the contract signed by the resident is given
12 to the other party to the contract; and
13 (b) the cooling-off period ends at midnight 7 business days after
14 that day.
15 (3) A contract must not be completed until after the cooling-off period
16 has expired.
17 (4) The cooling-off period under a residence contract is waived if the
18 resident starts living in the residential premises to which the contract
19 relates.
20 (5) This provision has effect despite any other territory law.

21 **54 Rescission of village contract on grounds relating to**
22 **disclosure statement**

- 23 (1) This section applies if—
24 (a) a disclosure statement for residential premises in a retirement
25 village is not given in accordance with this Act; or
26 (b) the information in the statement is false or misleading in a
27 material particular.

- 1 (2) The person to whom (or on whose behalf) the disclosure statement
2 was given or should have been given may, within 3 months after the
3 day the residential premises in the retirement village are occupied,
4 apply to the ACAT for an order allowing the person to rescind any
5 village contract to which the person and the operator of the village
6 are parties.
- 7 (3) The ACAT must not make an order under subsection (2) if it is
8 satisfied that—
- 9 (a) the disclosure statement was provided in accordance with this
10 Act; or
- 11 (b) the information in the disclosure statement is not false or
12 misleading in a material particular; or
- 13 (c) the operator acted reasonably and honestly and should be
14 excused for the failure to provide accurate information, or to
15 provide the disclosure statement in accordance with this Act;
16 or
- 17 (d) the person to whom (or on whose behalf) the disclosure
18 statement was given or should have been given is in
19 substantially as good a position as the person would have been
20 had the failure not occurred.
- 21 (4) If the ACAT makes an order under subsection (2)—
- 22 (a) it may also order the operator to pay compensation to the
23 applicant for the order; and
- 24 (b) the applicant may, by written notice to the operator, rescind the
25 contract.

1 **55 Effect of rescission notice**

- 2 (1) A notice rescinding a village contract under this part (a *rescission*
3 *notice*) takes effect on service of the notice.
- 4 (2) A village contract that is rescinded under this part is void.
- 5 (3) However, subsection (2) does not affect the rights and obligations
6 set out in section 56, section 57 or section 58.

7 **56 Consequences of resident's rescission of service**
8 **contract**

- 9 (1) This section applies if—
- 10 (a) a resident of a retirement village serves a rescission notice in
11 relation to the resident's service contract; and
- 12 (b) the resident does not serve a rescission notice in relation to the
13 residence contract.
- 14 (2) The resident and the operator of the village must attempt to
15 renegotiate the service contract.
- 16 (3) If the operator and the resident cannot agree on the terms of the new
17 service contract, the operator or the resident may apply to the ACAT
18 for an order setting out the terms of the new contract.
- 19 (4) On application, the ACAT may—
- 20 (a) make the order sought; and
- 21 (b) if the ACAT considers it appropriate, order the operator and
22 the resident to enter into a new contract on the terms set out in
23 the order.
- 24 (5) Section 47 (Operator must allow time for reading of village
25 contract) does not apply to a new service contract arising out of an
26 order of the ACAT under this section.

- 1 **57** **Consequences of resident's rescission of residence**
2 **contract**
- 3 (1) A rescission notice given by a resident of a retirement village in
4 relation to a residence contract is taken also to apply to the service
5 contract and any other village contract entered into by the resident.
- 6 (2) Each of the contracts mentioned in subsection (1) are void.
- 7 (3) As soon as practicable (but not later than 1 month) after a rescission
8 notice that applies to a residence contract takes effect—
- 9 (a) the operator of the village must repay all money paid by or on
10 behalf of the resident under the residence contract; and
- 11 (b) if the residence contract related to residential premises that are
12 subject to a community title scheme, company title scheme or
13 units plan and was rescinded under section 54 (Rescission of
14 village contract on grounds relating to disclosure statement),
15 the resident must—
- 16 (i) execute all instruments necessary to enable re-registration
17 of—
- 18 (A) for premises that are subject to a company title
19 scheme—the shares; or
- 20 (B) in any other case—title in the name of the operator
21 under the rescinded contract; and
- 22 (ii) give to the operator the relevant share documents or
23 certificate of title.
- 24 (4) The ACAT may—
- 25 (a) on the application of the resident—order the operator to
26 comply with subsection (3) (a); and
- 27 (b) on the application of the operator—order the resident to
28 comply with subsection (3) (b).

- 1 (5) Any fees or costs associated with a rescission during the cooling-off
2 period are to be paid by the party incurring them.
- 3 (6) Any fees or costs associated with a rescission at any other time
4 (including registration fees) are payable by the operator, and the
5 ACAT may, on the application of the resident, order the operator to
6 make the payment.
- 7 (7) If subsection (3) (b) applies to the resident, the ACAT may only
8 make an order under subsection (6) if the resident has complied with
9 subsection (3) (b).
- 10 (8) The resident is not liable to make any payment to the operator in
11 relation to the rescinded contract unless ordered to do so by the
12 ACAT.
- 13 (9) Either party to a rescinded residence contract may make a claim to
14 the ACAT for—
- 15 (a) if the resident has received the benefit of possession of the
16 residential premises the subject of the rescinded contract—
17 compensation, adjustment or accounting that is just and
18 equitable between the parties; or
- 19 (b) damages, costs, or expenses arising out of a breach of any
20 term, condition or warranty contained or implied in the
21 contract (other than a term, condition or warranty mentioned in
22 the *Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003*,
23 section 11 (Certain conditions to be included in contract).
- 24 (10) The ACAT must not make an order under subsection (9) that affects
25 another right or obligation under this section.

1 (11) This section has effect despite the *Civil Law (Sale of Residential*
2 *Property) Act 2003*, sections 12 to 17.

3 *Note 1* The *Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003*, ss 12 to 17 (the
4 **conveyancing provisions**) provide (among other things) for a
5 cooling-off period in relation to a contract for the sale of residential
6 property (within the meaning of that Act) and allow the contract to be
7 rescinded during that period. However, the rights and obligations of the
8 parties under the conveyancing provisions differ from those under this
9 section. The conveyancing provisions do not allow rescission after
10 completion of the contract, and the buyer under the rescinded contract
11 forfeits 0.25% of the purchase price to the seller.

12 *Note 2* The *Duties Act 1999*, s 50 provides for a refund of duty paid on a
13 rescinded agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property.

14 (12) In this section:

15 **cooling-off period**—see section 53 (1).

16 **58 Consequence of resident's rescission of other village**
17 **contract**

18 (1) As soon as practicable (but not later than 1 month) after a resident of
19 a retirement village gives a rescission notice that applies to a village
20 contract other than a residence contract or a service contract takes
21 effect, the operator of the village must repay all money paid by or
22 on behalf of the resident under the rescinded contract.

23 (2) The ACAT may, on application by the resident, order the operator to
24 comply with subsection (1).

25 (3) Either party to a contract rescinded under this section may make a
26 claim to the ACAT for compensation, adjustment or accounting that
27 is just and equitable between the parties taking into account any
28 benefits that the rescinding party received under the contract before
29 its rescission.

30 (4) The ACAT must not make an order under subsection (2) that affects
31 another right or obligation under this section.

- 1 **59 Condition report for certain residential premises**
- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village must not allow a prospective
3 resident of the village to occupy residential premises in the village
4 unless the operator gives to the prospective resident a report relating
5 to the condition of the premises at the start of the prospective
6 resident's occupation of the premises (a *condition report*).
- 7 *Note* If a form is approved under s 263 for this provision, the form must be
8 used.
- 9 (2) A regulation may provide for how a condition report must be
10 completed including in relation to the following matters:
- 11 (a) the time within which the condition report must be completed;
- 12 (b) the time within which the condition report must be given to a
13 prospective resident.
- 14 (3) The operator of the retirement village must attach a copy of the
15 condition report to the first village contract that the prospective
16 resident enters into with the operator.
- 17 (4) If the operator allows a prospective resident to occupy residential
18 premises in contravention of this section, the operator is prohibited
19 from recovering any payment or other compensation for any alleged
20 damage occurring to the premises during the prospective resident's
21 occupancy of the premises.
- 22 (5) This section does not apply if—
- 23 (a) the prospective resident is to occupy the residential premises
24 together with a resident who is already in occupation of the
25 premises; or
- 26 (b) the prospective resident is, or will be, a registered interest
27 holder in relation to the residential premises that the
28 prospective resident intends to occupy.

- 1 **60 Operator to give residents and prospective residents**
2 **copies of village contracts**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 4 (a) the operator enters into a village contract with a resident of the
5 village; and
- 6 (b) the operator does not give the resident a copy of the contract
7 within 14 days after the day the contract is entered into.
- 8 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 9 (2) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 10 (a) a resident or a prospective resident of the village signs a village
11 contract and gives it to the operator before the contract is
12 entered into; and
- 13 (b) the operator does not give the resident or prospective resident a
14 copy of the contract signed by the resident or prospective
15 resident within 14 days after the day the operator receives it.
- 16 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 17 (3) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 18 (a) a residence contract for the village is in the form of a sublease
19 for a term longer than 3 years; and
- 20 (b) the operator does not—
- 21 (i) lodge the sublease for registration under the *Land Titles*
22 *Act 1925* within 1 month after the day the sublease is
23 given to the operator in registrable form; and
- 24 (ii) give the resident a copy of the fully-executed sublease
25 within 14 days after the day the sublease is returned to the
26 operator after its registration.
- 27 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 28 (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **61 Contractual rights of residents against new operator**
- 2 (1) A village contract between a resident of a retirement village and a
3 former operator of the village may be enforced against any operator
4 for the time being of the village.
- 5 (2) However, a proceeding does not lie against the owner of land in a
6 retirement village (not being a person involved in the management
7 or control of the village) for the enforcement of rights under
8 subsection (1) unless an operator other than the owner has failed to
9 satisfy a judgment given for the enforcement of those rights and the
10 owner is—
- 11 (a) a party to the contract; or
- 12 (b) a close associate of an operator involved in the management or
13 control of the village.
- 14 **62 New operator to convene meeting of residents**
- 15 (1) A person must, within 28 days before the person becomes an
16 operator of an existing retirement village—
- 17 (a) hold a meeting of residents and former occupants of the
18 village; and
- 19 (b) give a report at the meeting about the operator's—
- 20 (i) financial ability to operate the village; and
- 21 (ii) plans for the management and operation of the village
22 (including any changes that the operator proposes to
23 make).
- 24 (2) A person commits an offence if the person does not comply with
25 subsection (1).
- 26 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 27 (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (4) A person must arrange a meeting for this section by sending to each
2 resident and former occupant of the village, at least 7 days before
3 the day of the meeting, a written notice setting out—
4 (a) the time and place of the meeting (which is to be held in the
5 retirement village if practicable, or at a venue near the village);
6 and
7 (b) the reason for the meeting.

8 **63 Renovations and alteration of fixtures or fittings**

- 9 (1) A resident of a retirement village may, with the written consent of
10 the operator of the village—
11 (a) add, remove or alter a fixture or fitting on or within the
12 resident's residential premises; or
13 (b) renovate the resident's residential premises.
14 (2) The operator may make the consent subject to reasonable
15 conditions.
16 (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the operator may make the consent
17 subject to the condition that, on the ending of the resident's village
18 contract, the premises will be returned to the same condition as they
19 were in immediately before the consent was given.
20 (4) The operator must not unreasonably withhold consent to an
21 addition, removal or alteration of a fixture or fitting, or to a
22 renovation, mentioned in subsection (1).
23 (5) Despite subsection (1), the consent of the operator is not required—
24 (a) to remove or alter a fixture or fitting that was added by a
25 resident, unless the removal or alteration of the fixture or
26 fitting is likely to cause significant damage to the residential
27 premises; or
28 (b) to renovate, or to add, remove or alter a fixture or fitting,
29 prescribed by regulation.

- 1 **64 Renovations and alteration of fixtures or fittings—ACAT**
2 **orders**
- 3 (1) A resident of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
4 order—
- 5 (a) allowing the addition, removal or alteration of a stated fixture
6 or fitting on or within the resident’s residential premises; or
- 7 (b) allowing a stated renovation to be made to the resident’s
8 residential premises; or
- 9 (c) amending a condition to which the operator’s consent is
10 subject.
- 11 (2) The ACAT may make the order if satisfied that—
- 12 (a) the operator of the retirement village has unreasonably
13 withheld consent under section 63; or
- 14 (b) a condition to which consent is subject are unreasonable in the
15 circumstances.
- 16 (3) If the ACAT makes an order under this section, the operator is taken
17 to have given consent in accordance with the terms of the order.
- 18 **65 Renovations and alteration of fixtures or fittings—**
19 **limitation of s 63 and s 64**
- 20 Nothing in section 63 or section 64 authorises a person—
- 21 (a) to add, remove or alter a fixture or fitting in, or renovate a
22 residential premises within, a retirement village if consent to
23 do so is required under a territory law and the consent has not
24 been obtained; or
- 25 (b) to carry out development (within the meaning of the *Planning*
26 *and Development Act 2007*) in contravention of that Act.

1 **66 Prescribed matters in village contracts**

- 2 (1) A regulation may prescribe a matter that must be included in (or
3 excluded from) a village contract.

4 *Note* Power to make a regulation in relation to a matter includes power to
5 make provision in relation to a class of matter (see Legislation Act,
6 s 48 (2)).

- 7 (2) If a regulation requires a village contract to include a term in the
8 contract, the contract is taken to include the term.

- 9 (3) If a regulation requires a matter to be excluded from a village
10 contract, the contract is void to the extent that it includes the matter.

11 **67 Standard form of village contract**

12 A regulation may prescribe a standard form of village contract (a
13 *standard form contract*).

14 *Note* Power to make a regulation in relation to a matter includes power to
15 make provision in relation to a class of matter (see Legislation Act,
16 s 48 (2)).

17 **68 Effect of noncompliance with standard form contract**

- 18 (1) A village contract for which a standard form is prescribed, and that
19 is entered into after the day when the form is prescribed, is void to
20 the extent to which it is not in or to the effect of the standard form
21 contract.

- 22 (2) A village contract that does not include a standard term is taken to
23 include the standard term.

- 24 (3) An amendment of a standard term in a village contract has no effect.

- 25 (4) However—

- 26 (a) nothing in subsection (1) or (3) voids a residence right given to
27 a person under a village contract; and

- 1 (b) despite subsection (1) or (3), the parties to a village contract for
2 which a standard form is prescribed may include an additional
3 term in the contract if the term—
- 4 (i) does not contravene this Act or another territory law; and
5 (ii) is not inconsistent with a term of the standard form
6 contract.
- 7 (5) On application by a resident of a retirement village, the ACAT may
8 order that an additional term included in a village contract under
9 subsection (4) (b) is void if satisfied the additional term does not
10 comply with subsection (4) (b) (i) and (ii).

11 **69 Provision for payment of ingoing contributions**

- 12 A village contract that provides for the payment of an ingoing
13 contribution may also provide—
- 14 (a) that the contribution must be paid by instalments at the
15 intervals stated in the contract; and
16 (b) if the contribution must be paid by instalments—for interest on
17 the unpaid portion of the contribution to be payable, worked
18 out as prescribed by regulation.

19 **70 Parties to minimise loss from breach of village contract**

- 20 The rules of law relating to mitigation of loss or damage on breach
21 of a contract apply to a breach of a village contract.

1 **Division 5.2 Settling-in period for residents**

2 **71 Meaning of *end of the settling-in period*—div 5.2**

3 In this division:

4 *end of the settling-in period*, for a village contract, means the later
5 of—

6 (a) the day that is 90 days after the day when the resident is
7 entitled to occupy the residential premises under the residence
8 contract for the premises; or

9 (b) if the resident occupies the premises before the day mentioned
10 in paragraph (a), the day that is 90 days after the resident first
11 occupies the residential premises; or

12 (c) another day agreed to by the operator and the resident.

13 **72 Ending of village contract during settling-in period**

14 (1) A resident under a village contract for a retirement village may,
15 before the end of the settling-in period, end the village contract—

16 (a) by permanently vacating the residential premises within the
17 village; or

18 (b) for a contract other than a residence contract—by written
19 notice to the operator of the village indicating an intention to
20 end the contract.

21 (2) Nothing in this section requires a resident to occupy the residential
22 premises before ending a village contract under this division.

23 (3) The ending of a village contract under this division does not
24 constitute a breach of contract or other civil wrong.

- 1 **73 Liability of former occupant if village contract ended**
2 **during settling-in period**
- 3 (1) If a village contract is ended under this division, the former
4 occupant is only liable to pay—
- 5 (a) fair market rent for the period (if any) that the former occupant
6 occupied the residential premises under the contract; and
- 7 (b) for a village contract that is a residence contract—the cost of
8 any repairs for damage to the residential premises in excess of
9 fair wear and tear; and
- 10 (c) a reasonable administration fee; and
- 11 (d) any other amount prescribed by regulation.
- 12 (2) Despite subsection (1), if the former occupant has not occupied the
13 residential premises before ending a village contract under this
14 division, the occupant is only liable to pay—
- 15 (a) the cost of any repairs for damage to the residential premises in
16 excess of fair wear and tear; and
- 17 (b) a reasonable administration fee.
- 18 (3) The amount the former occupant is liable to pay under this section
19 may be offset against any amounts that are to be refunded to the
20 former occupant under section 74.
- 21 (4) An administration fee mentioned in this section must not be more
22 than the maximum fee prescribed by regulation.

- 1 **74** **Operator to refund certain payments made by resident**
- 2 If a village contract is ended under this division, the operator of the
- 3 retirement village must refund or pay to the former occupant—
- 4 (a) for a former occupant who is a registered interest holder (other
- 5 than a registered long-term sublessee)—the proceeds from the
- 6 sale of the residential premises to which the resident is entitled
- 7 under the village contract; and
- 8 (b) for any other former occupant—any ingoing contribution paid
- 9 to the operator under the village contract; and
- 10 (c) any recurrent charges paid to the operator under the village
- 11 contract; and
- 12 (d) any other amount prescribed by regulation.
- 13 **75** **Time for making of payments**
- 14 (1) Except as provided by subsection (2), a refund or payment under
- 15 this division must be made within—
- 16 (a) 14 days after the day the village contract is ended; or
- 17 (b) within any other period ordered by the ACAT.
- 18 (2) If section 74 (a) or (b) applies, the payment must be made to the
- 19 former occupant within the period after the day the village contract
- 20 is ended that is the same period as that required for a payment under
- 21 section 235 (2) (Payments to former occupants who were registered
- 22 interest holders) to a former occupant after the sale of premises.
- 23 (3) If a payment that is required to be made under this division is not
- 24 paid within the time required by this section, the operator of a
- 25 retirement village or former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an
- 26 order requiring the amount to be paid within a stated time.

- 1 (4) If the operator and former occupant are unable to agree on an
2 amount required to be paid under this division, the operator or
3 former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order in relation
4 to—
- 5 (a) the amount of fair market rent (if any) required to be paid
6 under section 73 (1) (a) (Liability of former occupant if village
7 contract ended during settling-in period); or
- 8 (b) what damage (if any) to the residential premises is in excess of
9 fair wear and tear, and the amount (if any) required to be paid
10 under section 73 (1) (b); or
- 11 (c) the reasonable administration fee (if any) required to be paid
12 under section 73 (1) (c).
- 13 (5) The ACAT may consider, but is not bound by—
- 14 (a) for subsection (4) (a)—the rent (if any) stated in the village
15 contract when deciding the fair market rent; and
- 16 (b) for subsection (4) (c)—the administration fee (if any) stated in
17 the village contract when deciding a reasonable administration
18 fee.

19 **76 Former occupant not required to pay certain amounts**

- 20 (1) If a village contract is ended under this division, the former
21 occupant is not required to pay any of the following amounts that
22 would, but for this section, be payable by the former occupant under
23 the contract:
- 24 (a) any recurrent charges;
- 25 (b) any departure fee;
- 26 (c) the cost of refurbishment;
- 27 (d) the costs of sale or letting of the premises;

1 (e) any amount stated in the village contract as being payable for
2 ending the contract during the settling-in period;

3 (f) any other amount prescribed by regulation.

4 (2) In this section:

5 *refurbishment*—see section 218.

1 **Part 6 General management of**
2 **retirement villages**

3 **Division 6.1 Village rules**

4 **77 Application—div 6.1**

5 This division does not apply in relation to—

- 6 (a) a part of a retirement village that is subject to a community title
7 scheme or units plan; or
8 (b) the residents of that part of the village.

9 *Note* The body corporate's by-laws (for a community title scheme) or the
10 owners corporation's rules (for a units plan) apply to the part of a
11 retirement village that is subject to the scheme or plan (see *Community*
12 *Title Act 2001* and *Unit Titles (Management) Act 2011*).

13 **78 Subject-matter of village rules**

- 14 (1) Written rules relating to the use, enjoyment, control and
15 management of a retirement village may be made in accordance
16 with this division.
- 17 (2) The rules may relate to (but are not limited to) any of the following:
- 18 (a) people other than residents or employees of the retirement
19 village living in the village;
- 20 (b) visitors, including overnight or short-stay guests;
- 21 (c) the making of noise;
- 22 (d) the parking of motor vehicles;
- 23 (e) the disposal of garbage;
- 24 (f) the keeping of pets;
- 25 (g) gardening and landscaping;

1 (h) the use and operation of services or facilities (including
2 restrictions on their use);

3 (i) any other matter prescribed by regulation.

4 **79 Village rules to be consistent with other laws**

5 A village rule has no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with
6 this Act or any other territory law.

7 **80 Model village rules**

8 A regulation may prescribe model village rules that may be adopted
9 in relation to a retirement village.

10 **81 Operator may make village rules for new villages**

11 (1) The operator, or proposed operator, of a proposed retirement village
12 may make village rules for the village.

13 (2) The operator of an existing retirement village may make village
14 rules for the village if, when the rules are made, the village has no
15 residents.

16 **82 Village rules for existing villages**

17 If an existing retirement village has no village rules, the operator of
18 the village may make rules for the village in the same way as village
19 rules may be amended under section 83.

20 **83 Proposed amendment of village rules**

21 (1) The operator of a retirement village must propose an amendment of
22 the village rules if either of the following requests the operator in
23 writing to do so:

24 (a) a minimum of 5 residents, or 10% of the residents, (whichever
25 is the greater) of the village (or, if the village has fewer than 10
26 occupied residential premises, residents from a majority of the
27 occupied residential premises);

- 1 (b) the residents committee for the village.
- 2 (2) The operator may propose an amendment of the village rules even if
3 there has been no request under subsection (1).
- 4 (3) A proposed amendment is not to be made unless the residents of the
5 village, by a special resolution, consent to the amendment.
- 6 (4) An operator who receives a request under subsection (1) must call a
7 meeting of the residents of the village, to be held not later than
8 28 days after the day the request is received, to consider a special
9 resolution about the proposed amendment.
- 10 (5) The residents committee for the retirement village or, if there is no
11 residents committee, a representative of the residents of the
12 retirement village, must tell the operator of the outcome of the vote
13 taken to obtain the residents' consent to a proposed amendment.
- 14 (6) Within 7 days after the day the operator is told of the outcome of the
15 vote taken to obtain the residents' consent under this section, the
16 operator must tell the residents of the outcome of the vote.
- 17 (7) If consent is given, the amendment takes effect 7 days after the day
18 the operator is told about the special resolution giving consent (or
19 from any later date stated in the resolution).
- 20 (8) However subsection (6) does not apply if the operator, within the
21 7-day period mentioned in subsection (6)—
- 22 (a) makes an application to the ACAT under section 84
23 (Operator's objection to proposed amendment of village rules);
24 or
- 25 (b) seeks the residents' consent to an amendment to the approved
26 annual budget (if any) under section 85 (Operator's concern
27 that amendment will impose additional cost).
- 28 (9) Nothing in this section prevents the ACAT from making an order
29 under section 86 (Other applications to ACAT about village rules)
30 modifying or setting aside a village rule as amended.

