



Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989

No. 149, 1989 as amended

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989* as in force on 1 July 2014. It includes any commenced amendment affecting the legislation to that date.

This compilation was prepared on 21 July 2014.

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

Uncommenced amendments

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

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

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

Modifications

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

Provisions ceasing to have effect

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

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An Act to establish an Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the commencement of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*.

Note: The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* was renamed the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*. See item 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act 2005*.

3 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies means research and study in relation to aspects of the culture, history and society of Aboriginal persons or Torres Strait Islanders.

Aboriginal person means a person of the Aboriginal race of Australia.

appointed Councillor means a Councillor referred to in paragraph 12(1)(b) or (c).

Council means the Council of the Institute referred to in section 12.

Section 3A

Council Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Council appointed under subsection 14(1).

Councillor means a member of the Council.

elected Councillor means a Councillor referred to in paragraph 12(1)(a).

Finance Minister means the Minister administering the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

Institute means the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies established by section 4.

Institute rules means rules made by the Council under section 48.

Principal means the Principal of the Institute referred to in section 24.

Research Advisory Committee means the Research Advisory Committee of the Institute referred to in section 31.

Torres Strait Islander means a descendant of an indigenous inhabitant of the Torres Strait Islands.

TSRA means the Torres Strait Regional Authority established by Part 3A of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*.

3A Application of the *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* (except Part 2.5) applies to all offences against this Act.

Note 1: Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

Note 2: Part 2.5 of the *Criminal Code* (which deals with corporate criminal responsibility) is excluded from applying to offences against this Act by subsection 47(10).

Part 2—Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies

4 Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies

- (1) An Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies is established.
- (2) The Institute:
 - (a) is a body corporate;
 - (b) shall have a seal;
 - (c) may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property; and
 - (d) may sue and be sued.

Note: The *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* applies to the Institute. That Act deals with matters relating to corporate Commonwealth entities, including reporting and the use and management of public resources.

- (3) The seal of the Institute shall be kept in such custody as the Council directs and shall not be used except as authorised by the Council.
- (4) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the imprint of the seal of the Institute appearing on a document and shall presume that it was duly affixed.

Part 3—Functions of Institute

5 Functions of Institute

The Institute has the following functions:

- (a) to undertake and promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies;
- (b) to publish the results of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies and to assist in the publication of the results of such studies;
- (c) to conduct research in fields relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies and to encourage other persons or bodies to conduct such research;
- (d) to assist in training persons, particularly Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders, as research workers in fields relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies;
- (e) to establish and maintain a cultural resource collection consisting of materials relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies;
- (f) to encourage understanding, in the general community, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies;
- (g) such other functions as are conferred on the Institute by this Act;
- (h) to do anything else that is incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the preceding functions.

6 Powers of Institute

- (1) The Institute has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions.
- (2) The powers of the Institute under subsection (1) include, but are not limited to, the following powers:
 - (a) to accept gifts, grants, bequests and devises made to it;

- (b) to act as trustee of money and other property vested in it on trust.
- (3) In spite of anything contained in this Act, any money or other property held by the Institute on trust shall be dealt with in accordance with the powers and duties of the Institute as trustee.

Part 4—Members of Institute

7 Members of Institute

- (1) The following persons are, subject to this Part, members of the Institute:
 - (a) all persons who, immediately before the commencement of this section, were members of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies;
 - (b) all persons who, immediately before that commencement, were listed in a register maintained by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies as associate members or corresponding members of that Institute;
 - (c) such other persons as are appointed by the Council to be members of the Institute.
- (2) The Council shall not appoint a person to be a member of the Institute unless:
 - (a) the person has applied for membership of the Institute in accordance with the Institute rules;
 - (b) the person has a demonstrated interest in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies;
 - (c) the Research Advisory Committee has advised the Council whether or not the Committee considers the person should be appointed; and
 - (d) the Council has considered the advice of the Committee.

8 Period of membership

- (1) A person who becomes a member of the Institute because of paragraph 7(1)(a), or because of an appointment under paragraph 7(1)(c), continues to be a member because of that paragraph or appointment for a period of 5 years.

- (2) A person who becomes a member of the Institute because of paragraph 7(1)(b) continues to be a member because of that paragraph:
- (a) in the case of a person listed as an associate member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies—for a period equal to so much of the person’s term as an associate member as remained unexpired at the commencement of this section; and
 - (b) in the case of a person listed as a corresponding member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies—for a period of 5 years.
- (3) Nothing in this section prevents the Council from appointing as a member of the Institute a person who has previously been a member of the Institute.