- 1 (10) For this section:
2 *amendment*, of the village rules, includes the following:
3 (a) an amendment of a village rule;
4 (b) the addition of a new rule to the village rules;
5 (c) the omission of a village rule that is in force.

6 **84 Operator’s objection to proposed amendment of village**
7 **rules**

- 8 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village objects to
9 a proposed amendment of the village rules to which the residents
10 have consented under section 83 (Proposed amendment of village
11 rules).
12 (2) The operator may apply to the ACAT for an order prohibiting the
13 proposed amendment.
14 (3) On application, the ACAT may, after considering the circumstances
15 of the case, make an order—
16 (a) prohibiting the proposed amendment; or
17 (b) directing that the proposed amendment (or the proposed
18 amendment modified as stated in the order) takes effect from a
19 stated day.

20 **85 Operator’s concern that amendment will impose**
21 **additional cost**

- 22 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village considers
23 that an amendment of the village rules to which the residents have
24 consented under section 83 (Proposed amendment of village rules)
25 will impose a cost on the operator additional to that allowed for in
26 the approved annual budget.

- 1 (2) The operator must seek the residents' consent to an amendment of
2 the approved annual budget.
- 3 *Note* Div 7.4 provides for proposed and approved annual budgets.
4 Section 167 allows an operator to seek the residents' consent to an
5 amendment of the approved annual budget if unforeseen requirements
6 for expenditure arise.
- 7 (3) Section 163 (ACAT orders—decisions about spending) does not
8 apply in relation to a consent sought under this section.
- 9 (4) If the residents refuse to consent to the amendment, the operator
10 may apply to the ACAT for an order in relation to the proposed
11 amendment of the approved annual budget.
- 12 (5) On application, the ACAT may, after considering the circumstances
13 of the case, order that the approved annual budget—
- 14 (a) be amended as stated in the order; or
15 (b) not be amended.
- 16 (6) On making the order, the ACAT may also order—
- 17 (a) that the proposed amendment of the village rules has no effect;
18 or
19 (b) that the proposed amendment of the village rules (or the
20 proposed amendment modified as stated in the order) takes
21 effect from a stated date.
- 22 (7) This section does not apply in relation to a retirement village if the
23 residents have consented under section 160 (Residents may consent
24 to not receiving proposed annual budget) to not being supplied with
25 a proposed annual budget.

1 **86 Other applications to ACAT about village rules**

2 (1) The operator or a resident of a retirement village may, at any time,
3 apply to the ACAT for an order in relation to 1 or both of the
4 following:

5 (a) a dispute concerning the legal validity of a village rule in force
6 in the village;

7 (b) a village rule in force in the village that the operator or resident
8 considers to be unjust, unconscionable, harsh or oppressive.

9 (2) The ACAT may decide the application by making an order—

10 (a) setting aside the village rule; or

11 (b) modifying the operation of the rule in its application to 1 or
12 more residents of the village; or

13 (c) upholding the rule.

14 **87 Compliance with village rules**

15 (1) The operator and residents of a retirement village must comply with
16 the village rules.

17 *Note* The ACAT can make various orders in relation to compliance with the
18 village rules (see s 181 (ACAT orders)). It can also end a resident's
19 residence contract for serious or persistent breaches of the village rules
20 (see s 188 (Ending of residence contract on grounds of breach of village
21 contract or rules)).

22 (2) If a village rule is inconsistent with a term of a village contract, the
23 village rule prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

24 (3) However, if the inconsistent term of the village contract is a
25 standard term, that term prevails over the rule.

- 1 **88** **Compliance with village rules by people other than**
2 **operator and residents**
- 3 (1) It is a term of a village contract that the resident of the retirement
4 village or former occupant (the *occupant*) who is a party to the
5 contract will use the occupant's best endeavours to ensure
6 compliance with the village rules by—
- 7 (a) a tenant or subtenant, under division 10.5 (Sale or letting of
8 premises by certain residents), of the occupant; and
- 9 (b) any other person who is lawfully on the occupant's residential
10 premises (other than a person who has a right of entry to the
11 premises without the occupant's consent); and
- 12 (c) any other person who is in the village at the occupant's
13 invitation.
- 14 (2) It is also a term of a village contract that the operator of the
15 retirement village will use the operator's best endeavours to ensure
16 compliance with the village rules by—
- 17 (a) the operator's tenants; and
- 18 (b) the operator's employees; and
- 19 (c) any other person who is in the village at the operator's
20 invitation.

21 **Division 6.2** **Certain obligations of operators**

22 **89** **Certain people not to be operators**

- 23 (1) A person to whom this section applies commits an offence if the
24 person—
- 25 (a) is the operator of a retirement village; or
- 26 (b) is involved in the promotion or sale of a residence right in
27 relation to residential premises in a retirement village; or

- 1 (c) in any way (whether directly or indirectly) is involved in, or
2 takes part, in the management or control of a retirement
3 village.
- 4 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 5 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 6 (3) This section applies to the following people:
- 7 (a) a person who is bankrupt or personally insolvent;
- 8 (b) a person who is a director of an externally-administered body
9 corporate;
- 10 (c) a person who was a director of a company that has been wound
11 up (otherwise than voluntarily);
- 12 (d) a person who has been convicted (in the ACT or elsewhere) of
13 an offence involving—
- 14 (i) physical violence to another person; or
- 15 (ii) fraud or dishonesty, if the offence is punishable on
16 conviction by imprisonment for a period of not less than 3
17 months.
- 18 (4) However, this section applies—
- 19 (a) to a person mentioned in subsection (3) (c)—only for the
20 period of 5 years following the day the company is wound up;
21 and
- 22 (b) to a person mentioned in subsection (3) (d)—only for the
23 period of 5 years following the person’s conviction (or, if the
24 person was sentenced to imprisonment, within the period of
25 5 years following the person’s release).
- 26 (5) In this section:
- 27 *externally-administered body corporate*—see the Corporations Act,
28 section 9.

- 1 **90 Operator to provide secure premises**
- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village must ensure that the village
- 3 generally is reasonably secure.
- 4 (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the operator must ensure that all
- 5 residential premises in the village—
- 6 (a) have enough locks or other security devices necessary to make
- 7 the premises reasonably secure; and
- 8 (b) that the locks and other security devices are in good working
- 9 order.
- 10 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to residential premises that
- 11 are subject to a community title scheme, company title scheme or
- 12 units plan unless the operator, or a close associate of the operator, is
- 13 the owner of the premises.
- 14 (4) A resident of a retirement village who believes on reasonable
- 15 grounds that the village is not reasonably secure may apply to the
- 16 ACAT for the following:
- 17 (a) an order directing the operator to comply with subsection (1) or
- 18 (2);
- 19 (b) any other order mentioned in section 181 (1) (ACAT orders).
- 20 **91 Operator to provide safe premises**
- 21 (1) The operator of a retirement village must ensure that the village
- 22 generally is reasonably safe.
- 23 (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the operator must—
- 24 (a) prepare written safety and emergency procedures; and
- 25 (b) take reasonable steps to ensure that all residents and staff are
- 26 familiar with those procedures; and
- 27 (c) do a safety inspection at least once each year, and make a
- 28 safety inspection report on the findings of the inspection; and

- 1 (d) make a copy of the inspection report available to the residents
2 committee for the retirement village (if any) and place a copy
3 of the report on the notice board in a communal area within the
4 village; and
- 5 (e) take any other action prescribed by regulation to ensure that the
6 village generally is reasonably safe.
- 7 (3) Without limiting subsection (2) (e), a regulation may provide for the
8 following:
- 9 (a) the form of the written safety and emergency procedures;
- 10 (b) the conduct of safety inspections required under
11 subsection (2) (c);
- 12 (c) the manner and form of a safety inspection report;
- 13 (d) the period that the safety inspection report must remain on the
14 notice board as mentioned in subsection (2) (d).
- 15 (4) A resident who believes on reasonable grounds that the village is not
16 reasonably safe may apply to the ACAT for any of the following:
- 17 (a) an order directing the operator to comply with subsection (1) or
18 (2);
- 19 (b) any other order mentioned in section 181 (1) (ACAT orders).

20 **92 Operator to provide village emergency system on request**

- 21 (1) The residents of a retirement village may, by a special resolution,
22 ask the operator of the village to provide or arrange for a village
23 emergency system of a stated kind in the village.
- 24 (2) If a request is made, the residents are taken to have consented to the
25 inclusion, in the proposed annual budget relating to the financial
26 year following the date of the resolution, of the cost of providing or
27 arranging for the village emergency system.

- 1 (3) If the operator fails to comply with the request, any resident of the
2 village may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the operator to
3 provide or arrange for a village emergency system of the kind
4 requested by the residents.
- 5 (4) The operator must ensure that any village emergency system
6 provided in the village (whether or not it was provided at the request
7 of the residents) is regularly and adequately monitored and serviced.
- 8 (5) Nothing in this section prevents a resident from arranging, at the
9 resident's expense, for the provision of a system that will enable the
10 resident to call for assistance in an emergency.
- 11 (6) A system mentioned in subsection (5) is not a village emergency
12 system.
- 13 (7) In this section:
- 14 ***village emergency system*** means a system that enables a resident to
15 call for assistance in an emergency.
- 16 **Examples**
- 17 1 an emergency call button in residential premises and common areas
18 2 an emergency call bracelet that can be worn by a resident
- 19 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
20 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
21 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

22 **93 Failure to provide emergency and home care service**
23 **vehicles access to retirement village**

- 24 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
25 operator fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure that—
- 26 (a) emergency and home care service personnel have unimpeded
27 vehicular access to the residential premises in the village at all
28 times; and

- 1 (b) the residents of the village, and local emergency and home care
2 service agencies, are consulted and kept informed about any
3 arrangements made to secure the access.

4 **Examples**

- 5 1 information about access arrangements available at meetings of residents
6 2 signs indicating areas to be kept clear

7 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
8 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
9 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

10 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- 11 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

12 **94 Change in services or facilities provided at village**

- 13 (1) The operator of a retirement village must propose a change in the
14 services and facilities provided at the village if either of the
15 following requests the operator in writing to do so:

16 (a) a minimum of 5 residents, or 10% of the residents, (whichever
17 is the greater) of the village (or, if the village has fewer than 10
18 occupied residential premises, residents from a majority of the
19 occupied residential premises); or

20 (b) the residents committee for the village.

- 21 (2) The operator may propose a change in the services and facilities
22 provided at the village even if there has been no request under
23 subsection (1).

24 (3) The services and facilities provided at the village are not to be
25 changed as proposed unless the residents of the village, by a special
26 resolution, consent to the change.

- 27 (4) An operator who receives a request under subsection (1) must call a
28 meeting of the residents of the village, to be held not later than
29 28 days after the day the request is received, to consider a special
30 resolution about the proposed change.

- 1 (5) A resident is not entitled to vote on the special resolution unless the
2 proposed service or facility is (or is proposed to be) available to the
3 resident.
- 4 (6) If consent is given, the operator may change the service or facility in
5 accordance with the consent as soon as practicable (unless the
6 resolution provides that the change takes effect on a stated later
7 day).
- 8 (7) Despite the terms of a village contract, the operator does not breach
9 the contract by changing services or facilities.
- 10 (8) If the operator considers that a proposed change in services or
11 facilities will impose a cost on the operator additional to that
12 allowed for in the approved annual budget, the operator must seek
13 the residents' consent to an amendment of the approved annual
14 budget.
- 15 *Note* Div 7.4 provides for proposed and approved annual budgets.
16 Section 167 allows an operator to seek the residents' consent to an
17 amendment of the approved annual budget if unforeseen requirements
18 for expenditure arise.
- 19 (9) Section 163 (ACAT orders—decisions about spending) does not
20 apply in relation to a consent sought under this section.
- 21 (10) If the residents refuse to consent to the amendment, section 85 (4) to
22 (6) (Operator's concern that amendment will impose additional cost)
23 applies to the refusal in the same way that it applies to a refusal
24 under that section.
- 25 (11) In this section:
- 26 ***change***, in a service or facility, includes the following:
- 27 (a) a reduction in the service or facility;
- 28 (b) the withdrawal of the service or facility;
- 29 (c) an increase in the service or facility;
- 30 (d) any other change in the service or facility;

1 (e) the provision of a new service or facility.

2 **95 Operator not to reduce or withdraw certain services and**
3 **facilities**

4 If a development approval for a retirement village requires that a
5 particular service or facility be provided for the life of the village,
6 the operator of the village must not reduce or withdraw that service
7 or facility (despite any consent of the residents) unless the
8 development consent is amended to omit or amend that requirement.

9 **96 Consequence of unlawful change in services or facilities**

10 (1) If the operator of a retirement village reduces or withdraws, or
11 allows the reduction or withdrawal of, a service or facility otherwise
12 than in accordance with section 94 (Change in services or facilities
13 provided at village), a resident of the village may apply to the
14 ACAT for an order for 1 or more of the following:

15 (a) the reinstatement of the service or facility;

16 (b) the payment of compensation in relation to the reduced or
17 withdrawn service or facility;

18 (c) a reduction in the recurrent charges payable by 1 or more of the
19 residents;

20 (d) the payment of the whole or part of those recurrent charges to
21 the ACAT until the service or facility is reinstated.

22 (2) On application, the ACAT may make—

23 (a) the order sought; or

24 (b) any other order mentioned in subsection (1).

- 1 **97 Operator not to require residents to patronise particular**
2 **businesses**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
4 operator restricts the capacity of a resident of the village to buy
5 goods and services from a person.
- 6 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- 7 **Example**
8 preventing a resident from obtaining meals-on-wheels services
- 9 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
10 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
11 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- 12 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 13 (3) However, the operator may prohibit a goods or service provider
14 from entry (or further entry) into the retirement village if the
15 provider has—
- 16 (a) unduly disturbed the peace and quiet of the village; or
- 17 (b) failed to observe reasonable rules of conduct established by the
18 operator; or
- 19 (c) contravened a village rule about motor vehicle traffic that is
20 displayed in, or near the boundary of, the village.
- 21 **98 Operator not to demand power of attorney**
- 22 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
23 operator requires a resident or prospective resident of the village to
24 give the operator a power of attorney in favour of—
- 25 (a) the operator; or
- 26 (b) a close associate of the operator; or

- 1 (c) a person nominated by the operator.
2 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 3 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
4 (3) A power of attorney given in favour of a person mentioned in
5 subsection (1) (a) to (c) by a resident or prospective resident is void.
6 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the resident or prospective resident
7 who gave the power of attorney is a relative of the operator.
8 (5) This section has effect despite—
9 (a) the *Powers of Attorney Act 2006*; and
10 (b) the terms of the instrument creating the power of attorney.
- 11 *Note* The *Powers of Attorney Act 2003*, s 32 provides that an enduring power
12 of attorney is not revoked even if the person who gave the power of
13 attorney becomes a person with impaired decision-making capacity.

14 **Division 6.3 Certain rights of residents**

15 **99 Operator to respect rights of residents**

- 16 (1) The operator of a retirement village must respect the rights of
17 residents of the village.
- 18 (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the operator—
19 (a) must not interfere, or cause or allow any interference, with the
20 reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of a resident; and
21 (b) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all residents meet
22 their obligations under their village contracts, the village rules
23 and this Act, so that a resident does not unreasonably interfere
24 with the peace, comfort and quiet enjoyment of fellow
25 residents; and

- 1 (c) must not interfere with the right of a resident to autonomy over
2 the resident's possessions and personal, financial and other
3 matters; and
- 4 (d) must not inhibit any resident from exercising self-reliance in
5 matters relating to the resident's personal, domestic and
6 financial affairs; and
- 7 (e) must use the operator's best endeavours to ensure that each
8 resident lives in an environment free from harassment and
9 intimidation.
- 10 (3) A resident who reasonably believes that the operator of the village
11 has contravened this section in relation to the resident may apply to
12 the ACAT for an order for either or both of the following:
- 13 (a) an order directing the operator to pay compensation to the
14 resident;
- 15 (b) an order directing the operator to comply with this section.
- 16 (4) On application, the ACAT may make—
- 17 (a) the order sought; or
- 18 (b) any other order mentioned in subsection (3).

19 **100 Restriction of operator's access to residential premises**

- 20 (1) The operator of a retirement village and any person authorised by
21 the operator (an *authorised person*) commits an offence if—
- 22 (a) a person has a residence right in relation to residential premises
23 in the village; and
- 24 (b) the operator or authorised person, enters the residential
25 premises; and

- 1 (c) the entry is not allowed under subsection (3).
2 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.
- 3 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 4 (3) The operator or authorised person may enter residential premises in
5 the village only in the following circumstances:
- 6 (a) if the resident consents to the entry;
7 (b) in an emergency, or if the operator has reasonable cause for
8 concern about the health or safety of a person that the operator
9 believes is on the premises;
10 (c) to carry out urgent repairs;
11 (d) to carry out general maintenance, but only if 7 days' written
12 notice has been given to the resident;
13 (e) to carry out a general inspection of the premises, but only if—
14 (i) the resident is not a registered interest holder in relation to
15 the premises; and
16 (ii) 7 days' written notice has been given to the resident; and
17 (iii) a general inspection of the premises has not been carried
18 out more than once in the preceding 12 months;
19 (f) in accordance with an order of the ACAT;
20 (g) in any other circumstance prescribed by regulation.
- 21 (4) The ACAT may, on application by the operator, make an order
22 authorising the operator or another person to enter residential
23 premises in the village.

- 1 (5) A resident who reasonably believes that the operator has
2 contravened this section in relation to the resident may apply to the
3 ACAT for an order for either or both of the following:
- 4 (a) an order directing the operator to pay compensation to the
5 resident;
- 6 (b) an order directing the operator to comply with this section.
- 7 (6) On application, the ACAT may make—
- 8 (a) the order sought; or
- 9 (b) any other order mentioned in subsection (4).

10 **101 Right to appoint agent**

- 11 (1) A resident of a retirement village may appoint a person as the
12 resident's agent for receiving notices or other documents to be given
13 to the resident under a village contract or under this Act.

14 **Examples**

- 15 1 if the resident cannot read or write English
16 2 if the resident is sick
17 3 if the resident is going to be away from the resident's residential premises for
18 some time

19 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
20 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
21 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- 22 (2) An appointment of the operator of the retirement village (or a close
23 associate of the operator or a person nominated by the operator) as
24 an agent under this section is void.
- 25 (3) An appointment—
- 26 (a) may be made in a village contract or at any time after the day
27 the contract commences; and
- 28 (b) may be revoked at any time by the resident.

- 1 (4) However, the appointment or revocation has no effect until it is
2 notified in writing to the operator of the village.
- 3 (5) The operator must give to the resident's agent, until the time the
4 appointment expires or is revoked, any notice or other document
5 that the operator is required to give to the resident under a village
6 contract or this Act.
- 7 (6) A notice or other document that is required by this section to be
8 given to the resident's agent and that is not given to the agent, is
9 taken not to have been given to the resident.

10 **102 Residents to be given access to information about them**

- 11 (1) The operator of a retirement village—
- 12 (a) must, if asked at any reasonable time, give a resident of the
13 village access to any information about the resident that is held
14 by the operator; and
- 15 (b) must give the resident a copy of that information if the resident
16 asks for it; and
- 17 (c) if the resident satisfies the operator that any of the information
18 is incorrect—must correct the information, if asked, in
19 accordance with the resident's instructions.

20 *Note* Section 258 (Charging for certain information) prohibits the operator of
21 a retirement village from charging the resident for giving access to the
22 information or providing a copy of it.

- 23 (2) If the operator fails to comply with a request made under this
24 section, the resident may apply to the ACAT for an order directing
25 the operator to comply.

- 1 **103 Residents committees and organisations**
- 2 (1) A residents committee may, with the consent of the residents of a
3 retirement village, be established for the village for this Act.
- 4 (2) A residents committee may only be elected by the residents.
- 5 (3) Only 1 residents committee may be established for a village.
- 6 (4) Only a resident of the village may be a member of the residents
7 committee.
- 8 (5) If more than 1 entity (regardless of its name) purports to be the
9 residents committee for a retirement village, the operator or a
10 resident of the village may apply to the ACAT for an order deciding
11 which entity (if any) is the residents committee for the village.
- 12 (6) A residents committee may, subject to a regulation—
- 13 (a) decide its own procedure; and
- 14 (b) form 1 or more sub-committees and decide their procedure;
15 and
- 16 (c) call meetings of all the residents of the village to consider and
17 vote on matters mentioned in section 112 (1) (Meetings of
18 residents).
- 19 (7) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
20 operator—
- 21 (a) discourages or prevents the establishment of a residents
22 committee; or
- 23 (b) obstructs a residents committee in the exercise of its functions;
24 or
- 25 (c) attempts to prevent residents from joining an organisation for
26 residents of retirement villages.
- 27 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 28 (8) An offence against subsection (7) is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (9) The operator must provide reasonable administrative assistance to
2 the residents committee on request by the committee, but only if an
3 estimate of the cost of providing the assistance has been included in
4 the approved annual budget for the financial year in which the
5 assistance is requested.

6 **Example**
7 printing or distributing notices

8 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
9 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
10 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- 11 (10) Nothing in this section prevents the residents from establishing other
12 committees of residents for other purposes.

13 **104 Membership of residents committee**

14 (1) A person must not hold the same office, or hold an office exercising
15 the same (or substantially the same) function, on the residents
16 committee for a retirement village for more than 3 consecutive
17 years, except as provided by regulation.

18 (2) The election of a person to an office in contravention of
19 subsection (1) is void.

20 (3) Any act, matter or thing done by a residents committee, in good
21 faith, even though at the time that the act, matter or thing was done
22 the election of a member of the committee was void under
23 subsection (2), is valid as if the election of the member was not void
24 under that subsection.

25 (4) Anything done by a residents committee, is not invalid only because
26 the election of a committee member was void under subsection (2).

- 1 (4) Nothing in this section prevents the operator from calling a meeting
2 of the residents at any other time.

3 **108 Operator must give notice of annual management**
4 **meeting**

- 5 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
6 operator does not give written notice to the residents of the village at
7 least 14 days before the annual management meeting of—

- 8 (a) the time and place of the meeting; and
9 (b) the agenda for the meeting.

10 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- 11 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

- 12 (3) A notice under subsection (1) must include an invitation to the
13 residents to submit—

- 14 (a) written questions to the operator at least 7 days before the
15 meeting; and
16 (b) other questions at the meeting.

- 17 (4) A regulation may prescribe matters that must be included in the
18 agenda for an annual management meeting.

19 **109 Annual management meeting—chair**

- 20 (1) The annual management meeting of the residents of a retirement
21 village must be chaired by—

- 22 (a) the operator of the village; or
23 (b) a representative of the operator who is authorised to answer
24 questions put at the meeting in accordance with section 110.

1 (2) If the operator is required, by section 113 (4) (Attendance at
2 meetings of residents) to be absent from any part of the meeting, the
3 meeting must be chaired by a resident agreed upon by the residents
4 at the meeting.

5 *Note* The annual management meeting is a meeting of the residents of a
6 retirement village and, accordingly, the provisions of this Act applying
7 to meetings of the residents also apply to an annual management
8 meeting.

9 **110 Questions to be answered at annual management**
10 **meeting**

11 (1) The chair of the annual management meeting must ensure that the
12 residents of a retirement village have a reasonable opportunity to put
13 questions to the operator of the village or a representative of the
14 operator at the meeting.

15 (2) The operator or representative of the operator must answer questions
16 submitted in writing (under section 108 (3) (a) (Operator must give
17 notice of annual management meeting)) or put to the operator or
18 representative at the meeting—

19 (a) if possible—in reasonable detail at the relevant meeting; and

20 (b) to the extent that compliance with paragraph (a) is not
21 possible—in reasonable detail, as soon as practicable after the
22 meeting, in writing given to all of the residents of the
23 retirement village.

24 (3) Nothing in this section requires the operator or representative to—

25 (a) answer an unreasonable question; or

26 (b) answer a question relating to an excluded matter prescribed by
27 regulation.

1 **111 Villages without residents committee**

2 If there is no residents committee elected for a retirement village,
3 the operator of the village must call a meeting of the residents (to be
4 held in or near the village) if requested to do so by—

5 (a) for a village with fewer than 10 occupied residential
6 premises—residents from a majority of the occupied
7 residential premises; or

8 (b) for a village with 10 or more occupied residential premises—
9 the greater of—

10 (i) 5 residents of the village; and

11 (ii) 10% of the residents of the village.

12 **112 Meetings of residents**

13 (1) The residents of a retirement village may meet to consider and vote
14 on—

15 (a) any matter for which the consent of the residents is required
16 under this Act; and

17 (b) any other matter affecting the management and operation of
18 the village; and

19 (c) any other matter prescribed by regulation.

20 (2) A vote of the residents on a matter mentioned in subsection (1) (b)
21 does not bind the operator of the village.

22 (3) If 2 or more residents occupy the same residential premises in the
23 village, each of them may vote on a matter mentioned in
24 subsection (1).

- 1 (4) A meeting of residents must not be held simultaneously with a
2 meeting that the residents, in another capacity, are required to hold
3 or participate in under another Act.

4 **Example**

5 a meeting required under the *Unit Titles (Management) Act 2011*

6 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
7 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
8 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- 9 (5) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
10 operator interferes with a resident exercising a power under
11 subsection (1).

12 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 13 (6) An offence against subsection (5) is a strict liability offence.

14 **113 Attendance at meetings of residents**

- 15 (1) A resident of a retirement village is not obliged to attend, or vote at,
16 a meeting of the residents of the village.

- 17 (2) A person (other than a proxy of a resident) who is not a resident of
18 the village (including a person who occupies residential premises in
19 the village otherwise than under a residence right) must not attend,
20 or remain at, a meeting of the residents unless the residents at the
21 meeting consent to the person attending the meeting.

22 *Note* A person is not a proxy for a resident unless the person is appointed
23 under s 116 (see s 116 (3)).

- 24 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the operator of a retirement village,
25 or a representative of the operator, during the annual management
26 meeting of the village.

- 27 (4) The operator or representative must not be present at a meeting of
28 residents during any vote that is to be taken by the residents at the
29 meeting, but may return to the meeting after the vote.

- 1 (5) Despite subsection (2), a person may attend a meeting of the
2 residents of a retirement village and vote at the meeting on behalf of
3 a resident if the person—
- 4 (a) is authorised to do so under a power of attorney given in favour
5 of the person by the resident; or
- 6 (b) is a person appointed under the *Guardianship and*
7 *Management of Property Act 1991* as guardian for the resident.

8 **114 Meetings of residents—attendance by investigator**

- 9 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 10 (a) the residents of the village consent to an investigator attending
11 a meeting of the residents; and
- 12 (b) the operator prevents or hinders the investigator attending the
13 meeting.

14 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 15 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

16 **115 No restrictions on voting**

- 17 (1) A village contract may explain the system under which, at the time
18 the contract is entered into, the residents of the retirement village
19 meet and consider and vote on matters mentioned in section 112 (1)
20 (Meetings of residents).
- 21 (2) However, a term of the contract that purports to bind a resident to a
22 particular system is void to the extent that it does so.
- 23 (3) A covenant, and any contract or other arrangement between the
24 operator of a retirement village and a resident of the village, under
25 which a particular vote of the resident (or the resident's failure to
26 vote) on a matter relating to the village attracts a penalty, is void to
27 the extent of that provision.

1 **116 Proxies**

2 (1) A resident of a retirement village may, from time to time, appoint a
3 person as the proxy of the resident.

4 (2) The appointment must be made in the way prescribed by regulation.

5 (3) A person is not the proxy of a resident of a retirement village for
6 this Act unless the person is appointed under this section.

7 *Note* Certain other laws (for example the *Unit Titles (Management) Act 2011*)
8 provide for the appointment of proxies for various purposes. However,
9 an appointment under another law is not effective for this Act, and an
10 appointment under this Act is not effective for another law (unless the
11 other law provides that it is).

12 (4) An appointment of the operator of a retirement village or close
13 associate of the operator as a proxy is void.

14 (5) A person appointed as the proxy of a resident of a retirement village
15 cannot vote on a matter on the resident's behalf if the resident
16 personally votes on the matter.

17 (6) This section applies despite the terms of the instrument appointing a
18 person as the proxy of the resident.

19 **117 Certain limitations on proxies**

20 (1) If a person (the *appointor*) holds appointments as the proxy of
21 2 residents (or any other number of residents prescribed by
22 regulation) in any 1 retirement village at any 1 time, the
23 appointment of the person as proxy of another resident of the
24 village, while the person continues to hold the other appointments,
25 is void.

26 (2) An appointment of a person as the proxy of a resident of a
27 retirement village—

28 (a) may be revoked at any time by the appointor by written notice
29 to the person; and

- 1 (b) if it is not revoked, ends—
2 (i) after the first meeting at which it is exercised; or
3 (ii) if it is not exercised during the period of 6 months
4 immediately following the day the appointment is made—
5 on the end of that period.
- 6 (3) Nothing in this section prevents a resident of a retirement village
7 from reappointing a person as the resident's proxy after the
8 revocation or ending of an appointment.

9 **118 Effect of certain votes**

10 A vote or resolution of the residents of a retirement village that
11 purports to oblige the operator of the village to do either of the
12 following is void:

- 13 (a) to abandon or amend plans for development in the village;
14 (b) to stop acting as the operator of the village.

15 *Note* Submissions about proposed development in the village can be made
16 under the *Planning and Development Act 2007* at the time the operator
17 seeks development approval under that Act.

18 Retirement villages may contain residential premises that are subject to
19 a company title scheme, a community title scheme under the
20 *Community Title Act 2001*, or a units plan under the *Unit Titles*
21 *(Management) Act 2011*. Resolutions of directors or members of the
22 companies, and votes of relevant bodies corporate (under *Community*
23 *Title Act 2001*) and owners corporations (under *Unit Titles*
24 *(Management) Act 2011*) have no relevance to decisions of residents
25 under this Act.

26 **119 Notice of intention to vacate**

27 The maximum notice of an intention to vacate residential premises
28 in a retirement village that the operator of the village may require
29 from a resident of the premises (whether under a contract or
30 otherwise) is 1 month's written notice.

- 1 **122 Application to ACAT by operator in relation to**
2 **possession of premises by relative of resident**
- 3 (1) This section applies if a relative of a resident of residential premises
4 in a retirement village—
- 5 (a) does not enter into a residence contract mentioned in
6 section 120 (2) with the operator of the village in relation to the
7 residential premises; and
- 8 (b) fails to give vacant possession of the residential premises to the
9 operator.
- 10 (2) The operator may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the
11 relative of the resident to deliver vacant possession of the residential
12 premises to the operator within the time stated in the order.
- 13 (3) However, if the ACAT is satisfied that the relative of the resident
14 failed to enter into a residence contract only because the terms of the
15 proposed contract were unreasonable, the ACAT may—
- 16 (a) set the terms of the contract (taking into account the terms of
17 other residence contracts in force in the village); and
- 18 (b) direct the operator and the relative to enter into the contract
19 within the time stated in the order.
- 20 (4) The operator must not enter into a residence contract in relation to
21 the residential premises with a person other than the relative of the
22 resident unless—
- 23 (a) the relative gives vacant possession of the premises to the
24 operator; or
- 25 (b) the ACAT orders the relative to do so.
- 26 (5) A contract entered into in contravention of subsection (4) is void.

1 **126 No application without consent**

2 The director-general must not apply for an order appointing a person
3 as an administrator under this division unless the person has given
4 written consent to the appointment.

5 **127 Order may exempt administrator from certain obligations**

6 Without limiting the terms of the order of appointment of an
7 administrator, the order may exempt the administrator from
8 complying with stated obligations of the operator of a retirement
9 village.

10 **128 Effect of appointment**

11 (1) The operator of a retirement village must not, while an order of
12 appointment of an administrator is in force in relation to the village,
13 exercise any function of the operator that the administrator is
14 authorised to exercise.

15 (2) However, the appointment of an administrator does not relieve the
16 operator of any of the operator's liabilities under a village contract.

17 (3) Subject to the terms of the appointment, a person appointed as an
18 administrator—

19 (a) must comply with all the obligations of the operator in relation
20 to the functions that the person is authorised to exercise
21 (including functions under a village contract); and

22 (b) is, in the exercise of the operator's functions, taken to be the
23 operator.

- 1 **129 Expenses of administration**
- 2 (1) The expenses incurred by an administrator in exercising the
3 functions of the operator of a retirement village are payable from—
- 4 (a) recurrent charges; and
- 5 (b) any other funds that would be available to the operator for
6 those expenses if the administrator had not been appointed.
- 7 (2) The Territory is not liable for—
- 8 (a) any expenses incurred by an administrator to exercise the
9 functions of the operator; or
- 10 (b) any liability of the operator for which an administrator is
11 appointed.
- 12 **130 Administrator may amend village contract**
- 13 (1) Despite any other provision of this Act, an administrator may, with
14 the director-general's consent—
- 15 (a) amend or revoke an approved annual budget; or
- 16 (b) amend the recurrent charges payable by the residents of the
17 retirement village; or
- 18 (c) change the services offered by the village.
- 19 (2) The director-general may give consent under subsection (1) only if,
20 in the director-general's opinion, the proposed revocation,
21 amendment or change is done to—
- 22 (a) assist in the process of finding a new operator for the village;
23 or
- 24 (b) ensure the financial viability of the village.
- 25 (3) Nothing done by the administrator in accordance with this section
26 constitutes a breach of contract or other civil wrong.

- 1 (4) No compensation is payable to any person because of the operation
2 of this section or anything done under this section.

3 **131 Revocation of appointment**

4 The appointment of an administrator may be revoked or amended by
5 the Supreme Court (whether or not on application by the
6 director-general).

7 **132 Receivers and managers**

- 8 (1) If a receiver, or a receiver and manager, is appointed in relation to
9 the operator of a retirement village, the person appointed must
10 (subject to the terms of the appointment) comply with the operator's
11 obligations under this Act as if that person were the operator.
- 12 (2) The terms of appointment of a receiver, or a receiver and manager,
13 may exempt the appointee from complying with stated obligations.
- 14 (3) This section does not apply to the extent that it is inconsistent with
15 the Corporations Act.

16 **133 Protection from liability—administrator, receiver or**
17 **receiver and manager**

18 An administrator, a receiver or receiver and manager is not civilly
19 liable for anything done or omitted to be done honestly and without
20 recklessness—

- 21 (a) in the exercise of a function under this Act; or
- 22 (b) in the reasonable belief that the conduct was in the exercise of
23 a function under this Act.

1 **Part 7** **Financial management of**
2 **retirement villages**

3 **Division 7.1** **Preliminary**

4 **134** **Financial year of retirement village**

- 5 (1) The operator of a retirement village must fix a financial year for the
6 village.
- 7 (2) The financial year must be a period of 12 months beginning and
8 ending on dates fixed by the operator.

9 **Division 7.2** **Capital maintenance and replacement**

10 **135** **Meaning of *capital item*—div 7.2**

11 In this division:

12 *capital item*, for which the operator of a retirement village is
13 responsible, means any capital item in the village other than a
14 capital item that is—

- 15 (a) owned by a resident of the village; or
16 (b) common property under a community title scheme or units
17 plan; or
18 (c) prescribed by regulation.

19 *Note* Power to make a regulation in relation to a matter includes power to
20 make provision in relation to a class of matter (see Legislation Act,
21 s 48 (2)).

1 **136 Meaning of *urgent*—div 7.2**

2 In this division:

3 *urgent*—repair or replacement of a capital item in a retirement
4 village is *urgent* if it is to rectify any of the following:

- 5 (a) a burst water service;
- 6 (b) a blocked or broken lavatory service;
- 7 (c) a serious roof leak;
- 8 (d) a gas leak;
- 9 (e) a dangerous electrical fault;
- 10 (f) flooding or serious flood damage;
- 11 (g) serious storm or fire damage;
- 12 (h) a failure or breakdown of the gas, electricity or water supply to
13 residential premises in the village;
- 14 (i) a failure or breakdown of any essential service on the
15 residential premises for hot water, cooking, heating or
16 laundering;
- 17 (j) any fault or damage that causes the village to be unsafe or
18 insecure;
- 19 (k) anything else prescribed by regulation.

20 **137 Operator's obligations—capital maintenance or**
21 **replacement**

22 (1) The operator of a retirement village must maintain each item of
23 capital for which the operator is responsible in a reasonable
24 condition taking into account the following:

- 25 (a) the age of the item;
- 26 (b) the prospective life of the item;

- 1 (c) the money paid to the operator by the residents under a village
2 contract (including ingoing contributions).

3 *Note* **Capital maintenance**—see the dictionary.

- 4 (2) If it is not practical to maintain a capital item, the operator may
5 replace the item.

- 6 (3) The operator must repair or replace a capital item for which the
7 operator is responsible within a reasonable time after becoming
8 aware of the need to repair or replace the item.

9 **138 Residents obligations—capital maintenance or**
10 **replacement**

- 11 (1) If a resident of a retirement village becomes aware that a capital
12 item for which the operator of the village is responsible and that is
13 located in the resident’s residential premises needs to be repaired or
14 replaced, the resident must notify the operator as soon as practicable
15 after becoming aware of it.

- 16 (2) The resident must reimburse the operator in relation to any damage
17 (other than fair wear and tear) caused by the resident to a capital
18 item for which the operator is responsible.

- 19 (3) The resident must not hinder or obstruct the operator or a person
20 authorised by the operator, from maintaining (including repairing)
21 or replacing a capital item for which the operator is responsible.

22 *Note* Section 100 sets out the circumstances in which an operator of a
23 retirement village or a person authorised by the operator may enter
24 residential premises for which a person has a residence right.

25 **139 Resident may carry out urgent work**

- 26 (1) A resident of a retirement village may carry out capital maintenance
27 or capital replacement (the **work**) in relation to a capital item for
28 which the operator of the village is responsible—

- 29 (a) if the work is urgent; and

- 1 (b) after the resident gives the operator a reasonable opportunity to
2 carry out the work.
- 3 (2) A resident who carries out work under subsection (1) is entitled to
4 be reimbursed by the operator for the reasonable costs incurred by
5 the resident in carrying out the work.
- 6 (3) If the operator does not reimburse the resident within a reasonable
7 time of the resident seeking reimbursement, the resident may apply
8 to the ACAT for an order requiring the operator to reimburse the
9 resident.
- 10 (4) The ACAT may also, if the ACAT considers it appropriate, make an
11 order for the payment of interest at a rate determined by the ACAT.

12 **140 ACAT may make orders for capital maintenance and**
13 **replacement**

- 14 (1) If a resident of a retirement village considers that the operator of the
15 village is not maintaining or replacing capital items for which the
16 operator is responsible when necessary, the resident may apply to
17 the ACAT for an order directing the operator—
- 18 (a) to carry out stated maintenance of a capital item within the
19 time stated in the order; or
- 20 (b) to replace a stated capital item within the time stated in the
21 order.
- 22 *Note* Maintaining a capital item includes repairing the item—see the
23 dictionary, def *capital maintenance*, par (a).
- 24 (2) If the operator of a retirement village considers that a resident of the
25 village has caused damage (other than fair wear and tear) to a capital
26 item for which the operator is responsible, the operator may apply to
27 the ACAT for an order directing the resident to reimburse the
28 operator for the cost of the maintenance or replacement of the
29 capital item as a result of the damage.

- 1 **141 Funding of certain capital maintenance and capital**
2 **replacement**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village may fund the cost of capital
4 maintenance for which the operator is responsible from the
5 following sources:
- 6 (a) the capital works fund for the village (if any);
7 (b) recurrent charges.
- 8 (2) The operator must bear the cost of capital replacement of a capital
9 item for which the operator is responsible.
- 10 (3) This section does not authorise the funding of any of the following
11 from the capital works fund or recurrent charges for the village:
- 12 (a) the construction of a new building or a new stage of the
13 village;
- 14 (b) any work arising from the breach of a statutory warranty under
15 the *Building Act 2004*, section 88 (Statutory warranties), in
16 relation to which a proceeding may be started under that Act;
- 17 (c) the depreciation of capital items;
- 18 (d) the refurbishment of vacant residential premises in the village;
- 19 (e) anything else prescribed by regulation.
- 20 **142 Capital maintenance to be included in proposed annual**
21 **budget**
- 22 (1) This section applies if—
- 23 (a) the operator of a retirement village is required to supply the
24 residents of the village with a proposed annual budget; and
- 25 (b) the operator proposes to use any recurrent charges or any part
26 of the capital works fund (if any) for the village to fund capital
27 maintenance.

- 1 (2) The operator must, in the proposed annual budget—
2 (a) list each item of capital maintenance that is proposed to be
3 carried out; and
4 (b) state, in relation to each item, the expected cost; and
5 (c) include, in relation to each item, any quotes the operator has
6 obtained; and
7 (d) include provision for urgent capital maintenance.

8 **143 Capital works fund**

- 9 (1) This section applies if an approved annual budget for a retirement
10 village provides for the setting aside of any part of the recurrent
11 charges for funding capital maintenance in a period that extends
12 beyond the end of the financial year to which the budget relates.
13 (2) The operator of the village must establish and maintain a capital
14 works fund.
15 (3) However, this section does not require that a separate fund be
16 established for each financial year.
17 (4) A capital works fund must be held in an account with an authorised
18 deposit-taking institution or as otherwise prescribed by regulation.
19 (5) The operator must pay the following into the capital works fund:
20 (a) an amount of the recurrent charges as may be needed under an
21 approved annual budget;
22 (b) any interest received from the investment of the whole, or part
23 of, the capital works fund.

1 **144 Misuse capital works fund amounts**

2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
3 operator uses a capital works fund amount for a purpose other than
4 any of the following:

5 (a) to meet the cost of capital maintenance;

6 (b) if the residents of the village consent to a proposal that the
7 operator distribute any part of the fund that is not required to
8 fund capital maintenance to the residents in equal shares—to
9 give effect to that proposal;

10 (c) for a purpose prescribed by regulation.

11 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

12 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

13 (3) A proposal mentioned in subsection (1) (b) may be made by the
14 operator or the residents committee.

15 (4) If the residents consent to a proposal made by the residents
16 committee under subsection (1) (b), the operator may apply to the
17 ACAT for an order that—

18 (a) the distribution is not to be made; or

19 (b) approves or amends the proposed distribution.

20 (5) In making an order under subsection (4), the ACAT may consider
21 the following:

22 (a) the proportion of the capital works fund proposed to be
23 distributed;

24 (b) whether the proportion of the capital works fund proposed to
25 be distributed is reasonably likely to be required to fund capital
26 maintenance;

27 (c) anything else the ACAT considers appropriate.

- 1 **145 Retirement village to be insured**
- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
3 operator does not insure and keep insured the village in accordance
4 with this section.
- 5 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 6 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 7 (3) The village must have insurance that—
- 8 (a) covers the following:
- 9 (i) damage;
- 10 (ii) costs incidental to the reinstatement or replacement of
11 insured buildings,
- 12 (iii) public liability; and
- 13 (b) provides for the reinstatement of property to its condition when
14 new.
- 15 (4) A regulation may prescribe a minimum amount of public liability
16 insurance that is required under this section.
- 17 (5) Insurance for damage and costs incidental to the reinstatement or
18 replacement of insured buildings must cover the full replacement
19 value of the village.
- 20 (6) Nothing in this section requires the operator to insure a capital item
21 other than a capital item for which the operator is responsible.
- 22 (7) The operator may fund insurance required under this section from
23 recurrent charges if the cost of the insurance is included in the
24 approved annual budget.

1 **146 Sale of capital items to residents**

- 2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 3 (a) the operator sells a capital item for which the operator of a
- 4 retirement village is responsible to a resident of the village; and
- 5 (b) the sale is not in accordance with the requirements prescribed
- 6 by regulation.

7 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- 8 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 9 (3) A contract, agreement, scheme or arrangement is unenforceable to
- 10 the extent that it purports to sell, or pass responsibility for the
- 11 maintenance or replacement of, capital items in contravention of
- 12 subsection (1).
- 13 (4) This section does not apply to the sale of residential premises, or
- 14 fixtures in residential premises, in a retirement village.
- 15 (5) In this section:

16 *resident* includes a prospective resident.

17 *sell*, a capital item to a resident, includes pass responsibility for the

18 capital item, directly or indirectly, to the resident.

19 **Division 7.3 Recurrent charges**

20 **147 Operator to pay certain recurrent charges**

- 21 (1) The operator of a retirement village must pay, in relation to new
- 22 residential premises in the village, an amount equal to the recurrent
- 23 charges for general services payable under a village contract in
- 24 relation to comparable (or the most nearly comparable) residential
- 25 premises in the village.

- 1 (2) In this section:
2 *new* residential premises means residential premises that have not
3 and have never been the subject of a village contract.