9 Resignation

A member of the Institute may resign by writing signed by him or her and sent to the Principal.

10 Register of members

The Principal shall establish and maintain a register of the members of the Institute.

11 Rights of members

Membership of the Institute does not confer any rights or powers other than those expressly conferred by this Act or by the Institute rules.

Part 5—Council of Institute

Division 1—Constitution of Council

12 Constitution of Council

- (1) There shall be a Council of the Institute consisting of the following members:
 - (a) 4 persons elected by the members of the Institute in accordance with the Institute rules, being persons who are themselves members of the Institute;
 - (b) one person appointed by the Minister, being a person who is a Torres Strait Islander;
 - (c) 4 other persons appointed by the Minister, being persons who are Aboriginal persons or Torres Strait Islanders.
- (2) All the Councillors hold office on a part-time basis.

13 Responsibilities of Council

It is the responsibility of the Council to ensure the proper and efficient performance of the functions of the Institute and to determine the policy of the Institute with respect to any matter.

14 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Council

- (1) The Minister shall appoint a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson of the Council from among the Councillors.
- (2) The Councillor who is the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson of the Council ceases to be the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson of the Council, as the case may be, if he or she ceases to be a Councillor.

Division 2—Administrative provisions

15 Term of office

- (1) An appointed Councillor holds office for such period, not exceeding 4 years, as is specified in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) An elected Councillor holds office for such period, not exceeding 4 years, as is determined in accordance with the Institute rules.

16 Remuneration and allowances

A Councillor is entitled to remuneration and allowances in accordance with section 45.

17 Leave of absence

- (1) The Minister may grant a Councillor leave of absence from duty on such terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise as the Minister determines in writing.
- (2) The Minister may delegate, to the Council Chairperson, the power under subsection (1) to grant leave of absence to the other Councillors.

18 Acting appointments

- (1) The Deputy Chairperson of the Council shall act as the Council Chairperson:
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office of Council Chairperson, whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Council Chairperson is absent from duty or from Australia or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

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

Section 20

- (2) The Minister may appoint a person to act in the office of an appointed Councillor:
- (a) during a vacancy in that office, whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the appointed Councillor is absent from duty or from Australia, or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

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

- (3) A person appointed to act during a vacancy in the office of an appointed Councillor under subsection (2):
- (a) shall not continue so to act for more than 6 months; and
 - (b) shall not be re-appointed to act during that vacancy for a period that would be continuous with the period of 6 months from the date when the person first started acting during that vacancy.

- (4) The Minister shall not appoint a person to act in an office of appointed Councillor unless, having regard to section 12, the person could be appointed to that office.

- (5) The Minister may appoint a member of the Institute to act in the office of an elected Councillor during any period, or during all periods, when the elected Councillor is absent from duty or from Australia or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

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

- (6) The appointment of a person to act in the office of a Councillor who is also the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Council does not constitute an appointment of the person to act as the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson, as the case may be.

20 Resignation

A Councillor may resign by writing signed by him or her and sent to the Minister.

21 Termination of membership of Council

- (1) The Minister may terminate a person's membership of the Council because of misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity.
- (2) The Minister must terminate a person's membership of the Council if the member is absent, except on leave granted under section 17, from 3 consecutive meetings of the Council.

Note: A Council member's membership may also be terminated under section 30 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (which deals with terminating the appointment of an accountable authority, or a member of an accountable authority, for contravening general duties of officials).

- (2A) Section 30 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* applies to an election of a member under paragraph 12(1)(a) of this Act as if the election were an appointment by the Minister.

Note: This enables the Minister to remove from office an elected member if the member fails to comply with the general duties of officials under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

- (3) An elected Councillor ceases to be a Councillor if he or she ceases to be a member of the Institute.

22 Other terms and conditions

A Councillor holds office on such terms and conditions (if any) in respect of matters not provided for by this Act as are determined by the Minister by notice in writing published in the *Gazette*.