4 **148 Amendment of recurrent charges**

- 5 (1) A village contract may provide that any recurrent charges payable
6 under the contract—

- 7 (a) are to be amended at stated intervals (or on stated dates)
8 according to a fixed formula; or

9 **Example—fixed formula**

10 in proportion to variations in the Consumer Price Index

11 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend,
12 but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it
13 appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- 14 (b) may be amended otherwise than according to a fixed formula.

- 15 (2) If a village contract provides for any recurrent charges payable
16 under the contract to be amended otherwise than according to a
17 fixed formula—

- 18 (a) the recurrent charges must not be amended more than once in a
19 12-month period; and

- 20 (b) any subsequent amendment within that period has no effect.

- 21 (3) A village contract must not provide for more than 1 method of
22 amending the recurrent charges payable under the contract.

- 23 (4) If a village contract provides for more than 1 method of amending
24 recurrent charges, the method that results in the lowest increase in
25 recurrent charges is the applicable method.

- 1 **149 Recurrent charges amended by fixed formula**
- 2 (1) If a village contract provides that recurrent charges are to be
3 amended according to a fixed formula, the operator of a retirement
4 village must give a resident who is a party to the contract written
5 notice of the amendment at least 14 days before it takes effect.
- 6 (2) The notice must state the following:
- 7 (a) the amount of the new recurrent charges;
- 8 (b) the day when the new recurrent charges take effect;
- 9 (c) anything else prescribed by regulation.
- 10 (3) The resident is not required to pay any increase in the resident's
11 recurrent charges until notice of the increase is given in accordance
12 with subsection (1).
- 13 (4) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 14 (a) a village contract provides that recurrent charges under the
15 contract must be amended according to a fixed formula; and
- 16 (b) the operator amends the recurrent charges; and
- 17 (c) the amendment does not comply with—
- 18 (i) the fixed formula; or
- 19 (ii) this section.
- 20 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 21 (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **150 Recurrent charges amended otherwise than by a fixed**
2 **formula—not exceeding variation in CPI**
- 3 (1) This section applies to the amendment of recurrent charges payable
4 under a village contract if—
- 5 (a) the contract provides that the recurrent charges are to be
6 amended otherwise than in accordance with a fixed formula;
7 and
- 8 (b) the amendment does not exceed the amendment that would
9 result from the recurrent charges being increased in proportion
10 to the variation in the CPI (since the recurrent charges were
11 last amended) and rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
- 12 (2) For paragraph (1) (b), the variation in the CPI since the recurrent
13 charges were last amended is taken to be the difference between—
- 14 (a) the CPI published most recently before the charges were last
15 amended; and
- 16 (b) the CPI published most recently before the written notice of the
17 proposed amendment is given.
- 18 (3) The operator of a retirement village must give a resident of the
19 village written notice of a proposed amendment of recurrent charges
20 under this section at least 14 days before the proposed amendment
21 takes effect.
- 22 (4) The notice must state the following:
- 23 (a) the amount of the new recurrent charges;
- 24 (b) the day the new recurrent charges take effect;
- 25 (c) anything else prescribed by regulation.
- 26 (5) A resident who is a party to a village contract mentioned in
27 subsection (1) is not required to pay any increase in the resident’s
28 recurrent charges until notice of the increase is given under
29 subsection (3).

- 1 (6) A notice may—
2 (a) cancel an earlier notice; or
3 (b) provide for a lesser increase than the increase stated in the
4 earlier notice.
- 5 (7) A notice that provides for a lesser increase than the increase stated
6 in an earlier notice is taken to have been given on the day when the
7 earlier notice was given.

8 **151 Recurrent charges amended otherwise than by fixed**
9 **formula—exceeding variation in CPI**

- 10 (1) This section applies to the amendment of recurrent charges payable
11 under a village contract if—
12 (a) the contract provides that the recurrent charges are to be
13 amended otherwise than in accordance with a fixed formula;
14 and
15 (b) the amendment exceeds the amendment that would result from
16 the recurrent charges being increased in proportion to the
17 variation in the CPI (since the recurrent charges were last
18 amended) and rounded to the nearest whole dollar.
- 19 (2) For paragraph (1) (b), the variation in the CPI since the recurrent
20 charges were last amended is taken to be the difference between—
21 (a) the CPI published most recently before the charges were last
22 amended; and
23 (b) the CPI published most recently before the written notice of the
24 proposed amendment is given.
- 25 (3) The operator of a retirement village must give a resident of the
26 village written notice of a proposed amendment of recurrent charges
27 under this section at least 60 days before the proposed amendment
28 takes effect.

- 1 (4) The notice must—
- 2 (a) state the amount of the proposed recurrent charges; and
- 3 (b) state the date it is intended that the proposed recurrent charges
- 4 are to be payable; and
- 5 (c) include a brief explanation of the reasons for the proposed
- 6 amendment exceeding the variation in the CPI or the
- 7 prescribed rate or amount (if any); and
- 8 (d) include details of any action taken to minimise the proposed
- 9 amendment of recurrent charges; and
- 10 (e) state that the amendment will take effect only if the residents
- 11 concerned consent to the amendment or the ACAT orders that
- 12 it take effect; and
- 13 (f) include anything else prescribed by regulation.
- 14 (5) A notice may—
- 15 (a) cancel an earlier notice under this section; or
- 16 (b) provide for a lesser increase than the increase stated in the
- 17 earlier notice.
- 18 (6) A notice that provides for a lesser increase than the increase stated
- 19 in an earlier notice is taken to have been given on the day when the
- 20 earlier notice was given.
- 21 (7) However, the 30-day period mentioned in section 153 (2) (Residents
- 22 consent to amendment) begins, in relation to a later notice, on the
- 23 day when the later notice is actually given.
- 24 (8) If the operator operates more than 1 retirement village, the operator
- 25 must deal with each village separately under this section.
- 26 (9) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **152 Amending certain recurrent charges otherwise than in**
2 **accordance with Act**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 4 (a) a village contract provides that recurrent charges payable under
5 the contract are to be amended as set out in section 150
6 (Recurrent charges amended otherwise than by fixed
7 formula—not exceeding variation in CPI) or section 151
8 (Recurrent charges amended otherwise than by fixed
9 formula—exceeding variation in CPI); and
- 10 (b) the operator increases the recurrent charges; and
- 11 (c) the increase is—
- 12 (i) beyond the upper limit (if any) stated in the contract; or
- 13 (ii) not in accordance with section 150 or section 151.
- 14 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 15 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 16 **153 Residents consent to amendment**
- 17 (1) An amendment of recurrent charges payable under a village contract
18 takes effect under section 151 (Recurrent charges amended
19 otherwise than by fixed formula—exceeding variation in CPI) only
20 if—
- 21 (a) the residents of the retirement village consent to it; or
- 22 (b) the ACAT orders under section 154 (ACAT Orders—recurrent
23 charges) that the amendment takes effect.
- 24 (2) The residents must, not later than 30 days after receiving a notice
25 under section 151—
- 26 (a) meet, consider and vote on the proposed amendment; and

- 1 (b) tell the operator of the village that they consent, or do not
2 consent, to the amendment.
- 3 (3) If the operator is told nothing under subsection (2) (b), the residents
4 are taken to have refused to consent to the amendment.
- 5 (4) If the residents committee for the village (or, if there is no residents
6 committee, a resident) requests information about the proposed
7 amendment for the purpose of deciding whether to consent to it, the
8 operator must give the information requested.
- 9 (5) However, the operator does not have to give information prescribed
10 by regulation for this subsection.
- 11 (6) If the operator fails to give the information within the time
12 prescribed by regulation, the residents committee or resident may
13 apply to the ACAT for an order requiring the operator to give the
14 information stated in the order.
- 15 *Note* *Fail* includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

16 **154 ACAT orders—recurrent charges**

- 17 (1) The operator of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
18 order in relation to a proposed amendment of recurrent charges
19 payable under a village contract for residential premises in the
20 village if—
- 21 (a) the consent of the residents of the village is required under
22 section 153 (2) before the proposed amendment can take
23 effect; and
- 24 (b) the residents do not consent to the proposed amendment.
- 25 (2) The ACAT may, on application by the operator, make an order
26 that—
- 27 (a) the proposed amendment is to take effect, with or without
28 modification; or
- 29 (b) the proposed amendment is not to take effect.

- 1 (3) An order under subsection (2) (a) may—
- 2 (a) state the date the amendment is to take effect; and
- 3 (b) order that the recurrent charges are not to be further amended
- 4 for a stated period not exceeding 12 months.
- 5 (4) A date mentioned in subsection (3) (a) may be a date other than the
- 6 date stated by the operator in a notice given under section 151
- 7 (Recurrent charges amended otherwise than by fixed formula—
- 8 exceeding variation in CPI).
- 9 (5) In making an order, the ACAT may consider the following:
- 10 (a) the general market level of recurrent charges paid at similar
- 11 retirement villages in the same or a similar locality as the
- 12 village;
- 13 (b) the level and cost of services and facilities provided for in the
- 14 proposed annual budget or approved annual budget;
- 15 (c) any proposed amendments (including additions) to the services
- 16 and facilities to which the residents have consented;
- 17 (d) the cost of general services required to be provided by the
- 18 operator;
- 19 (e) the frequency and amount of past amendments of the recurrent
- 20 charges;
- 21 (f) if the village is subject to a community title scheme or units
- 22 plan—the amounts of levies and other contributions payable by
- 23 the residents under the *Community Title Act 2001* or the *Unit*
- 24 *Titles Act 2001*;
- 25 (g) any other matter the ACAT considers relevant.

1 **155 ACAT orders—refund of recurrent charges**

- 2 (1) A resident of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
3 order directing the refund of overpaid recurrent charges on any
4 grounds, including the ground that an increase in the charges came
5 into effect otherwise than in accordance with this division.
- 6 (2) An application must be lodged not later than 12 months after the day
7 the increase in the charges came into effect.
- 8 (3) The ACAT may make an order directing a refund of overpaid
9 recurrent charges.

10 **156 Failure to give receipt for payment of recurrent charges**

- 11 (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
- 12 (a) receives a payment for recurrent charges owing under a
13 resident's village contract; and
- 14 (b) fails to give a receipt for the payment to the person entitled to
15 it—
- 16 (i) if the payment was made in person—at the time the
17 payment is made; or
- 18 (ii) if the payment was not made in person—as soon as
19 practicable after the payment is made.

20 Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- 21 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 22 (3) A receipt for the payment of recurrent charges must include the
23 following:
- 24 (a) the name of the operator of the retirement village;
- 25 (b) the name of the resident paying the recurrent charges;
- 26 (c) the resident's address at the village;
- 27 (d) the period for which the recurrent charge is paid;

- 1 (e) the day the payment is received;
2 (f) the amount of the payment.
- 3 (4) This section does not apply to recurrent charges paid by agreement
4 between the resident and the operator into an account at an
5 authorised deposit-taking institution nominated by the operator.

6 **157 Reduction of recurrent charges in certain circumstances**

- 7 (1) This section applies if residential premises, or a part of residential
8 premises, in a retirement village—
- 9 (a) is destroyed or ceases to be usable as residential premises, or
10 becomes unsuitable for habitation, other than as a result of a
11 breach of the village contract for the residential premises; or
- 12 (b) is compulsorily appropriated or acquired by a Commonwealth
13 or Territory authority.
- 14 (2) The recurrent charges payable by the resident of the village are
15 reduced accordingly.
- 16 *Note* The operator or resident may also want to end the residence contract—
17 see s 185 (Ending of residence contract if premises uninhabitable etc).
- 18 (3) If the operator and resident do not agree that the recurrent charges
19 should be reduced, or do not agree on the extent to which they
20 should be reduced, either party may apply to the ACAT for an order
21 declaring that the recurrent charges—
- 22 (a) are not to be reduced; or
- 23 (b) are to be reduced by the amount, and from the date, stated in
24 the order.

1 **Division 7.4 Proposed and approved annual**
2 **budgets**

3 **158 Meaning of *proposed annual budget*—div 7.4**

4 In this division:

5 *proposed annual budget*, for a financial year for a retirement
6 village, means a document setting out the way the operator of the
7 village proposes to spend the money the operator receives as
8 recurrent charges during the financial year.

9 **159 Proposed annual budget**

10 (1) The operator of a retirement village must give each resident in the
11 village a copy of the proposed annual budget for each financial year
12 for the village—

13 (a) at least 60 days before the beginning of the financial year to
14 which the budget relates; or

15 (b) if a regulation prescribes another time—at the prescribed time.

16 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

17 *Note* If a form is approved under s 263 for this provision, the form must be
18 used.

19 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

20 (3) If the operator operates more than 1 retirement village, the
21 operator—

22 (a) may give a combined proposed annual budget in relation to
23 2 or more villages; but

24 (b) when giving the budget to each resident and each former
25 occupant of a particular village, must include a separate budget
26 for that village.

- 1 (4) A regulation may make provision in relation to—
- 2 (a) matters that must be dealt with in a proposed annual budget;
- 3 and
- 4 (b) matters that must not be financed by way of using amounts
- 5 received as recurrent charges.
- 6 (5) The proposed annual budget must be accompanied by a notice that
- 7 includes the following:
- 8 (a) a statement to the effect that the operator of the village—
- 9 (i) must have the residents consent to spend the money in the
- 10 way set out in the budget; and
- 11 (ii) if the residents do not give their consent—may spend the
- 12 money in accordance with an order of the ACAT;
- 13 (b) a brief statement explaining the reasons for any changes in
- 14 spending from the previous financial year;
- 15 (c) a statement to the effect that if any change in spending results
- 16 from a change in the services or facilities the operator provides
- 17 at the village, consent to that change must be by special
- 18 resolution of the residents;
- 19 (d) anything else prescribed by regulation.
- 20 (6) The notice may include a statement to the effect that the notice is the
- 21 operator's formal request for the residents' consent to the spending
- 22 of the money in the way set out in the budget.
- 23 (7) Nothing in this section prevents the operator cancelling a proposed
- 24 annual budget and replacing it with an amended budget at any time.
- 25 (8) This section is subject to section 160.

- 1 **160 Residents may consent to not receiving proposed annual**
2 **budget**
- 3 (1) The residents of a retirement village may consent to not being given
4 a proposed annual budget if, in the year the consent is given, the
5 total amount of the recurrent charges to be collected for the year is
6 not more than—
- 7 (a) the amount prescribed by regulation; or
8 (b) if no amount is prescribed—\$50 000.
- 9 (2) If the residents consent to not being given a proposed annual budget
10 under section 159, that section, and section 161 to section 167 do
11 not apply in relation to the village while the consent is in force.
- 12 (3) Consent given under subsection (1) remains in force until—
- 13 (a) it is revoked by a resolution of the residents of the village; or
14 (b) the total amount of the recurrent charges to be collected for the
15 financial year to which the consent relates is more than—
- 16 (i) the amount prescribed by regulation; or
17 (ii) if no amount is prescribed—\$50 000.
- 18 (4) The operator of the village must notify the residents of the name of
19 the auditor of the accounts at the annual management meeting if—
- 20 (a) consent given under subsection (1) is in force; and
21 (b) the operator is required to have the accounts of the village
22 audited under section 168 (Auditing of accounts).

23 **161 ACAT order—proposed annual budget**

24 If the operator of a retirement village does not give the residents of
25 the village a proposed annual budget as required by section 159, a
26 resident of the village may apply to the ACAT for an order directing
27 the operator to give the budget.

1 **162 Residents consent to spending**

2 (1) The operator of a retirement village must have the residents' consent
3 for the spending stated in the proposed annual budget for the village.

4 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

5 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

6 (3) The operator must give any information in relation to the proposed
7 spending that the residents committee for the village (or, if there is
8 no residents committee, a resident) reasonably asks for, for deciding
9 whether to consent to the budget.

10 (4) Without limiting subsection (2), it is reasonable for the residents
11 committee or a resident to ask to see quotations for any work
12 proposed to be carried out, or for any service or facility proposed to
13 be provided, at the village.

14 (5) The residents must, within 30 days after receiving a request for
15 consent to a proposed annual budget (or an amended budget)—

16 (a) meet, consider and vote on the budget; and

17 (b) tell the operator whether they consent or do not consent to the
18 budget; and

19 (c) if the residents do not consent to the budget—state which item
20 in the budget they object to.

21 (6) The residents are taken to have refused to consent to the budget—

22 (a) if the operator fails to seek the residents' consent to the budget;
23 or

24 (b) if the residents fail to tell the operator whether they consent or
25 do not consent to the budget.

26 *Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

27 (7) If the operator operates more than 1 retirement village, the operator
28 must deal with each village separately under this section.

- 1 (8) Subsections (1) to (5) do not apply, and the residents are taken to
2 have consented to the proposed annual budget, if the amount of the
3 recurrent charges payable by the residents—
4 (a) has not been amended; or
5 (b) has been amended in accordance with section 148 (1) (a)
6 (Amendment of recurrent charges) or section 149 (4)
7 (Recurrent charges amended by fixed formula).

8 **163 ACAT orders—decisions about spending**

- 9 (1) If the residents of a retirement village refuse to consent to the
10 spending stated in the proposed annual budget for a financial year of
11 the village, the operator of the village or a resident may apply to the
12 ACAT for an order in relation to the spending proposed for the
13 financial year.
14 (2) On application under subsection (1), the ACAT may do 1 or more of
15 the following:
16 (a) make an interim order allowing spending on all items in the
17 proposed annual budget other than those stated under
18 section 162 (5) (c) (Residents consent to spending);
19 (b) give a procedural direction to the parties to assist the parties to
20 agree about the proposed spending, including a direction to
21 prepare new spending for services and to meet and discuss
22 disputed matters;
23 (c) make a recommendation to the parties about the proposed
24 spending, including a recommendation about the cost and type
25 of the services to be provided;
26 (d) order that the spending is to be as itemised in the proposed
27 annual budget;
28 (e) order that there is to be no spending, or reduced or increased
29 spending, on a particular item in the proposed annual budget;

- 1 (f) order that there is to be spending of a stated amount on an item
2 that does not appear in the proposed annual budget;
- 3 (g) order that the spending is to be as stated in the order;
- 4 (h) determine liability for expenses (if any) incurred from the
5 beginning of the financial year to which the proposed annual
6 budget relates until the day when an order under paragraph (d),
7 (e), (f) or (g) is made;
- 8 (i) make any other order prescribed by regulation.
- 9 (3) Subsection (4) applies if—
- 10 (a) the operator makes an application under this section; and
- 11 (b) the ACAT does not, before the beginning of the financial year
12 to which the proposed annual budget relates, make an order
13 that gives rise to an approved annual budget.
- 14 (4) The operator may spend money received for recurrent charges to
15 meet the reasonable and necessary costs of operating the village
16 until the ACAT makes an order under subsection (2).
- 17 (5) In deciding an application made by the operator, the ACAT may—
- 18 (a) review any spending by the operator under subsection (4); and
- 19 (b) make an order that the operator is liable for so much of that
20 spending it considers was not reasonable or necessary.
- 21 (6) If the ACAT gives a direction or makes a recommendation for
22 further action under subsection (2), it may—
- 23 (a) adjourn the proceeding for a report from the parties; and
- 24 (b) take further action under subsection (2) it considers necessary
25 when the proceeding resumes.
- 26 (7) In deciding an application, the ACAT may consider the following:
- 27 (a) the reasonable cost of services provided (or proposed to be
28 provided) in the village;

- 1 (b) the need for the services to be provided in the village;
2 (c) any other matter it considers relevant.
- 3 (8) If the ACAT receives an application under this section at the same
4 time it receives, or is considering, an application under section 154
5 (ACAT orders—recurrent charges) in relation to recurrent charges
6 payable at the same retirement village, it must make a decision
7 under this section before making a decision under section 154.

8 **164 Proposed annual budget may provide for contingencies**

9 A regulation may limit the amount a proposed annual budget may
10 allocate for contingencies.

11 **165 Spending to be in accordance with approved annual**
12 **budget**

- 13 (1) A proposed annual budget for a financial year for a retirement
14 village is taken to be an approved annual budget if—
- 15 (a) the residents of the village consent to spending in accordance
16 with the proposed annual budget; or
- 17 (b) the ACAT orders that the operator of the village is spending as
18 itemised in the proposed annual budget.
- 19 (2) However, if the ACAT makes another order in relation to the
20 proposed annual budget, the approved annual budget is taken to be
21 the approved annual budget as amended in accordance with the
22 order.

- 1 **166 Spending otherwise than in accordance with approved**
2 **annual budget**
- 3 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 4 (a) the operator spends money received for recurrent charges for a
5 financial year for the village; and
- 6 (b) the spending is not in accordance with—
- 7 (i) the approved annual budget; or
- 8 (ii) the approved annual budget as amended under
9 section 167 (Amendment of approved annual budget).
- 10 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 11 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 12 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the spending—
- 13 (a) was a change in spending between items in the approved
14 annual budget; and
- 15 (b) does not reduce the level of services the village provides; and
- 16 (c) does not cause the total spending provided for by the approved
17 annual budget to be exceeded.
- 18 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
19 mentioned in s (2) (see Criminal Code, s 58).
- 20 (4) Subsection (5) applies if the operator—
- 21 (a) commits an offence under subsection (1); or
- 22 (b) does not comply with an order under section 161 (ACAT
23 order—proposed annual budget)) to give the residents of the
24 village a proposed annual budget in relation to a current
25 financial year for the village.

- 1 (5) A resident may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the
2 operator to refund the recurrent charges paid by the resident during
3 the financial year until the day when the order is made.

4 **167 Amendment of approved annual budget**

- 5 (1) The operator of a retirement village may amend an approved annual
6 budget if—
7 (a) the residents of the village approve the amendment; or
8 (b) if the residents do not approve the amendment—the ACAT
9 makes an order approving the amendment.
- 10 (2) The ACAT may make an order relating to further spending only if
11 satisfied that the further spending—
12 (a) is needed urgently; or
13 (b) was not reasonably foreseeable when the budget was approved
14 under section 165 (Spending to be in accordance with
15 approved annual budget).
- 16 (3) In this section:
17 *approved annual budget* does not include—
18 (a) a budget taken to be an approved annual budget because of
19 section 165 (1) (b); or
20 (b) a proposed annual budget amended in accordance with an
21 order by the ACAT under section 165 (2).

1 **Division 7.5 Annual accounts**

2 **168 Auditing of accounts**

3 (1) The operator of a retirement village must ensure that the accounts
4 for the village are audited annually by a person qualified to audit
5 accounts under the Corporations Act.

6 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

7 (2) If the audit fees are to be paid by the residents of the village—

8 (a) the fees must be itemised in the proposed annual budget (if
9 any); and

10 (b) the item must include the name of the auditor to be appointed;
11 and

12 (c) if the auditor to be appointed did not audit the village's
13 accounts for the previous financial year—the residents'
14 consent to the auditor's appointment is required in the same
15 way that it is required under section 162 (1) to (6) (Residents
16 consent to spending) for the expenditure of the fees.

17 (3) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
18 operator fails to give, not later than the prescribed time after the end
19 of each quarter, a copy of the village's quarterly accounts for the
20 quarter to the residents committee for the village.

21 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

22 *Note* **Fail** includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

23 (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

24 (5) Subsection (3) is subject to section 171 (Quarterly accounts need not
25 be given to residents in certain circumstances).

- 1 (6) If, more than 28 days after the end of the quarter to which the
2 quarterly accounts relate, a resident asks the operator for a copy of
3 the quarterly accounts, the operator must give the resident a copy of
4 the accounts within 7 days after receiving the request.
- 5 (7) The quarterly accounts need not be audited.
- 6 (8) In this section:
- 7 *prescribed time* means—
- 8 (a) the time prescribed by regulation; or
- 9 (b) if no time is prescribed—28 days.
- 10 *quarterly accounts*, in relation to a quarter for a retirement village,
11 means the accounts of the village's income and spending for the
12 quarter.

13 **169 Copies of annual accounts to be given to residents**

- 14 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
15 operator fails to give the residents of the village a copy of the
16 audited accounts for a financial year for the village within the
17 prescribed time.
- 18 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 19 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- 20 (3) The audited accounts must include—
- 21 (a) the following particulars:
- 22 (i) details of the income and spending of the village during
23 the financial year, including income and spending of the
24 capital works fund (if any);
- 25 (ii) details of the balance of the capital works fund (if any);

- 1 (iii) details of amounts received for insurance claims made in
2 relation to any matter mentioned in section 145 (3) (a) (i)
3 or (ii) (Retirement village to be insured) relating to the
4 village during the financial year;
- 5 (iv) details of any interests, mortgages and other charges
6 affecting the property of, or forming part of, the village
7 (other than property or premises owned by residents) as at
8 the end of the financial year; and
- 9 (b) a statement that—
- 10 (i) states whether or not money payable by the operator to
11 former residents during the financial year was paid in full
12 and on time; and
- 13 (ii) if any money payable under subparagraph (i) has not been
14 paid—sets out the amount payable, details of the delay
15 and the reasons for the delay; and
- 16 (iii) contains the matters mentioned in subsection (5); and
- 17 (iv) includes details of any matters that may prevent the
18 operator from meeting those liabilities; and
- 19 (c) any other matter prescribed by regulation.
- 20 (4) Subsection (5) applies if the auditor—
- 21 (a) is not satisfied that the operator has the capacity, during the
22 financial year immediately following, to meet the liabilities
23 relating to the village when they become due; or
- 24 (b) believes that there is considerable uncertainty about the
25 operator's ability to meet the liabilities relating to the village
26 when they become due during the financial year immediately
27 following.
- 28 (5) The audited accounts must include a statement setting out the
29 auditor's concerns.

- 1 (6) The format of the accounts must correspond as closely as possible
2 with the layout of the proposed annual budget.
- 3 (7) If the operator operates more than 1 retirement village, the
4 operator—
- 5 (a) may give audited consolidated accounts in relation to 2 or more
6 villages; but
- 7 (b) when giving the accounts to the residents of a particular
8 village, must include a separate statement of income and
9 spending for that village.
- 10 (8) The operator of a retirement village complies with this section if—
- 11 (a) the operator—
- 12 (i) gives a copy of the accounts to the residents committee
13 for the village; or
- 14 (ii) if there is no residents committee—displays a copy of the
15 accounts on the common property of the village in the
16 way prescribed by regulation; and
- 17 (b) the operator gives a copy of the accounts to a resident who asks
18 for a copy.
- 19 (9) This section is subject to section 170.
- 20 (10) In this section:
- 21 ***prescribed time***, for a financial year, means—
- 22 (a) the period prescribed by regulation; or
- 23 (b) if no period is prescribed—4 months after the end of the
24 financial year.

1 **170 Accounts need not be audited in certain circumstances**

2 (1) This section applies to the accounts of a retirement village prepared
3 under section 169 (Copies of annual accounts to be given to
4 residents) for a financial year if the total of the recurrent charges
5 collected in relation to the village for the financial year are less
6 than—

7 (a) the amount prescribed by regulation; or

8 (b) if no amount is prescribed—\$50 000.

9 (2) The operator of the village—

10 (a) need not have the accounts audited if the residents of the
11 village consent; but

12 (b) must instead—

13 (i) comply with the requirements of section 169 (other than
14 section 169 (3) and (4)); and

15 (ii) include a statement about whether the operator will be
16 able to meet the liabilities relating to the village when
17 they become due during the financial year immediately
18 following.

19 *Note* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or
20 misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see
21 Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

22 (3) The residents consent remains in force until the earlier of—

23 (a) the day the total of the recurrent charges collected for the
24 village for a financial year is—

25 (i) the amount prescribed by regulation or more; or

26 (ii) if no amount is prescribed by regulation—\$50 000 or
27 more; and

28 (b) the residents revoke the consent.

1 (4) The residents may revoke the consent at any time.

2 **171 Quarterly accounts need not be given to residents in**
3 **certain circumstances**

4 (1) This section applies if the total of the recurrent charges collected for
5 a retirement village in the financial year to which accounts of the
6 village relate is less than—

7 (a) the amount prescribed by regulation; or

8 (b) if no amount is prescribed—\$50 000.

9 (2) The operator of the retirement village need not give the residents of
10 the village a copy of the quarterly accounts for the village under
11 section 168 (Auditing of accounts) if the residents consent.

12 (3) The residents consent remains in force until the earlier of—

13 (a) the day the total of the recurrent charges collected for the
14 village for a financial year is—

15 (i) the amount prescribed by regulation or more; or

16 (ii) if no amount is prescribed by regulation—\$50 000 or
17 more; and

18 (b) the residents revoke the consent.

19 (4) The residents may revoke the consent at any time.

20 **Division 7.6 Surplus or deficit of accounts**

21 **172 Meaning of *surplus*—div 7.6**

22 In this division:

23 *surplus* means a surplus in the annual accounts of a retirement
24 village for any year.

1 **173 Any surplus to be carried over**

- 2 (1) A surplus in the annual accounts of a retirement village must be
3 carried forward to the accounts for the next financial year unless—
- 4 (a) the residents of the village consent to a proposal for the
5 spending of the whole or any part of the surplus; or
- 6 (b) the residents consent to a proposal that the operator of the
7 village distribute the whole or any part of the surplus to the
8 existing residents in equal shares.
- 9 (2) A proposal under subsection (1) may be made by the operator or the
10 residents committee (if any).
- 11 (3) If the residents consent under subsection (1) (b) to a proposal made
12 by the residents committee, the operator may apply to the ACAT for
13 an order that—
- 14 (a) the distribution is not to be made; or
- 15 (b) approves or amends the proposed distribution.
- 16 (4) In making an order, the ACAT may consider the following:
- 17 (a) the proportion of the surplus proposed to be distributed;
- 18 (b) any other matter the ACAT considers appropriate.

19 **174 Making good of deficit**

- 20 (1) The operator of a retirement village must make good a deficit in the
21 annual accounts of the village.
- 22 (2) The operator must not—
- 23 (a) carry forward a deficit to a later financial year; or
- 24 (b) ask or receive from the residents of the village a special
25 additional payment for making good a deficit; or

- 1 (c) increase or purport to increase recurrent charges payable by the
2 residents of the village in a financial year for making good a
3 deficit; or
- 4 (d) use all or part of the recurrent charges collected by the operator
5 in a financial year to make good a deficit; or
- 6 (e) use all or part of the capital works fund for the village to make
7 good a deficit.
- 8 (3) Despite subsection (2), a regulation may prescribe circumstances in
9 which the operator may—
- 10 (a) increase the recurrent charges payable by the residents for
11 making good a deficit; or
- 12 (b) use all or part of the recurrent charges collected by the operator
13 for making good a deficit; or
- 14 (c) carry forward a deficit to a later financial year.
- 15 (4) The operator must not charge the residents interest in relation to a
16 deficit.

1 **Part 8** **Disputes**

2 **Division 8.1** **Preliminary**

3 **175** **Application—pt 8**

4 This part has effect despite anything elsewhere in this Act or another
5 territory law.

6 **Division 8.2** **Dispute resolution**

7 **176** **Disputes between operator and resident**

8 (1) If a resident or the operator of a retirement village claims that a
9 dispute has arisen between the resident and the operator or the
10 operator and the resident, the resident or operator may apply to the
11 ACAT for (and the ACAT may make) an order in relation to the
12 dispute.

13 *Note* Section 181 (ACAT orders) states some of the kinds of orders that the
14 ACAT can make.

15 (2) Two or more residents who claim that a dispute mentioned in
16 subsection (1) has arisen may nominate, in accordance with a
17 regulation, any resident as their representative in the dispute.

18 (3) The nominated representative may apply to the ACAT for an order
19 in relation to the dispute, and the ACAT may make an order that
20 applies to the residents who are represented by the nominated
21 representative.

22 (4) To remove any doubt, a dispute mentioned in subsection (1)
23 includes a dispute about whether the operator is discharging the
24 operator's obligations under section 99 (2) (b) (Operator to respect
25 rights of residents).

1 **177 ACAT jurisdiction**

- 2 (1) A resident of a retirement village may apply directly to the ACAT
3 for an order in relation to a village contract to which the resident is a
4 party that the resident considers to be harsh, oppressive,
5 unconscionable or unjust.
- 6 (2) The ACAT has, and may exercise—
- 7 (a) jurisdiction to decide an application made to it under this
8 section; and
- 9 (b) the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court, and all the powers
10 and authority of the Supreme Court, in a proceeding in which
11 relief is sought in relation to a contract between an operator of
12 a retirement village and a resident of the village.
- 13 (3) This section does not affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in
14 relation to contracts between operators and residents of retirement
15 villages.

16 **178 Informal resolution of disputes**

- 17 (1) Nothing in this division prevents the operator and residents of a
18 retirement village from establishing mechanisms in the village for
19 attempting to resolve disputes in the village.
- 20 (2) However, any term of a village contract that provides that the parties
21 to the contract must attempt to resolve disputes between them by a
22 process other than the process provided for under this Act is void.

23 *Note* The *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*, s 35 provides for
24 the ACAT to, before the hearing of an application, order mediation if
25 the ACAT considers that the matter is suitable for mediation and is
26 reasonably likely to be resolved by mediation.

1 **Division 8.3 The ACAT**

2 **179 Jurisdiction**

3 (1) The ACAT has, and may exercise, the jurisdiction conferred on it by
4 this Act.

5 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments
6 made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see
7 Legislation Act, s 104).

8 (2) The power to make orders conferred on the ACAT by this Act
9 includes the power to make orders ancillary to those orders.

10 **180 No monetary limit on jurisdiction of ACAT**

11 The ACAT is not, in exercising the jurisdiction conferred on it by
12 this Act, limited in the amount of money that it may order to be
13 paid.

14 **181 ACAT orders**

15 (1) The ACAT may, on application by a resident or the operator of a
16 retirement village, make 1 or more of the following orders:

17 (a) an order directing the resident or operator to comply with a
18 requirement of this Act;

19 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory
20 instruments made or in force under the Act, including any
21 regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

22 (b) an order that amends or sets aside a provision of a village
23 contract that conflicts with this Act;

24 (c) an order that—

25 (i) restrains any action in breach of a village contract or
26 village rule; or

27 (ii) requires the performance of a village contract or village
28 rule;

- 1 (d) an order directing the resident or operator to perform the work,
2 or take the steps, stated in the order to remedy a breach of a
3 village contract or village rule;
- 4 (e) an order for the payment of an amount of money;
- 5 (f) an order for compensation;
- 6 (g) an order that requires payment to the ACAT of all or part of
7 any recurrent charges payable by a resident to the operator
8 until the whole or part of a village contract has been performed
9 or an application for compensation has been decided;
- 10 (h) an order that requires payment (out of recurrent charges paid to
11 the ACAT) towards the cost of remedying a breach of a
12 contract or towards the cost of compensation;
- 13 (i) for an application in relation to any other dispute made by a
14 resident or the operator of a retirement village that is subject to
15 a community title scheme, and with the agreement of the other
16 party to the dispute—any order that the ACAT may make
17 under the *Community Title Act 2001* to decide the dispute;
- 18 (j) for an application in relation to any other dispute made by a
19 resident or the operator of a retirement village that is subject to
20 a units plan, and with the agreement of the other party to the
21 dispute—any order that the ACAT may make under the *Unit
22 Titles (Management) Act 2011* to decide the dispute;
- 23 (k) any other order prescribed by regulation.
- 24 (2) Nothing in this section limits the orders that the ACAT may make
25 under this Act.

1 **Part 9** **Ending residence contracts**

2 **Division 9.1** **General principles about ending**
3 **residence contracts**

4 **182** **How and when residence right or contract ends**

5 (1) A residence right arising from a contract relating to residential
6 premises in relation to which the resident is a registered interest
7 holder (other than a registered long-term sublessee) ends only on the
8 completion of the sale of the premises.

9 (2) A residence right arising from a residence contract that is in the
10 form of an assignable sublease ends on the assignment of the
11 sublease.

12 (3) A residence contract (other than a contract mentioned in
13 subsection (1) or (2)) and the residence right under the contract,
14 end—

15 (a) on the day the resident permanently vacates the premises that is
16 (except as otherwise provided under this part) at least 1 month
17 after the day the resident gives the operator of the village
18 written notice of intention to vacate the premises (or any earlier
19 date as the residence contract may allow); or

20 (b) on the day the resident permanently vacates the premises; or

21 (c) on the day the resident permanently vacates the premises after
22 receiving notice of the operator's intention to apply to the
23 ACAT for an order ending the resident's residence contract; or

24 (d) on disclaimer (for example, on renunciation by the resident
25 accepted by the operator); or

26 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend,
27 but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it
28 appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

29 (e) on the death of the last surviving resident under the contract; or

- 1 (f) on the day stated by the ACAT in an order under section 198
2 (Abandoned premises) declaring that the resident has
3 abandoned the premises; or
- 4 (g) on the day the contract is ended by the ACAT; or
- 5 (h) if a termination notice is given under section 185 (Ending of
6 residence contract if premises uninhabitable etc)—
- 7 (i) on the 8th day after the day stated in the termination
8 notice, unless—
- 9 (A) application is made to the ACAT within the time
10 allowed by section 186 (Ending of residence
11 contract if premises uninhabitable etc—application
12 to ACAT); or
- 13 (B) the notice to end the contract is withdrawn within
14 that time; or
- 15 (ii) if the ACAT confirms the termination notice—on the day
16 stated by the ACAT.
- 17 (4) The ending of a residence contract does not affect any other right or
18 obligation of the parties under a village contract.

19 **183 ACAT cannot end certain residence contracts**

20 The ACAT does not have jurisdiction under this Act—

- 21 (a) to end a residence contract if the resident is a registered interest
22 holder (other than a registered long-term sublessee) in relation
23 to the premises; or
- 24 (b) to decide any question as to the title to any land.

1 **184 Notice of intention to seek ending of contract**

- 2 (1) If the operator or a resident of a retirement village intends to apply
3 to the ACAT for an order ending a residence contract, the intending
4 applicant must give the other party to the contract written notice of
5 that intention, except as otherwise provided by this Act.
- 6 (2) The notice must be given in the form, and within the time,
7 prescribed by regulation.
- 8 (3) The ACAT must not make an order ending a residence contract
9 unless satisfied that the notice (if required) has been given.

10 **185 Ending of residence contract if premises uninhabitable**
11 **etc**

- 12 (1) This section applies if residential premises in a retirement village
13 are—
- 14 (a) otherwise than as a result of a breach of a village contract—
- 15 (i) destroyed or rendered wholly or partly uninhabitable; or
16 (ii) cease to be lawfully usable as a residence; or
- 17 (b) appropriated or acquired by an authority by compulsory
18 process.
- 19 (2) The resident or the operator of the village may give immediate
20 notice (a *termination notice*) of the ending of the residence contract
21 relating to the residential premises to the other party to the contract.
- 22 *Note* The operator and the resident may choose not to end the contract.
23 However, recurrent charges payable in relation to the premises are
24 reduced according to the extent to which the premises are uninhabitable
25 (see s 157).
- 26 (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the resident is a registered interest
27 holder (other than a registered long-term sublessee) in relation to the
28 premises.

- 1 (4) A termination notice may state any day as the day the resident must
2 vacate the residential premises.
- 3 (5) A termination notice may be withdrawn with the consent of both
4 parties at any time before the ending of the residence contract takes
5 effect.

6 **186 Ending of residence contract if premises uninhabitable**
7 **etc—application to ACAT**

- 8 (1) This section applies if—
- 9 (a) a party to a residence contract for residential premises in a
10 retirement village gives the other party (the *recipient*) a
11 termination notice; and
- 12 (b) the recipient tells the other party within 7 days after the day the
13 termination notice is received that the recipient considers that
14 the premises are not in the condition stated in the termination
15 notice.
- 16 (2) A party may apply to the ACAT for an order deciding the condition
17 of the residential premises in the village.
- 18 (3) On application, the ACAT—
- 19 (a) must—
- 20 (i) set aside the termination notice; or
- 21 (ii) confirm the termination notice and state—
- 22 (A) the day the residence contract relating to the
23 residential premises ends; and
- 24 (B) the day the resident must vacate the residential
25 premises; and
- 26 (b) may make any other order it considers appropriate.
- 27 (4) If an application is made to the ACAT, the termination notice is
28 suspended pending the ACAT's decision.

1 (5) An application to the ACAT under this section also operates as an
2 application under section 157 (Reduction of recurrent charges in
3 certain circumstances).

4 (6) In this section:
5 *termination notice*—see section 185.

6 **Division 9.2 Ending by ACAT on application of**
7 **either operator or resident**

8 **187 Ending on medical grounds**

9 (1) A party to a residence contract for residential premises in a
10 retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an order ending the
11 residence contract of the resident if the party considers that
12 residential premises occupied by the resident are unsuitable because
13 of the resident's physical or mental incapacity.

14 (2) On application, the ACAT may make an order ending the residence
15 contract if—

16 (a) the ACAT reasonably believes that the residential premises
17 occupied by the resident are unsuitable because of the
18 resident's physical or mental incapacity; and

19 (b) having considered the circumstances of the case, the ACAT
20 reasonably believes that it is otherwise appropriate to make an
21 order ending the residence contract.

22 (3) The ACAT must not form a belief under subsection (2) (a) unless—

23 (a) the ACAT has considered a medical report in relation to the
24 resident prepared by a doctor nominated by the resident; or

25 (b) if the ACAT does not receive a medical report—the ACAT has
26 given the resident a reasonable opportunity to give a report.

27 (4) The ACAT may form a belief under subsection (2) regardless of
28 who made the application for the order to end the residence contract.

- 1 (5) In deciding whether to end a residence contract, the ACAT may—
2 (a) with the resident’s consent, ask the director-general or
3 someone else to prepare a report in relation to the resident’s
4 physical or mental capacity; and
5 (b) consider the report and any other report prepared on behalf of
6 the resident or the operator; and
7 (c) consider any term of the residence contract relating to the
8 transfer of the resident to other residential premises.
9 (6) If the ACAT makes an order ending a residence contract under this
10 section, the ACAT must state in the order a day by when the
11 resident must vacate the residential premises.

12 **188 Ending of residence contract on grounds of breach of**
13 **village contract or rules**

- 14 (1) The operator of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
15 order ending the residence contract of a resident of the village who
16 breaches—
17 (a) a village contract between the resident and the operator; or
18 (b) a village rule.
19 (2) A resident of a retirement village may apply to the ACAT for an
20 order ending the resident’s residence contract if the operator of the
21 village breaches—
22 (a) a village contract between the resident and the operator; or
23 (b) a village rule.
24 (3) On application, the ACAT may make an order ending the residence
25 contract if satisfied that—
26 (a) the breach, in the circumstances of the case, justifies ending the
27 contract; or

- 1 (b) persistent breaches by the resident or operator, in the
2 circumstances of the case, justify ending the contract.
- 3 (4) If the ACAT makes an order ending a residence contract, the ACAT
4 must state in the order a day by when the resident must vacate the
5 residential premises.
- 6 (5) If the ACAT forms the reasonable belief, in the course of a
7 proceeding, that a village rule is unjust, unconscionable, harsh or
8 oppressive, the ACAT may make an order—
- 9 (a) setting aside the rule; or
- 10 (b) modifying the operation of the rule, either in its application to
11 the operator or to a resident (or to some or all of the residents)
12 of the retirement village.

13 **Division 9.3 Ending by ACAT on application of**
14 **operator**

15 **189 Ending on grounds of resident's causing serious damage**
16 **or injury**

- 17 (1) The ACAT may, on application by the operator of a retirement
18 village, make an order ending a residence contract if satisfied that
19 the resident has intentionally or recklessly caused or allowed, or is
20 likely to intentionally or recklessly cause or allow—
- 21 (a) serious damage to a part of the village; or
- 22 (b) injury to the operator, an employee of the operator or another
23 resident.
- 24 (2) If the ACAT makes an order ending a residence contract, the ACAT
25 must state in the order a day by when the resident must vacate the
26 residential premises.
- 27 (3) An application may be made whether or not the operator has given
28 notice of the operator's intention to apply to the ACAT for an order
29 ending the residence contract.

- 1 **190 Ending on grounds of upgrade or change of use**
- 2 (1) The ACAT may, on application by the operator of a retirement
3 village, make an order ending a residence contract for residential
4 premises if satisfied that—
- 5 (a) for the purpose of improving the village, the operator intends
6 to carry out substantial works in the village that requires vacant
7 possession of the residential premises; or
- 8 (b) it is appropriate that the land that the village is on should be
9 used for a purpose other than a retirement village.
- 10 (2) However, the ACAT must not make an order ending a residence
11 contract unless also satisfied that—
- 12 (a) the operator has given the resident at least 12 months written
13 notice of the operator’s intention to apply to the ACAT for an
14 order ending the residence contract; and
- 15 (b) development approval and any other necessary approval to
16 carry out the works or use the land for the other purpose have
17 been obtained; and
- 18 (c) the operator has obtained (or made available) for the resident
19 alternative accommodation—
- 20 (i) that is of approximately the same standard as, and
21 requires no greater financial outlay on the part of the
22 resident than, the residential premises the subject of the
23 residence contract; and
- 24 (ii) that is acceptable to the resident or reasonably ought to be
25 acceptable to the resident.
- 26 (3) If the ACAT makes an order ending a residence contract, the
27 ACAT—
- 28 (a) must state in the order a day by when the resident must vacate
29 the residential premises; and

- 1 (b) must state in the order the penalty that the operator will incur if
2 the works are not substantially commenced, or action to
3 facilitate the use of the land for the other purpose not taken,
4 within 6 months after the day mentioned in paragraph (a); and
- 5 (c) may order the operator to allow the resident to return to the
6 residential premises, under a contract identical to the contract
7 being ended, on completion of the works; and
- 8 (d) may make any other order (including an order that the operator
9 pay to the resident compensation for the resident's loss of
10 rights under the residence contract) it considers appropriate.

11 **Division 9.4** **Ending by Supreme Court on**
12 **application of administrator**

13 **191** **Ending on grounds of retirement village ceasing to**
14 **operate**

- 15 (1) The Supreme Court may, on application by the administrator of a
16 retirement village, make an order ending the village contracts in
17 relation to the village if satisfied there is no reasonable prospect of
18 finding a new operator for the village.
- 19 (2) If the court makes an order, the court—
- 20 (a) must, as far as the order relates to residence contracts, state in
21 the order a day by when the residents who are affected by the
22 order must vacate their residential premises in the village; and
- 23 (b) may order the operator or former operator (other than an
24 administrator of the retirement village) to pay compensation to
25 each resident affected by the order for the resident's loss of the
26 benefit of the village contract; and
- 27 (c) may make any other order it considers appropriate.

- 1 **Division 9.5** **Suspension or refusal of orders for**
2 **ending**
- 3 **192 ACAT may suspend or refuse order for ending contract**
- 4 (1) The ACAT may suspend the operation of an order setting a day by
5 when a resident of a retirement village must vacate residential
6 premises if satisfied that it is desirable to do so, taking into account
7 the relative hardship likely to be caused by the order to—
- 8 (a) the resident; or
9 (b) other residents or the operator of the village.
- 10 (2) The ACAT may, as a condition of the suspension of the operation of
11 an order for possession, require the resident to pay to the operator an
12 occupation fee stated by the ACAT for the period for which the
13 order for possession is suspended.
- 14 (3) The ACAT may refuse to make an order ending a residence contract
15 if satisfied that—
- 16 (a) the operator was wholly or partly motivated to end the contract
17 because—
- 18 (i) the resident had applied or proposed to apply to the
19 ACAT for an order; or
- 20 (ii) the resident had complained to a governmental authority
21 or had taken some other action to secure or enforce the
22 resident's rights as a resident; or
- 23 (iii) an order of the ACAT was in force in relation to the
24 resident and the operator; or
- 25 (b) for an application under section 188 (Ending of residence
26 contract on grounds of breach of village contract or rules)—the
27 resident or operator who had breached the village contract or
28 village rule remedied the breach.

1 **Division 9.6** **Recovery of possession of premises**

2 **193** **Prohibition on certain recovery proceedings in courts**

3 The operator of a retirement village may not commence a
4 proceeding in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates Court to obtain
5 recovery of possession of residential premises in the village (except
6 as mortgagee of the premises).

7 **194** **Person not to recover possession of premises except by**
8 **order**

9 (1) A person commits an offence if the person (whether acting on the
10 person's own behalf or on behalf of another)—

11 (a) does any of the following things for the purpose of recovering
12 possession of residential premises in a retirement village:

13 (i) enters residential premises within the village;

14 (ii) removes a resident from residential premises within the
15 village;

16 (iii) takes any other action that is intended, or is likely, to
17 cause a resident to vacate residential premises within the
18 village; and

19 (b) does a thing mentioned in paragraph (a) otherwise than in
20 accordance with this Act or another territory law.

21 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

22 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

23 (3) In a proceeding for an offence under this section, the court may
24 order that the person who committed the offence, or any person on
25 whose behalf that person acted, pay to the entitled person
26 compensation as the court considers appropriate.

- 1 (4) In this section:
2 *entitled person* means the person entitled, or formerly entitled, to
3 occupy the residential premises the subject of the offence.

4 **195 Enforcement of orders for possession**

- 5 (1) This section applies if—
6 (a) the ACAT makes an order setting a day for vacation of
7 residential premises in a retirement village; and
8 (b) the order (or a condition of suspension of the order) is not
9 complied with by the resident of the premises.
10 (2) The operator of the village may apply to the ACAT for a warrant
11 authorising the sheriff to enter the residential premises and to give
12 possession to the operator.
13 (3) An order for possession of residential premises in a retirement
14 village made by the ACAT is not to be enforced otherwise than
15 under the authority of a warrant issued under this section.

- 16 (4) In this section:
17 *sheriff* means the person appointed as the sheriff of the Territory
18 under the *Supreme Court Act 1933*, section 46 (Appointment).

19 **196 Liability of resident remaining in possession**

- 20 (1) If a resident of a retirement village fails to comply with an order
21 made by the ACAT setting a day for vacation of residential
22 premises, the resident is liable to pay compensation to the operator
23 of the village for any loss caused to the operator by that failure.
24 (2) The operator must take all reasonable steps to mitigate the loss and
25 is not entitled to compensation for any loss that could have been
26 avoided taking those steps.

- 1 (3) The ACAT may, on application by the operator, order the resident to
2 pay to the operator compensation (including compensation for loss
3 of recurrent charges) as it considers appropriate.

4 **Division 9.7 Abandonment of premises**

5 **197 Application—div 9.7**

- 6 (1) This division applies to residential premises in a retirement village
7 that are the subject of a residence contract under which the resident
8 is not entitled to any repayment of the resident's ingoing
9 contribution, or other payment, on the ending of the contract.
- 10 (2) However, this division does not apply to residential premises that
11 are occupied by a resident who is a registered interest holder in
12 relation to the premises.

13 **198 Abandoned premises**

- 14 (1) The ACAT may, on application by the operator of a retirement
15 village, make an order declaring that residential premises occupied
16 by a resident of the village were abandoned by the resident on a day
17 stated in the order.
- 18 (2) However, the ACAT is not entitled to make an order only because
19 the resident has died.
- 20 (3) The resident is taken to have abandoned the residential premises on
21 the stated day.

22 **199 Right of operator to compensation where resident
23 abandons premises**

- 24 (1) If a resident of a retirement village abandons the resident's
25 residential premises, the resident is liable to pay compensation to the
26 operator of the village for any loss (including loss of recurrent
27 charges) caused to the operator by the abandonment.

- 1 (2) The operator must take all reasonable steps to mitigate the loss and
2 is not entitled to compensation for any loss that could have been
3 avoided taking those steps.
- 4 (3) The ACAT may, on application by the operator, order the resident to
5 pay to the operator compensation (including compensation for loss
6 of recurrent charges) as it considers appropriate.

7 **Division 9.8 Uncollected goods**

8 **200 Application—div 9.8**

9 This division does not apply to residential premises that are
10 occupied by a resident who is a registered interest holder in relation
11 to the premises.

12 **201 Uncollected Goods Act does not apply**

13 The *Uncollected Goods Act 1996* does not apply to goods left on
14 residential premises in a retirement village by a former resident of
15 the village.

16 **202 Delivery of uncollected goods**

- 17 (1) This section applies if a residence contract for residential premises
18 in a retirement village is ended and goods are left on the residential
19 premises by a former resident of the village.
- 20 (2) The former resident, or any other person having an interest in the
21 goods, may apply to the ACAT for an order for the delivery of the
22 goods into the former resident's or the other person's possession.
- 23 (3) On application, the ACAT may make 1 or more of the following
24 orders:
- 25 (a) an order for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the
26 former resident or other person;

- 1 (b) an order directing the former resident or other person to pay
2 any reasonable costs incurred by the operator of the village in
3 connection with the removal, storage or delivery of the goods.

4 **203 Disposal of uncollected goods**

- 5 (1) If a residence contract for residential premises in a retirement
6 village is ended and goods are left on the residential premises by the
7 former resident, the operator of the village may—
8 (a) apply to the ACAT for an order under this section; or
9 (b) sell or dispose of the goods in accordance with a regulation.
- 10 (2) Before making the application, or selling or disposing of the goods,
11 the operator must, if the operator has a forwarding address for the
12 former resident of the premises, send notice of the operator's
13 intention to the former resident (or to the executor or administrator
14 of the estate of the former resident).
- 15 (3) On application, the ACAT may make 1 or more of the following
16 orders if satisfied on reasonable grounds that the operator has given,
17 or was not able to give, the notice required by subsection (2):
18 (a) an order authorising the removal, destruction or disposal of the
19 goods;
20 (b) an order authorising the sale of the goods;
21 (c) an order about the manner of the sale of the goods;
22 (d) an order about the proceeds of the sale of the goods.

23 **204 Title to sold goods**

24 A buyer of goods sold by the operator of a retirement village under
25 this division acquires title to the goods free of any mortgage, lien or
26 charge in favour of another person affecting the goods of which the
27 person who acquires the goods was unaware at the time of the
28 acquisition.

1 **205 Sale of uncollected goods in contravention of this Act**

2 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
3 operator sells, removes, destroys or disposes of goods mentioned in
4 section 203 (1) (Disposal of uncollected goods) otherwise than as
5 provided by this division.

6 Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

7 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

8 **206 Protection from liability—operator**

9 (1) The operator of a retirement village does not incur civil liability in
10 relation to the delivery, removal, destruction, disposal or sale of
11 goods in accordance with this division.

12 (2) However, if the operator deals with the goods otherwise than in
13 accordance with this division, a person who has an interest in the
14 goods may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the operator to
15 pay compensation to the applicant.

1 **Part 10** **Matters relating to vacation of**
2 **premises**

3 **Division 10.1** **Preliminary**

4 **207** **Meaning of *permanently vacating* residence—pt 10**

- 5 (1) For this part, a former occupant who died or vacated residential
6 premises in a retirement village in the circumstances described in
7 section 120 (1) (b) (Relative may ask to enter into residence
8 contract) is taken to have *permanently vacated* the premises on the
9 day the occupant died or vacated the premises.
- 10 (2) Nothing in division 6.4 (Right of certain relatives to become
11 residents) affects any right or obligation of the resident under this
12 part.

13 **208** **Meaning of *sale of residential premises*—pt 10**

14 For this part, a reference to the *sale of residential premises*
15 occupied by a registered long-term sublessee includes a reference to
16 the sale of the residence right in relation to the premises.

17 **Division 10.2** **Recurrent charges**

18 **209** **Recurrent charges for optional services**

- 19 (1) A resident of residential premises in a retirement village who is
20 temporarily absent from the village for a period of at least 28 days is
21 not liable to pay, in relation to the remainder of the period of
22 absence, recurrent charges for optional services.
- 23 (2) The liability to pay recurrent charges for optional services—
24 (a) if the resident has moved out of the residential premises—stops
25 on the day the resident moved out; or

- 1 (b) if the resident has died—stops on the day the operator of the
2 village is notified of the resident's death; but
- 3 (c) does not stop in relation to services provided before that day.
- 4 (3) If the operator and the resident cannot agree on the proportion of
5 recurrent charges that are payable for optional services, either party
6 may apply to the ACAT for an order apportioning the resident's
7 recurrent charges between optional services and general services.
- 8 (4) In subsection (3):
- 9 *resident* includes a former occupant of residential premises in a
10 retirement village.

11 **210 Recurrent charges for general services—registered**
12 **interest holders**

- 13 (1) This section applies to a former occupant of residential premises in a
14 retirement village who is a registered interest holder in relation to
15 the premises.
- 16 (2) Subject to subsection (3), the former occupant's liability to pay
17 recurrent charges in relation to general services that arise after the
18 former occupant permanently vacated the residential premises stops
19 on—
- 20 (a) the day the operator of the village enters into—
- 21 (i) a village contract with an incoming resident in relation to
22 the premises; or
- 23 (ii) a residential tenancy agreement with an incoming tenant
24 in relation to the premises; or
- 25 (b) the day a person takes up residence in the premises with the
26 operator's consent; or
- 27 (c) if the operator buys the premises from the former occupant—
28 the day contracts for the purchase are exchanged; or

- 1 (d) if the former occupant is a registered long-term sublessee—
2 unless the contract between the former occupant and the
3 operator provides for an earlier day, the earlier of the
4 following:
- 5 (i) if the ACAT ended the residence contract—the day the
6 former occupant permanently vacated the premises;
- 7 (ii) if the former occupant permanently vacated the premises
8 after receiving notice of the operator's intention to apply
9 to the ACAT for an order ending the residence contract—
10 the day the former occupant permanently vacated the
11 premises.
- 12 (3) The former occupant's liability to pay recurrent charges in relation
13 to general services that arise after the former occupant has
14 permanently vacated the residential premises must be met—
- 15 (a) in relation to a liability arising during the 42 days immediately
16 after the day the former occupant permanently vacated the
17 premises—by the former occupant; and
- 18 (b) in relation to a liability arising after the period mentioned in
19 paragraph (a)—by the former occupant and the operator of the
20 village in the same proportions as the former occupant and the
21 operator would share any capital gain under the village
22 contract.

23 **211 Recurrent charges for general services—generally**

- 24 (1) This section applies to a former occupant of residential premises in a
25 retirement village who is not a registered interest holder in relation
26 to the premises.

- 1 (2) The former occupant's liability to pay recurrent charges in relation
2 to general services that arise after the former occupant permanently
3 vacated the residential premises stops on the earlier of the following
4 days or, if the operator and former occupant agree to another date,
5 the date agreed:
- 6 (a) the day the operator of the village enters into—
- 7 (i) a village contract with an incoming resident in relation to
8 the premises; or
- 9 (ii) a residential tenancy agreement with an incoming tenant
10 in relation to the premises;
- 11 (b) the day a person takes up residence in the premises with the
12 operator's consent;
- 13 (c) if the ACAT ended the residence contract—the day the former
14 occupant permanently vacated the premises;
- 15 (d) if the former occupant permanently vacated the premises after
16 receiving notice of the operator's intention to apply to the
17 ACAT for an order ending the residence contract—the day the
18 former occupant permanently vacated the premises;
- 19 (e) the day that is 42 days after the day the former occupant
20 otherwise permanently vacated the premises.
- 21 (3) On and from the day the former occupant's liability to pay recurrent
22 charges in relation to general services stops under subsection (2), the
23 operator of the village must pay the recurrent charges payable in
24 relation to those residential premises until the day the operator
25 enters into a village contract with an incoming resident.

1 **212 Time of payment of recurrent charges**

- 2 (1) A former occupant of residential premises in a retirement village
3 may choose to—
- 4 (a) discharge (wholly or in part) as the liability arises the former
5 occupant's liability for recurrent charges that arise after the
6 former occupant permanently vacated the residential premises;
7 or
- 8 (b) discharge the liability mentioned in paragraph (a) (wholly or in
9 part)—
- 10 (i) for a former occupant who is a registered interest holder
11 (other than a registered long-term sublessee) in relation to
12 the residential premises—from the proceeds of the sale of
13 the premises; or
- 14 (ii) for any other case—from the money payable to the former
15 occupant by the operator of the village under a village
16 contract.
- 17 (2) The former occupant must notify the operator in writing of the
18 former occupant's choice as soon as practicable after permanently
19 vacating the premises.

20 **213 Interest on recurrent charges**

- 21 (1) The operator of a retirement village may charge interest on the
22 amount of the recurrent charges that are not paid by a former
23 occupant of the village as the liability to pay those charges arises.
- 24 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if a contract between the operator and
25 the former occupant states that interest is not payable on the
26 recurrent charges.
- 27 (3) A regulation may prescribe a maximum rate of interest.

- 1 (4) However, if the operator and the former occupant agree to a lower
2 rate of interest, or if a contract between the operator and the former
3 occupant states a lower rate of interest for this section, the interest is
4 payable by the former occupant at that lower rate.

5 **Division 10.3 Departure fees**

6 **214 Meaning of *departure fee***

- 7 (1) In this Act:

8 *departure fee* means—

- 9 (a) an amount payable under a village contract by a former
10 occupant of a retirement village that is calculated in relation to
11 all or part of the period during which the former occupant has
12 or had a residence right in the village; or
13 (b) any other amount payable by a former occupant declared by
14 regulation to be a departure fee; but
15 (c) does not include recurrent charges.

16 *Note* Departure fees include deferred fees under the *Fair Trading*
17 *(Retirement Villages Industry) Code of Practice 1999*
18 *(NI1999-277)*.

- 19 (2) A departure fee must be calculated on a daily basis.
20 (3) If a resident or former occupant of a retirement village moves to
21 other residential premises in the village (or in another retirement
22 village managed or controlled by the same operator or a close
23 associate of that operator), the resident or former occupant is taken
24 to have a continuous residence right for calculating the departure
25 fee.

1 **215** **Meaning of *village contract*—div 10.3**

2 In this division:

3 *village contract* means a village contract that provides for payment
4 of a departure fee.

5 **216** **Payment of departure fee**

6 (1) A departure fee is payable by a former occupant of residential
7 premises in a retirement village to the operator of the village.

8 (2) The departure fee is payable out of the former occupant's ingoing
9 contribution.

10 (3) However, if the former occupant is, or was, a registered interest
11 holder in relation to the residential premises, the departure fee is
12 payable out of the proceeds of the sale of the residential premises.

13 (4) A departure fee must be deducted from the amount of the refund of
14 the ingoing contribution, or the proceeds of the sale, payable to the
15 former occupant as stated in the former occupant's village contract.

16 **217** **Departure fees payable**

17 A departure fee is not payable to the extent that it is calculated in
18 relation to a period occurring after a former occupant has
19 permanently vacated the residential premises.

1 **Division 10.4 Repair and refurbishment of**
2 **residential premises**

3 **218 Meaning of *refurbishment*—div 10.4**

4 In this division:

5 *refurbishment*, of residential premises the subject of a residence
6 contract, means any improvement of the premises that is more than
7 what is needed to restore them to the condition they were in
8 (excluding fair wear and tear) at the start of their occupation by the
9 resident under the contract.

10 **219 Condition of premises on ending of residence contract**

- 11 (1) This section does not apply to a former occupant of residential
12 premises in a retirement village who is, or was, a registered interest
13 holder in relation to the residential premises.
- 14 (2) A former occupant must leave the residential premises as nearly as
15 possible in the same condition as set out in the condition report for
16 the premises, excluding fair wear and tear, and renovations or
17 alterations to fixtures or fittings made with the consent of the
18 operator of the village under section 63 (Renovations and alteration
19 of fixtures or fittings).
- 20 (3) The operator may require the former occupant to meet the cost of
21 any repairs needed (the *repair work*) to the former occupant's
22 residential premises because the former occupant did not leave the
23 premises in the condition required by this section.
- 24 (4) The former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order in
25 relation to the costs of the repair work if the resident—
- 26 (a) disagrees that the repair work is necessary; or
27 (b) considers that the cost of the repair work is excessive.

- 1 (5) In an application to the ACAT—
2 (a) the operator bears the onus of proving the cost of the repair
3 work; and
4 (b) the ACAT may—
5 (i) if it considers that the operator has not proved the cost—
6 order the operator to withdraw the claim; or
7 (ii) if it considers that the operator has proved the cost, in
8 whole or in part—order the former occupant to pay the
9 cost or an amount ordered by the ACAT to meet the cost
10 of the repair work.

11 **220 No refurbishment required**

12 A former occupant of residential premises in a retirement village is
13 not liable to refurbish (or pay for the cost of the refurbishment of)
14 the premises.

15 **Division 10.5 Sale or letting of premises by certain**
16 **residents**

17 **221 Application—div 10.5**

18 This division applies to a resident of a retirement village who is a
19 registered interest holder in relation to the resident's residential
20 premises in the village.

21 **222 Options**

- 22 (1) The operator of a retirement village who holds an option to buy
23 residential premises from a resident of the village must—
24 (a) decide whether to exercise the option; and

- 1 (b) give the resident written notice of the decision, not later than
2 28 days after—
- 3 (i) the resident permanently vacates the premises; or
- 4 (ii) if the resident has not lived in the premises—the resident
5 gives the operator written notice that the premises are for
6 sale.
- 7 (2) If the operator does not give the notice required by subsection (1)
8 within the time required, the option lapses.
- 9 (3) This section has effect despite any term of the option.

10 **223 Sale of premises**

- 11 (1) A resident of a retirement village may—
- 12 (a) set the sale price of the resident's residential premises in the
13 village; and
- 14 (b) appoint a selling agent of the resident's choice.
- 15 (2) The resident may, but need not, appoint the operator of the village
16 as a selling agent if the operator is licensed as a real estate agent
17 under the *Agents Act 2003*.
- 18 (3) If the resident appoints the operator as selling agent of the resident's
19 residential premises, the resident may also, but need not, allow the
20 operator to set the sale price of the premises.
- 21 (4) The operator must not make it a condition of entry into the village
22 that the operator or someone appointed by the operator—
- 23 (a) act as the selling agent of residential premises in the village; or
24 (b) set the sale price of residential premises in the village.
- 25 (5) If the operator purports to impose a condition mentioned in
26 subsection (4), the condition is void.

- 1 (6) The operator, or a person chosen by the operator, who is appointed
2 as a selling agent under subsection (2) must—
- 3 (a) notify the resident of all offers to buy the premises; and
- 4 (b) if the resident asks—give the resident a report at the end of
5 each stated month about the following in relation to that
6 month:
- 7 (i) the marketing program (including details of all
8 advertising of the premises or the village);
- 9 (ii) details about all inquiries received about the sale;
- 10 (iii) the names and telephone numbers (or other contact
11 details) of the people who made the inquiries (if the
12 operator knows those details);
- 13 (iv) details (including the asking price) of all other residential
14 premises for sale in the village during that month.
- 15 (7) If a person other than the operator is appointed as selling agent, the
16 resident must give the operator written notice of the following:
- 17 (a) the selling agent's name and contact details;
- 18 (b) the asking price for the premises;
- 19 (c) any changes to—
- 20 (i) the selling agent's appointment or contact details; and
21 (ii) the asking price for the premises.

22 **224 Operator not to interfere in sale**

- 23 (1) The operator of a retirement village who is not appointed a selling
24 agent for residential premises in the village commits an offence if
25 the operator interferes with the sale of the premises.

26 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 27 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (3) Without limiting subsection (1), the operator interferes with the sale
2 of the premises if the operator interferes with any “For Sale” sign
3 relating to the premises.
- 4 (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the sign has been erected contrary
5 to the village rules or in a way that interferes with the peace,
6 comfort and quiet enjoyment of another resident of the village.
- 7 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
8 mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).
- 9 (5) In this section:
10 *village rules*, of a village, includes by-laws if the village that is part
11 of a community title scheme or units plan.

12 **225 Costs of sale**

- 13 (1) A resident of a retirement village who sells residential premises in
14 the village and the operator of the village are to share the costs of
15 the sale in the same proportion (if any) as they are to share any
16 capital gains on the sale in accordance with a village contract.
- 17 (2) However, if the resident appointed a person other than the operator
18 or a person chosen by the operator as a selling agent, the resident is
19 liable to pay the selling agent’s commission.
- 20 (3) The resident is not liable to pay commission to the operator or a
21 person chosen by the operator if the premises are sold otherwise
22 than as a result of the operator’s (or person’s) acting as the selling
23 agent.
- 24 (4) In this section:
25 *costs of sale*—
26 (a) includes costs prescribed by regulation; but
27 (b) does not include costs prescribed by regulation.

1 **226 Buyer and operator to enter contract**

- 2 (1) This section applies if the seller for the sale of residential premises
3 in a retirement village is not the operator of the village.
- 4 (2) The seller must give the operator of the village sufficient notice of
5 the proposed sale to enable the operator to give the buyer a
6 disclosure statement and the information required under section 28
7 (Information to be given to prospective residents) at least 14 days
8 before the contract is entered into.
- 9 (3) The contract is taken to include a provision to the effect that the
10 contract is conditional on the buyer's entering into a service contract
11 with the operator on or before completion of the purchase.
- 12 (4) As soon as practicable after the contract for the sale of the premises
13 is entered into, the seller must give the operator written notice of
14 that fact.
- 15 (5) If the operator decides not to enter into a service contract with the
16 buyer, the operator must, not more than 14 days after being notified
17 under subsection (4)—
- 18 (a) give the seller written notice of the decision and the reasons for
19 it; and
- 20 (b) apply to the ACAT for an order declaring that the operator is
21 not obliged to enter into the service contract.

22 **227 Seller's application to ACAT concerning proposed buyer**

- 23 (1) Subsection (2) applies if the operator of a retirement village does
24 not, within 14 days after receiving written notice under
25 section 226 (4)—
- 26 (a) enter into a service contract with the buyer; or
- 27 (b) apply to the ACAT under section 226 (5).
- 28 (2) The seller may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the
29 operator to enter into a service contract with the buyer.

- 1 (3) Subsection (4) applies if—
- 2 (a) the operator offers the buyer a service contract containing
- 3 terms and conditions (the *differing terms and conditions*)
- 4 substantially different from the terms and conditions of the
- 5 sample contracts available for inspection under section 29
- 6 (Copies of certain documents to be made available); and
- 7 (b) the differing terms and conditions are to the buyer's detriment.
- 8 (4) The seller may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the
- 9 operator to enter into a service contract with the buyer that is
- 10 substantially in accordance with the sample contract.

11 **228 ACAT decision in relation to proposed buyer**

- 12 (1) On application under section 226 (5) or section 227 (2), the ACAT
- 13 must decide whether the operator's decision not to enter into a
- 14 service contract is reasonable in the circumstances, taking into
- 15 account—
- 16 (a) whether the residential premises are suitable for occupation by
- 17 the intended occupant, taking into account the intended
- 18 occupant's physical and mental capacity; and
- 19 (b) anything else the ACAT considers relevant.
- 20 (2) However, the intended occupant's age is not relevant if the intended
- 21 occupant is a retired person.
- 22 (3) On making a decision under subsection (1), the ACAT may make an
- 23 order of the kind mentioned in section 226 (5) or section 227 (2),
- 24 whether or not that is the order sought.
- 25 (4) If the ACAT considers it appropriate, an order mentioned in
- 26 section 227 (2) or (4) may also set the terms of the service contract
- 27 to be entered into, taking into account the service contracts in force
- 28 in the village and the sample contract available for inspection under
- 29 section 29 (Copies of certain documents to be made available).

- 1 (5) If the ACAT makes the order mentioned in section 227 (4), the
2 ACAT may also order the operator to pay compensation to the seller
3 or the buyer (or both) for delay and inconvenience that it considers
4 just in the circumstances.
- 5 (6) In this section:
- 6 *intended occupant*, of residential premises in a retirement village,
7 means—
- 8 (a) the buyer of the premises; or
- 9 (b) another person the buyer intends to allow to live in the
10 premises.

11 **229 Letting or subletting of premises**

- 12 (1) A resident of residential premises in a retirement village—
- 13 (a) if the resident of the premises is a registered long-term
14 sublessee—may sublet the premises under a residential tenancy
15 agreement under this division; or
- 16 (b) in any other case—may let the premises under a residential
17 tenancy agreement under this division.
- 18 (2) A residential tenancy agreement under this division—
- 19 (a) must comply with the requirements of the *Residential*
20 *Tenancies Act 1997*, section 6A (What is a *residential tenancy*
21 *agreement?*); and
- 22 (b) must be for a term that, together with any option to renew, is
23 not more than 3 years.
- 24 *Note* A residential tenancy agreement under this division is subject to the
25 *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*. The tenant is not a *resident* of the
26 retirement village.
- 27 (3) The tenant or subtenant under the residential tenancy agreement
28 must be a retired person.

- 1 (4) A resident may let or sublet the premises only if—
- 2 (a) the resident has given the operator of the village written details
3 of—
- 4 (i) the name and age of the proposed tenant or subtenant; and
5 (ii) the term of the proposed residential tenancy agreement;
6 and
- 7 (iii) any other matters in relation to the proposed agreement
8 that the operator may reasonably require; and
- 9 (b) the operator has consented in writing to the agreement.
- 10 (5) The operator may refuse to consent to a second or later residential
11 tenancy agreement if the proposed term of the agreement, when
12 added to the term of a preceding agreement relating to the premises
13 and to which the same resident was a party, would be more than
14 3 years.
- 15 (6) If the operator decides not to consent to the residential tenancy
16 agreement (other than for a reason mentioned in subsection (5)), the
17 operator must, not later than 7 days after receiving the written
18 details mentioned in subsection (4) (a)—
- 19 (a) give the resident written notice of the decision and the reasons
20 for it; and
- 21 (b) apply to the ACAT for an order declaring that the operator is
22 not obliged to consent to the agreement.
- 23 (7) If the operator does not apply for an order within the time allowed,
24 the operator is taken to have consented to the residential tenancy
25 agreement.

- 1 **230** **ACAT decision in relation to proposed tenant or**
2 **subtenant**
- 3 (1) On application under section 229, the ACAT must decide whether
4 the operator's decision not to consent to a residential tenancy
5 agreement mentioned in that section is reasonable in the
6 circumstances, taking into account—
- 7 (a) whether the residential premises are suitable for occupation by
8 the proposed tenant or subtenant, taking into account the
9 proposed tenant's or subtenant's physical and mental capacity;
10 and
- 11 (b) anything else the ACAT considers relevant.
- 12 (2) However, the age of the proposed tenant or subtenant is not relevant
13 if the proposed tenant or subtenant is a retired person.
- 14 (3) On making a decision under subsection (1), the ACAT may make an
15 order—
- 16 (a) directing the operator to consent to the residential tenancy
17 agreement and pay the compensation (if any) stated in the
18 order; or
- 19 (b) declaring that the operator is not obliged to consent to the
20 agreement.
- 21 (4) The operator is taken to have consented to the residential tenancy
22 agreement on the making of an order under subsection (3) (a).
- 23 **231** **Effect of granting of residential tenancy agreement under**
24 **this division**
- 25 (1) This section applies if a resident of residential premises in a
26 retirement village enters into a residential tenancy agreement with a
27 tenant or subtenant in relation to the premises.

- 1 (2) Services under the service contract between the operator of the
2 village and the resident are to be provided to the tenant or subtenant
3 of the resident as if the tenant or subtenant were the resident.
- 4 (3) The tenant or subtenant may enforce the service contract.
- 5 (4) The letting or subletting of residential premises under this division
6 does not affect any right or obligation of the resident and the
7 operator under a village contract.

8 **232 Operator not to interfere in letting**

- 9 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
10 operator interferes with a resident's attempt to let the resident's
11 residential premises in the village (except as provided by
12 section 229 (5) (Letting or subletting of premises)).

13 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 14 (2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.
- 15 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the operator refused to consent to a
16 second or subsequent tenancy agreement under section 229 (5).

17 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
18 mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

- 19 (4) Without limiting subsection (1), the operator interferes with a
20 resident's attempt to let residential premises if the operator
21 interferes with a "For Lease" sign relating to the premises.

- 22 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the sign has been erected contrary
23 to the village rules or in a way that interferes with the peace,
24 comfort and quiet enjoyment of another resident of the village.

25 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
26 mentioned in s (5) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

- 27 (6) In this section:

28 *village rules*, of a village, includes by-laws if the village is part of a
29 community title plan or unit titles plan.

1 **233 No assignment or subletting**

- 2 (1) A person who is a tenant or subtenant under a residential tenancy
3 agreement under this division must not—
4 (a) assign the person’s interest under the agreement; or
5 (b) sublet the premises the subject of the agreement.
6 (2) This section has effect despite any term in the agreement and despite
7 the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*.

8 **234 Legal ability to sublet**

- 9 (1) For this division and despite the ending of the resident’s residence
10 contract, a resident of a retirement village who is a registered long-
11 term sublessee is taken to possess a legal estate in the resident’s
12 residential premises in the village that enables the resident to lease
13 the premises to another person under a residential tenancy
14 agreement.
15 (2) The resident ceases to possess the estate on completion of the sale of
16 the premises.

17 **Division 10.6 Payments to former occupants**

18 **235 Payments to former occupants who were registered**
19 **interest holders**

- 20 (1) This section applies to a former occupant of residential premises in a
21 retirement village who is, or was, a registered interest holder in
22 relation to the residential premises.
23 (2) The operator of the village must make any payment needed to be
24 made to the former occupant following the sale of the premises
25 within 14 days after the earliest of the following days:
26 (a) the day the operator receives full payment under a residence
27 contract with an incoming resident of the premises;

- 1 (b) the day the operator enters into a village contract with an
2 incoming resident of the premises;
- 3 (c) the day the operator enters into a residential tenancy agreement
4 with an incoming tenant of the premises;
- 5 (d) the day a person takes up residence in the premises with the
6 operator's consent;
- 7 (e) if the operator buys the premises from the former occupant—
8 the day the operator completes the purchase.
- 9 (3) The operator of the village commits an offence if the operator does
10 not comply with subsection (2).
- 11 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 12 (4) An offence against subsection (3) is a strict liability offence.
- 13 (5) Subsection (2) does not apply if the contract between the operator
14 and former occupant provides for earlier payment.
- 15 *Note* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
16 mentioned in s (5) (see Criminal Code, s 58).
- 17 (6) If a payment is not made to the former occupant within the time
18 required by subsection (2)—
- 19 (a) the former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order
20 directing the operator to make the payment; and
- 21 (b) interest is payable, at the rate prescribed by regulation, on the
22 unpaid amount on and from the day the amount becomes
23 overdue.

- 1 **236** **Statements to former occupants who were registered**
2 **interest holders**
- 3 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village makes a
4 payment to a former occupant of residential premises in the village
5 under section 235.
- 6 (2) At the same time as the payment is made, the operator must give the
7 former occupant a statement setting out the following and showing
8 how the amounts were calculated:
- 9 (a) the departure fee, if any, payable by the former occupant;
- 10 (b) accrued or outstanding recurrent charges, if any, payable by the
11 former occupant;
- 12 (c) any amount payable by the former occupant in relation to the
13 sale of the residential premises;
- 14 (d) any other amount payable by the former occupant under a
15 village contract;
- 16 (e) if the former occupant is a registered long-term sublessee—the
17 sale price of the premises;
- 18 (f) the amount of the payment to the former occupant.
- 19 (3) The operator of the village commits an offence if the operator does
20 not comply with subsection (2).
- 21 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- 22 (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **237 ACAT order—recalculation of amount under s 235**
- 2 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village must
3 make a payment to a former occupant under section 235 and, in the
4 former occupant’s opinion—
- 5 (a) the amount of the payment was not calculated in accordance
6 with this Act or any relevant village contract; or
- 7 (b) the operator’s conduct has unfairly had a negative financial
8 impact on the former occupant.
- 9 (2) The former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order directing
10 the operator to recalculate the amount in accordance with the
11 directions of the ACAT and pay any additional amount due to the
12 former occupant as a result of the recalculation.
- 13 (3) If the ACAT considers it appropriate, the ACAT may also order the
14 payment of interest on the additional amount at the rate prescribed
15 by regulation.
- 16 (4) Without limiting subsection (1), conduct of the operator that may
17 unfairly have a negative impact on a former occupant includes
18 entering into a village contract with a subsequent resident that
19 contains terms that—
- 20 (a) are substantially different from those contained in the village
21 contract to which the former occupant was a party; and
- 22 (b) will have a negative financial impact on the former occupant to
23 the benefit of the operator.
- 24 **238 Payments to former occupants who were not registered**
25 **interest holders**
- 26 (1) This section applies to a former occupant of residential premises in a
27 retirement village who is not, or was not, a registered interest holder
28 in relation to the residential premises.

- 1 (2) The operator of the village commits an offence if the operator fails
2 to make a refund of the former occupant's ingoing contribution that
3 is needed, under a village contract, to be made on—
- 4 (a) the day stated in the village contract; or
- 5 (b) if the village contract does not state a day for payment, the
6 earliest occurring of the following days:
- 7 (i) the day the operator and former occupant agree for
8 payment;
- 9 (ii) the day that is 14 days after the day the operator receives
10 full payment under the residence contract of an incoming
11 resident of the premises;
- 12 (iii) the day that is 14 days after the day the operator enters
13 into a residential tenancy agreement with an incoming
14 tenant of the premises;
- 15 (iv) the day that is 14 days after the day a person takes up
16 residence in the premises with the operator's consent;
- 17 (v) if the ACAT ended the residence contract—the day that is
18 1 month after the day the contract ended;
- 19 (vi) if the former occupant delivered up vacant possession of
20 the premises to the operator after receiving notice of the
21 operator's intention to apply to the ACAT for an order
22 ending the residence contract—the day that is 1 month
23 after the day vacant possession was delivered;
- 24 (vii) the day that is 6 months after the day the former occupant
25 otherwise delivered up vacant possession of the premises
26 to the operator.
- 27 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- 28 (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

- 1 (4) Any other payment dependent on the amount of the ingoing
2 contribution of the incoming resident of the premises that is
3 required, under a village contract, to be made to the former occupant
4 must be paid to the former occupant within 14 days after the earlier
5 of—
- 6 (a) the payment, under a village contract, of any money to the
7 operator, by the incoming resident; or
- 8 (b) the incoming resident's taking up residence in the premises.
- 9 *Note* A contract may provide that the resident, when the resident permanently
10 vacates residential premises in the village, is to receive a refund of a
11 fixed amount of the resident's ingoing contribution plus a share of any
12 capital gains (that is, any greater amount of ingoing contribution
13 payable by the incoming resident compared with the ingoing
14 contribution paid by the former occupant). The refund of the ingoing
15 contribution must be paid by the time mentioned in s(2), while the
16 share of capital gains (if any) must be paid by the time mentioned in
17 s(4).
- 18 (5) At the same time as a payment is made under this section, the
19 operator must give the former occupant a statement setting out the
20 following and showing how the amounts were calculated:
- 21 (a) the departure fee (if any) payable by the former occupant;
- 22 (b) accrued or outstanding recurrent charges (if any) payable by
23 the former occupant;
- 24 (c) any amount payable by the former occupant in relation to
25 repairs required to the residential premises under section 219
26 (Condition of premises on ending of residence contract);
- 27 (d) any other amount payable by the former occupant under a
28 village contract;
- 29 (e) in relation to the part of a refund mentioned in subsection (4)—
30 the amount of the ingoing contribution of the incoming
31 resident of the premises;

- 1 (f) the amount of the payment to the former occupant.
2 Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- 3 (6) An offence against subsection (5) is a strict liability offence.
- 4 (7) If, in the operator's opinion, the operator will not be able to enter
5 into a residence contract with another person in relation to the
6 premises within the time required under subsection (2) (b) (vii), the
7 operator may apply to the ACAT for 1 of the following orders on
8 the grounds that compliance within the time required under
9 subsection (2) (b) (vii) would cause undue hardship to the operator:
- 10 (a) an order extending the time allowed for payment under this
11 section;
- 12 (b) an order allowing payment by instalments.
- 13 (8) In deciding an application made under subsection (7), the ACAT
14 may—
- 15 (a) consider the hardship to be caused to the former occupant if an
16 order of the kind set out in subsection (7) is made; and
- 17 (b) make an order of that kind; and
- 18 (c) if it considers it appropriate to do so, make a further order for
19 the payment of interest at a rate decided by the ACAT.
- 20 (9) If a payment is not made to the former occupant within the time
21 required by this section—
- 22 (a) the former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order
23 directing the operator to make the payment; and
- 24 (b) interest is payable, at the rate prescribed by regulation, on that
25 unpaid amount on and from the day the amount becomes
26 overdue.

- 1 **239** **ACAT order—recalculation of payment under s 238**
- 2 (1) This section applies if the operator of a retirement village must
3 make a payment to a former occupant under section 238 and, in the
4 former occupant’s opinion—
- 5 (a) the amount of the payment was not calculated in accordance
6 with this Act or any relevant village contract; or
- 7 (b) the operator’s conduct has unfairly had a negative financial
8 impact on the former occupant.
- 9 (2) The former occupant may apply to the ACAT for an order directing
10 the operator to recalculate the amount in accordance with the
11 directions of the ACAT and pay any additional amount due to the
12 former occupant as a result of the recalculation.
- 13 (3) If the ACAT considers it appropriate, the ACAT may order the
14 payment of interest on the additional amount at the rate prescribed
15 by regulation.
- 16 (4) Without limiting subsection (1), conduct of the operator that may
17 unfairly have a negative impact on a former occupant includes
18 entering into a village contract with a subsequent resident that
19 contains terms that—
- 20 (a) are substantially different from those contained in the village
21 contract to which the former occupant was a party; and
- 22 (b) will have a negative financial impact on the former occupant to
23 the benefit of the operator.

- 1 **240 Payments to executors and administrators**
- 2 (1) This section applies if—
- 3 (a) because of the death of a former occupant of residential
- 4 premises in a retirement village, a payment under this division
- 5 must be made to the executor or administrator of the former
- 6 occupant’s estate; and
- 7 (b) the operator of the village is unable to find out the identity of
- 8 the executor or administrator.
- 9 (2) The operator may apply to the ACAT for an order directing the
- 10 operator to deal with the money as stated in the order.
- 11 (3) The operator does not incur any liability in relation to the operator’s
- 12 dealing with the money in accordance with the order.

1 **Part 11** **Protection of ingoing**
2 **contributions paid by residents**
3 **other than registered interest**
4 **holders**

5 **241 Application—pt 11**

- 6 (1) This part applies to a village contract if—
7 (a) a resident (other than a registered interest holder) has paid an
8 ingoing contribution under the contract that includes a
9 provision that entitles the resident to a refund of the whole, or
10 any part, of the ingoing contribution; and
11 (b) the refund is more than the amount prescribed by regulation.
12 (2) However, this part does not apply to a village contract in relation to
13 residential premises in a retirement village that gives rise to a
14 residence right of a registered interest holder.

15 **242 Creation of charge**

- 16 (1) A charge is created over the land in a retirement village for the
17 amount of the refund under the village contract for a resident's
18 residential premises in the village on the day the contract is entered
19 into.
20 (2) Nothing in this section creates a charge over land—
21 (a) that is not registered as a retirement village under section 42
22 (Retirement village land to be registered under Land Titles
23 Act); or
24 (b) in relation to which a resident is a registered interest holder.

1 **243 Disposal of land subject to charge**

2 (1) A person must not dispose of land in relation to which a charge is in
3 force under this part except in accordance with an order under
4 section 246 (Order for enforcement of charge).

5 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

6 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

7 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the disposal of land in a
8 retirement village in the course of the sale of a retirement village as
9 a going concern.

10 **244 Effect of charge on successors in title**

11 A charge that is created over land under this part is binding on, and
12 enforceable against, the owner of the land from time to time while
13 the charge is in force.

14 **245 Application for enforcement of charge**

15 (1) A person may apply to the Supreme Court for an order under
16 section 246 in relation to land in a retirement village in relation to
17 which the person is a resident or former occupant if—

18 (a) either—

19 (i) the operator of the village—

20 (A) if an individual—becomes bankrupt or personally
21 insolvent; or

22 (B) if a corporation—becomes insolvent; or

23 (ii) an administrator is appointed in relation to the operator;
24 and

- 1 (b) the person reasonably believes that it is unlikely that the
2 operator will be able to refund the part of the ingoing
3 contribution that the applicant is entitled to be refunded under a
4 village contract relating to the village.
- 5 (2) A mortgagee, receiver or administrator of land in a retirement
6 village may apply to the Supreme Court for an order under
7 section 246 in relation to land in a retirement village if—
- 8 (a) either—
- 9 (i) the operator of the village—
- 10 (A) if an individual—becomes bankrupt or personally
11 insolvent; or
- 12 (B) if a corporation—becomes insolvent; or
- 13 (ii) an administrator is appointed in relation to the operator;
14 and
- 15 (b) the applicant reasonably believes that it is unlikely that the
16 operator will be able to refund any part of an ingoing
17 contribution that a resident or former resident is entitled to be
18 refunded under a village contract relating to the village.

19 **246 Order for enforcement of charge**

20 The Supreme Court may, on application under section 245 in
21 relation to land in a retirement village, do any of the following:

- 22 (a) order the sale of land in the village, in relation to which a
23 charge is in force;
- 24 (b) appoint a person to act as the agent for the sale;
- 25 (c) decide the entitlements of each of the residents or former
26 occupants of the village, taking into account—
- 27 (i) the refund entitlement of each resident or former occupant
28 under the relevant village contract; and

- 1 (ii) the days on which charges were created under this part in
2 relation to those contracts;
- 3 (d) make any other order relating to the distribution of the
4 proceeds of the sale as the court considers appropriate, taking
5 into account the order that interests are to be satisfied in
6 accordance with section 247;
- 7 (e) make any other order the court considers appropriate.

8 **247 Priority of interests**

9 For an order under this part, interests in the land the subject of the
10 order must be satisfied in the following order:

- 11 (a) the costs of the sale of the land and the applicant's costs in
12 seeking the order;
- 13 (b) any interest, mortgage, lien or other charge on or over the land
14 created or registered before the creation of a charge under this
15 part, or otherwise taking priority over a charge over the land
16 that has been created under this part;
- 17 (c) the entitlements of residents and former occupants of the
18 retirement village arising from village contracts in relation to
19 which a charge over the land has been created under this part;
- 20 (d) any interest, mortgage, lien or other charge on or over the land
21 created or registered after the creation of a charge over the land
22 under this part;
- 23 (e) the interest of the registered proprietor of the land immediately
24 before the sale of the land.

25 **248 Order not to disadvantage residents**

26 The Supreme Court must not make an order under this part unless
27 satisfied that the order is in the best interests of the majority of the
28 residents of the retirement village.

1 **249** **Removal of charge**

2 A charge over land created under this part remains in force until—

3 (a) the village contract that caused the charge to be created is
4 ended and all of the operator's liabilities under the contract
5 have been met; or

6 (b) the land is sold in accordance with an order under this part.

1 **Part 12** **Administration**

2 **250** **Meaning of *judicial body*—pt 12**

3 In this part:

4 *judicial body* means—

- 5 (a) the ACAT; or
- 6 (b) a court.

7 **251** **Functions of director-general**

8 The director-general has the following functions:

- 9 (a) investigating and carrying out research into matters relating to
- 10 or affecting retirement villages;
- 11 (b) investigating and attempting to resolve complaints by residents
- 12 and operators of retirement villages and taking the action that
- 13 the director-general considers appropriate;

14 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory

15 instruments made or in force under the Act, including any

16 regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- 17 (c) distributing information about the services provided by the
- 18 director-general and the ACAT in relation to residents of
- 19 retirement villages and promoting awareness of the rights and
- 20 responsibilities of residents and people involved in the
- 21 retirement village industry;
- 22 (d) investigating and reporting on any matters, or making inquiries
- 23 in relation to any matters, referred to the director-general by
- 24 the Minister or by the ACAT in relation to this Act.

1 **252 Director-general may issue warning notices**

- 2 (1) The director-general may authorise publication of a notice warning
3 people of particular risks involved in dealing with a stated operator
4 of a retirement village or with a stated person who appears to be the
5 operator of a retirement village (a *warning notice*).

6 **Example**

7 a notice about the risks involved in dealing with an operator who has a history of
8 unconscionable conduct in dealings with consumers

9 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
10 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
11 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- 12 (2) The director-general may authorise the publication of a warning
13 notice in 1 or more of the following ways:

14 (a) to people making inquiries to the director-general about the
15 stated operator or person;

16 (b) by advertisement by the use of any medium;

17 (c) to media representatives.

- 18 (3) Publication of a warning notice must not be authorised unless an
19 investigation has been conducted by the director-general (whether or
20 not the investigation is in relation to a complaint).

21 (4) Before authorising the publication of a warning notice, the
22 director-general must make reasonable efforts to give the operator or
23 person who is to be stated in the warning notice an opportunity, for
24 a period of not less than 48 hours, to make representations to the
25 director-general about the proposed notice.

- 26 (5) The opportunity to make representations need not be given if the
27 director-general reasonably believes there is an immediate risk to
28 the public.

- 1 (6) No liability is incurred by any person for publishing honestly and
2 without recklessness—
- 3 (a) a warning notice; or
- 4 (b) a fair report or summary of a warning notice.

5 **253 Director-general may conduct proceedings**

- 6 (1) The director-general may conduct a proceeding before a judicial
7 body on behalf of a resident of a retirement village if—
- 8 (a) the resident has made a complaint to the director-general; and
- 9 (b) after investigating the complaint, the director-general is
10 satisfied that the resident may have a right to conduct the
11 proceeding; and
- 12 (c) the resident agrees to the director-general conducting the
13 proceeding.
- 14 (2) The director-general must conduct a proceeding before a judicial
15 body on behalf of a resident of a retirement village if—
- 16 (a) the Minister directs the director-general to do so; and
- 17 (b) the resident agrees to the director-general conduct the
18 proceeding.

19 **254 Conduct of proceedings by director-general**

- 20 (1) If the director-general conducts a proceeding before a judicial body
21 on behalf of a resident of a retirement village, the director-general—
- 22 (a) must conduct the proceeding on behalf of the resident; and
- 23 (b) may appear personally or by a lawyer or agent; and
- 24 (c) may do anything necessary or convenient to give effect to an
25 order or a decision of the judicial body; and
- 26 (d) is liable to pay the costs (if any) of the resident.

- 1 (2) The resident is liable to pay any other amount that the judicial body
2 orders the resident to pay.

3 **255 Intervention by director-general**

- 4 (1) Without limiting section 254, the director-general may intervene in
5 a proceeding arising under this Act if the director-general
6 reasonably believes that it would be in the public interest to do so.
- 7 (2) The director-general must intervene in a proceeding arising under
8 this Act if directed to do so by the Minister.
- 9 (3) On intervening in a proceeding, the director-general—
- 10 (a) becomes a party to the proceeding and has all the rights of a
11 party; and
- 12 (b) has a right to be heard personally or by a lawyer or agent.

13 **256 Protection from liability**

- 14 (1) A person is not civilly liable for anything done or omitted to be done
15 honestly and without recklessness—
- 16 (a) in the exercise of a function under this Act; or
- 17 (b) in the reasonable belief that the act or omission was in the
18 exercise of a function under this Act.
- 19 (2) Any civil liability that would, apart from this section, attach to a
20 person attaches instead to the Territory.

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

1 **Part 13** **Miscellaneous**

2 **257** **Charging monetary penalty imposed on operator to**
3 **village operating costs**

- 4 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if—
- 5 (a) a penalty is imposed on the operator for an offence against this
6 Act; and
- 7 (b) the operator charges the amount of the penalty to the operating
8 costs of the village or to the residents of the village.

9 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 10 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

11 **258** **Charging for certain information**

- 12 (1) The operator of a retirement village commits an offence if the
13 operator—
- 14 (a) is required to make information available, or give a document,
15 to a person under this Act; and
- 16 (b) requires the payment of an amount for making the information
17 available or giving the document.

18 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

19 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments
20 made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see
21 Legislation Act, s 104).

- 22 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

- 1 **259** **Inconsistency between this Act and Civil Law (Sale of**
2 **Residential Property) Act**
- 3 (1) Subsection (2) applies to the sale of a residential premises in—
4 (a) a community title scheme; or
5 (b) a units plan.
- 6 (2) To remove any doubt, to the extent of any inconsistency between a
7 provision in this Act and a provision in the *Civil Law (Sale of*
8 *Residential Property) Act 2003* (a **conveyancing provision**), the
9 conveyancing provision prevails.
- 10 **260** **Costs of operator’s legal advice or proceeding**
- 11 (1) The residents of a retirement village are not liable to pay any costs
12 the operator of the village incurs or expects to incur in obtaining
13 legal advice, or undertaking a legal proceeding, in relation to the
14 village unless—
15 (a) the costs appear in the approved annual budget for the village;
16 or
17 (b) if the operator obtains legal advice—section 52 (Costs of
18 preparation of village contracts) applies.
- 19 (2) If the residents refuse to consent to the inclusion of the costs as an
20 item in a proposed annual budget, the ACAT may, on application by
21 the operator under section 163 (ACAT orders—decisions about
22 spending), order spending on those costs if the ACAT decides
23 that—
24 (a) the legal advice or proceeding is wholly in the interest of the
25 residents; and
26 (b) the costs are reasonable in the circumstances.
- 27 (3) This section has effect despite the provisions of any village contract.

- 1 (4) This section does not apply in relation to costs awarded in favour of
2 the operator and against a resident of a retirement village in a legal
3 proceeding.

4 **261 Contracting out of Act**

- 5 (1) This Act has effect despite anything to the contrary in an agreement,
6 contract, scheme or arrangement.

7 *Note* A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments
8 made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see
9 Legislation Act, s 104).

- 10 (2) An agreement, contract, scheme or arrangement, whether oral or
11 wholly or partly in writing, does not operate to vary or exclude the
12 operation of a provision of this Act.

- 13 (3) Subsection (1) and subsection (2) apply in relation to the
14 constitution of a corporation in the same way as they apply in
15 relation to an agreement, contract, scheme or arrangement.

- 16 (4) A person commits an offence if the person enters into an agreement,
17 contract or arrangement to defeat, avoid or prevent, directly or
18 indirectly, the operation of this Act.

19 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 20 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement
21 that contains a term to the effect that this Act does not apply to the
22 residential premises the subject of the agreement.

23 *Note 1* The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters
24 mentioned in s (5) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

25 *Note 2* A retirement village does not include residential premises that are the
26 subject of a residential tenancy agreement in certain circumstances (see
27 s 10, def *retirement village*, par (b) (vii)).

1 **262 Determination of fees**

2 (1) The Minister may determine fees for this Act.

3 *Note* The Legislation Act contains provisions about the making of
4 determinations and regulations relating to fees (see pt 6.3).

5 (2) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

6 *Note* A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the
7 Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

8 **263 Approved forms**

9 (1) The commissioner for fair trading may approve forms for this Act.

10 (2) If the commissioner for fair trading approves a form for a particular
11 purpose, the approved form must be used for that purpose.

12 *Note* For other provisions about forms, see the Legislation Act, s 255.

13 (3) An approved form is a notifiable instrument.

14 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

15 **264 Regulation-making power**

16 (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

17 *Note* A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative
18 Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

19 (2) A regulation may make provision in relation to the following:

20 (a) applications to the ACAT, including applications by residents
21 committees and operators of retirement villages;

22 (b) parties to applications to the ACAT by the operator of a
23 retirement village.

24 (3) A regulation may create offences and fix maximum penalties of not
25 more than 30 penalty units for the offences.

1 **265 Review of Act**

- 2 (1) The Minister must review the operation of this Act as soon as
3 practicable after the end of this Act's 2nd year of operation.
- 4 (2) The Minister must present a report of the review to the Legislative
5 Assembly within 3 months after the day the review is started.

1 **Part 20 Transitional**

2 **500 Definitions—pt 20**

3 In this part:

4 *commencement day* means the day this Act, section 3 (Dictionary)
5 commences.

6 *existing contract* means any of the following:

- 7 (a) a residence contract under the repealed code;
- 8 (b) any other contract, agreement, scheme or arrangement under
9 which a person obtained the right to occupy residential
10 premises in a complex that was, at the time the right was
11 obtained, a retirement village within the meaning of this Act
12 (even if it stopped being a retirement village before the
13 commencement of this Act).

14 *repealed code* means the *Fair Trading (Retirement Villages*
15 *Industry) Code of Practice 1999* (NI1999-277).

16 **501 Existing contracts to be residence contracts**

- 17 (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement day,
18 an existing contract was in force.
- 19 (2) The existing contract is, on the commencement day, taken to be a
20 residence contract—
- 21 (a) in the same terms as the existing contract; and
22 (b) subject to the same conditions as the existing contract.
- 23 (3) This section is subject to section 502 and section 503.

1 **502 Existing contracts—contracting out prohibited**

2 (1) Section 261 (1) to (3) (Contracting out of Act) includes an
3 agreement, contract, scheme or arrangement made or entered into
4 before the commencement day.

5 (2) This section is subject to section 503.

6 **503 Existing contracts—no acquisition of property**

7 (1) This section applies if—

8 (a) a provision of this Act (a *legislative provision*) and a provision
9 of an existing contract (a *contractual provision*) are
10 inconsistent; and

11 (b) apart from this section, the operation of the legislative
12 provision would result in the acquisition of property from a
13 person otherwise than on just terms; and

14 (c) the acquisition would be unlawful because of the
15 Self-Government Act, section 23 (1) (Matters excluded from
16 power to make laws).

17 (2) The contractual provision prevails over the legislative provision to
18 the extent of the inconsistency, but only to the extent to which
19 subsection (1) (b) and (c) applies.

20 **504 Transitional regulations**

21 (1) A regulation may prescribe transitional matters necessary or
22 convenient to be prescribed because of the enactment of this Act.

23 (2) A regulation may modify this part (including in relation to another
24 territory law) to make provision in relation to anything that, in the
25 Executive's opinion, is not, or is not adequately or appropriately,
26 dealt with in this part.

1 (3) A regulation under subsection (2) has effect despite anything else in
2 this Act or another territory law.

3 (4) This section expires 2 years after the commencement day.

4 **505 Expiry—pt 20**

5 This part expires 5 years after the commencement day.

6 *Note* Transitional provisions are kept in the Act for a limited time.
7 A transitional provision is repealed on its expiry but continues to have
8 effect after its repeal (see Legislation Act, s 88).

1 **Part 21** **Repeal**

2 **506** **Legislation repealed**

3 The *Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Industry) Code of*
4 *Practice 1999* (NI1999-277) is repealed.

1 **Schedule 1 Consent of residents**

2 (see s 15)

3 **Part 1.1 Preliminary**

4 **1.1 Entitlement to vote**

5 A former occupant of a retirement village may vote on a measure or
6 action relating to the village if the former occupant is, or would have
7 been, entitled to vote on the measure or action as a resident.

8 **Part 1.2 Consent generally**

9 **1.2 Vote to be taken**

10 (1) If this Act provides that a particular measure or action is of no effect
11 unless it is consented to by the residents of a retirement village, or
12 otherwise requires the consent of the residents, the residents are
13 taken to have given their consent if more than 50% of the residents
14 who vote on the measure or action consent to it.

15 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a measure or action that requires a
16 special resolution.

17 (3) In this section:

18 *resident* means a resident entitled to vote.

19 *vote* includes vote by proxy.

1 **1.3 Method of voting**

2 (1) A vote in relation to a measure or action (including a measure or
3 action that requires a special resolution) may be taken by means
4 of—

5 (a) a show of hands; or

6 (b) a written ballot conducted in accordance with a regulation.

7 (2) A regulation may require a vote in relation to a measure or action of
8 a particular class or kind to be taken by means of a written ballot.

9 **1.4 Result of vote**

10 (1) The operator of a retirement village must accept as the residents'
11 decision in relation to a measure or action that requires their consent
12 the decision that is reported to the operator by—

13 (a) an officer of the residents committee; or

14 (b) if there is no residents committee for the village—a resident
15 elected in accordance with section 1.3 as the representative of
16 the residents of the village in relation to the measure or action
17 concerned.

18 (2) A regulation may make provision in relation to the election of a
19 representative of residents under subsection (1).
20

Dictionary

(see s 3)

Note 1 The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this Act.

Note 2 For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- ACAT
- bankrupt or personally insolvent
- Corporations Act
- director-general (see s 163)
- domestic partner (see s 169 (1))
- exercise
- fail
- function
- housing commissioner
- lawyer
- Magistrates Court
- registrar-general
- Supreme Court.

accounts, of a retirement village, means the accounts mentioned in division 7.5 (Annual accounts).

administrator means an administrator appointed under an order made under division 6.6 (Administrators, receivers and managers).

annual management meeting means the meeting mentioned in section 107.

approved annual budget means a budget taken to be an approved annual budget under section 162.

body corporate, for a community title scheme—see the *Community Title Act 2001*, dictionary.

capital gain—see section 13.

1 **capital item**, for which the operator of a retirement village is
2 responsible, for division 7.2 (Capital maintenance and
3 replacement)—see section 135.

4 **capital maintenance**—

5 (a) means works carried out for repairing or maintaining a capital
6 item; and

7 (b) includes works prescribed by regulation as being capital
8 maintenance; but

9 (c) does not include works prescribed by regulation as not being
10 capital maintenance.

11 **capital replacement**—

12 (a) means works carried out for replacing a capital item; but

13 (b) does not include capital maintenance.

14 **capital works fund** means a fund established under section 143.

15 **close associate**, of the operator of a retirement village, means—

16 (a) an agent or employee of the operator; and

17 (b) if the operator is an individual—

18 (i) the domestic partner, parent, child or sibling of the
19 operator; or

20 (ii) the parent, child or sibling by marriage of the operator; or

21 (iii) a body corporate of which the operator (or the operator's
22 domestic partner, parent, child or sibling, or the operator's
23 parent, child or sibling by marriage) is a director or
24 secretary; and

25 (c) if the operator is a body corporate—

26 (i) a director or secretary of the body corporate or of a
27 related body corporate (within the meaning of the
28 Corporations Act); or

1 (ii) the domestic partner, parent, child or sibling (or the
2 parent, child or sibling by marriage) of a director or
3 secretary; or

4 (iii) a related body corporate.

5 ***common property***—

6 (a) of a community title scheme—see the *Community Title*
7 *Act 2001*, section 18; and

8 (b) of a units plan—see the *Unit Titles Act 2001*, section 13.

9 ***community title scheme***—see the *Community Title Act 2001*,
10 dictionary.

11 ***company title scheme*** means a scheme under which a group of
12 adjoining or adjacent premises (including residential premises) is
13 owned or leased by a corporation each of whose shareholders has,
14 because of the shareholder's shares, an exclusive right (under a lease
15 or otherwise) to occupy 1 or more of the residential premises.

16 ***condition report***—see section 59 (1).

17 ***contract for the sale***, of residential premises occupied under a
18 company title scheme—see section 9.

19 ***CPI*** means the Consumer Price Index (All Groups) for Canberra
20 issued by the Australian Statistician.

21 ***departure fee***—see section 214.

22 ***development approval***—see the *Planning and Development*
23 *Act 2007*, dictionary.

24 ***disclosure statement*** means a statement mentioned in section 24.

25 ***end of the settling-in period***, for a village contract, for division 5.2
26 (Settling-in period for residents)—see section 71.

27 ***financial year***, of a retirement village, means the period fixed under
28 section 134.

- 1 **former occupant**, of a retirement village—
- 2 (a) means a resident, or a former resident, of the village—
- 3 (i) who has permanently vacated residential premises in the
- 4 village; and
- 5 (ii) if the person is not a registered interest holder—whose
- 6 residence contract has been ended; and
- 7 (iii) who continues to have rights or liabilities under a village
- 8 contract in relation to the village; and
- 9 (b) includes the executor or administrator of the estate of a person
- 10 mentioned in paragraph (a).
- 11 **general inquiry document** means a document mentioned in
- 12 section 23.
- 13 **general services**—
- 14 (a) means services provided, or made available, by or on behalf of
- 15 the operator of a retirement village, to all residents of the
- 16 village; and
- 17 (b) includes services prescribed by regulation.
- 18 **Examples**
- 19 • management and administration
- 20 • gardening and general maintenance
- 21 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
- 22 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
- 23 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- 24 **holding deposit**, for part 4 (Entry into retirement villages)—see
- 25 section 32.
- 26 **ingoing contribution**—see section 11.
- 27 **investigator** means an investigator appointed under the *Fair Trading*
- 28 (*Australian Consumer Law*) Act 1992, section 36.

- 1 ***item of capital***—
- 2 (a) means—
- 3 (i) a building or structure in a retirement village; and
- 4 (ii) plant, machinery or equipment used in the operation of
- 5 the village; and
- 6 (iii) any part of the infrastructure of the village; and
- 7 (iv) any other item prescribed by regulation; but
- 8 (b) does not include an item prescribed by regulation.
- 9 ***judicial body***, for part 12 (Administration)—see section 250.
- 10 ***operator***, of a retirement village—see section 7.
- 11 ***optional services***—
- 12 (a) means optional services made available, by or on behalf of the
- 13 operator of a retirement village, to individual residents of the
- 14 village; and
- 15 (b) includes services prescribed by regulation.
- 16 **Examples**
- 17 laundry, meals, cleaning residential premises
- 18 **Note** An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
- 19 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
- 20 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- 21 ***owners corporation***, for a units plan—see the *Unit Titles*
- 22 *(Management) Act 2011*, dictionary.
- 23 ***permanently vacate***, residential premises—
- 24 (a) for the Act—see section 14; and
- 25 (b) for part 10 (Matters relating to vacation of premises)—see
- 26 section 207.

1 **proposed annual budget**, for a financial year for a retirement
2 village, for division 7.4 (Proposed and approved annual budgets)—
3 see section 158.

4 **prospective resident**, of a retirement village, means a person who
5 indicates (or on whose behalf it is indicated) to the operator of the
6 village that the person is or might be interested in becoming a
7 resident of the village.

8 **proxy**, of a resident of a retirement village, means a person
9 appointed by the resident for voting on the resident's behalf at
10 residents meetings.

11 **recurrent charge** means an amount (including rent) payable under a
12 village contract, on a recurrent basis, by a resident of a retirement
13 village.

14 *Note* Levies payable under a community title scheme or units plan are not
15 recurrent charges (because they are not payable under a village
16 contract).

17 **refurbishment**, for division 10.4 (Repair and refurbishment of
18 residential premises)—see section 218.

19 **registered interest holder**, in relation to residential premises in a
20 retirement village—see section 12 (1).

21 **registered long-term sublessee**, of residential premises in a
22 retirement village—see section 12 (1).

23 **relative**, of a person, means the following:

- 24 (a) a grandparent, parent, sibling or child of the person;
25 (b) a grandparent, parent, sibling or child of the person by
26 marriage;
27 (c) a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or
28 step-child of the person;
29 (d) an aunt or uncle of the person.

30 **rescission notice**—see section 55 (1).

- 1 **residence contract** means a contract that gives rise to a residence
2 right.
- 3 **residence right**, of a person—see section 8.
- 4 **resident**, of a retirement village—
- 5 (a) means a retired person who has a residence right in relation to
6 residential premises in the village; and
- 7 (b) includes the following people (each of whom is taken also to
8 have a residence right in relation to the residential premises):
- 9 (i) the domestic partner of the retired person, if the domestic
10 partner occupies the residential premises with the retired
11 person;
- 12 (ii) a person prescribed by regulation;
- 13 (iii) for part 6, part 7, part 8 and division 10.5—a former
14 occupant of the retirement village.
- 15 **residential aged care facility** means a residential facility that
16 provides residential care within the meaning of the *Aged Care*
17 *Act 1997* (Cwlth), section 41-3 (Meaning of *residential care*) to
18 residents at the facility.
- 19 **residential premises** means premises or part of premises (including
20 any land occupied with the premises) used or intended to be used as
21 a place of residence.
- 22 **residential tenancy agreement**—see the *Residential Tenancies*
23 *Act 1997*, section 6A.
- 24 **residents committee** means a committee established under
25 section 103.
- 26 **retired person** means a person who is 55 years old or older or has
27 retired from full-time employment.
- 28 **retirement village**—see section 10.

- 1 **sale**, of residential premises occupied under a company title
2 scheme—see section 9.
- 3 **sale of residential premises**, for part 10 (Matters relating to vacation
4 of premises)—see section 208.
- 5 **sale price**, of residential premises occupied under a company title
6 scheme—see section 9.
- 7 **service contract** means a contract under which general or optional
8 services are provided to a resident of a retirement village.
- 9 **services and facilities** means services and facilities provided by or
10 on behalf of the operator.
- 11 **special resolution** means a resolution under schedule 1, part 1.3.
- 12 **standard form contract**—see section 67.
- 13 **standard term**, in relation to a village contract, means a term in a
14 standard form contract that applies to the village contract.
- 15 **surplus**, for division 7.6 (Surplus or deficit of accounts)—see
16 section 172.
- 17 **tenant** means a person who has a right to occupy residential
18 premises under a residential tenancy agreement—
- 19 (a) entered into under division 10.5 (Sale or letting of premises by
20 certain residents); or
- 21 (b) that contains a term to the effect that this Act does not apply to
22 the residential premises the subject of the agreement.
- 23 *Note* A tenant is not a **resident**.
- 24 **termination notice**—see section 185 (2).
- 25 **trustee**, for part 4 (Entry into retirement villages)—see section 32.
- 26 **unit**—see the *Unit Titles Act 2001*, dictionary.
- 27 **units plan**—see the *Unit Titles Act 2001*, section 9.

1 **urgent**, for division 7.2 (Capital maintenance and replacement)—
2 see section 136.

3 **village contract**—

4 (a) for this Act generally—means any of the following:

5 (i) a residence contract;

6 (ii) a service contract;

7 (iii) a contract under which a resident of a retirement village
8 obtains the right to use a garage or parking space, or a
9 storage room, in the village;

10 (iv) a contract of a kind prescribed by regulation; and

11 *Note* A residence contract, service contract and any other village
12 contract may be contained in a single document.

13 (b) for division 10.3 (Departure fees)—see section 215.

14 **village rules** means the rules made under division 6.1 (Village
15 rules).

16 **waiting list fee**, for a retirement village, for part 4 (Entry into
17 retirement villages)—see section 32.

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 6 June 2012.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on 2012.

3 Republications of amended laws

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

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