Division 3—Operations of Council

23 Meetings of Council

- (1) The Council Chairperson shall convene such meetings of the Council as, in the Chairperson's opinion, are necessary for the efficient performance of the Council's responsibilities.
- (2) The Minister may, at any time, convene a meeting of the Council.
- (3) The Council Chairperson shall convene a meeting of the Council upon receipt of a written request for a meeting signed by at least 4 Councillors.
- (4) At a meeting of the Council, a quorum is constituted by 5 Councillors.
- (5) Where:
 - (a) a Councillor who is present at a meeting is required by rules made for the purposes of section 29 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* not to be present during the deliberations, or to take part in any decision, of the Council with respect to a particular matter; and
 - (b) when the Councillor leaves the meeting there is no longer a quorum present;
the Councillors remaining at the meeting constitute a quorum for the purpose of any deliberation or decision at that meeting with respect to that matter.
- (6) The Council Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Council at which he or she is present.
- (7) If the Council Chairperson is not present at a meeting of the Council:
 - (a) if the Deputy Chairperson of the Council is present, the Deputy Chairperson of the Council shall preside at the meeting; and

- (b) in any other case, the Councillors present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.
- (8) Questions arising at a meeting of the Council shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Councillors present and voting.
- (9) The person presiding at a meeting of the Council has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, also has a casting vote.
- (10) The Council may regulate the conduct of proceedings at its meetings as it thinks fit and shall cause minutes of those proceedings to be kept.

Part 6—Principal

24 Principal

- (1) There shall be a Principal of the Institute who shall be appointed by the Council.
- (2) The Principal shall, subject to subsection (3), manage the day-to-day administration of the Institute.
- (3) The Principal shall, in managing the administration of the Institute and in exercising any powers conferred on the Principal by this Act, act in accordance with any policies determined, and any directions given, by the Council in writing.

25 Period of appointment

- (1) The Principal holds office for such period, not exceeding 5 years, as is specified in the instrument of appointment.

26 Remuneration and allowances

The Principal is entitled to remuneration and allowances in accordance with section 45.

26A Recreation leave

The Principal is entitled to recreation leave in accordance with section 45A.

27 Resignation

The Principal may resign by writing signed by him or her and sent to the Council.

28 Other terms and conditions

The Principal holds office on such terms and conditions (if any) in respect of matters not provided for by this Act as are determined by the Council by notice in writing published in the *Gazette*.

Part 7—Staff

29 Staff

- (1) Subject to section 30, the staff required to assist the Institute in the performance of its functions shall be persons engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999*.
- (2) For the purposes of the *Public Service Act 1999*:
 - (a) the Principal and the APS employees assisting the Principal together constitute a Statutory Agency; and
 - (b) the Principal is the Head of that Statutory Agency.

30 Consultants

- (1) The Principal may, on behalf of the Institute, engage as consultants to the Institute persons having suitable qualifications and experience.
- (2) The terms and conditions on which consultants are engaged shall be as determined by the Council by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Part 8—Research Advisory Committee

31 Research Advisory Committee

- (1) There shall be a Research Advisory Committee of the Institute consisting of the following members:
 - (a) 3 members of the Council appointed by the Council;
 - (b) 8 members of the Institute elected by the members of the Institute in accordance with the Institute rules;
 - (c) the Principal.
- (2) A member who was appointed under paragraph (1)(a) ceases to be a member if he or she ceases to be a Councillor.
- (3) A person elected as a member as mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) ceases to be a member of the Research Advisory Committee if he or she ceases to be a member of the Institute.

32 Functions of Research Advisory Committee

The Research Advisory Committee has the following functions:

- (a) to assess applications for research grants made to the Institute and to make recommendations to the Council in relation to such applications;
- (b) to advise the Council in relation to research matters;
- (c) to advise the Council in relation to applications for membership of the Institute.

33 Remuneration and allowances

A member of the Research Advisory Committee is entitled to remuneration and allowances in accordance with section 45.

Section 34

34 Resignation

A member of the Research Advisory Committee may resign by writing signed by him or her and sent to the Council.

35 Other terms and conditions

A member of the Research Advisory Committee holds office for such period, and on such terms and conditions in respect of matters not provided for by this Act, as are determined by the Council by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Part 9—Finance

36 Money payable to the Institute

- (1) There is payable to the Institute such money as is appropriated by the Parliament for the purposes of the Institute.
- (2) The Finance Minister may give directions as to the amounts in which, and the times at which, money so appropriated is to be paid to the Institute.

38 Application of money held by Institute

- (1) Money held by the Institute shall be applied only:
 - (a) in payment or discharge of the costs, expenses and other obligations incurred by the Institute in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers;
 - (b) in payment of any remuneration and allowances payable to any person under this Act or any other Act; and
 - (c) in making any other payments which the Institute is authorised or required to make under this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent investment, under section 59 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, of money that is not immediately required for the purposes of the Institute.

39 Exemption from taxation

The Institute is not subject to taxation under any law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Part 10—Miscellaneous

41 Certain information not to be disclosed

- (1) Where information or other matter has been deposited with the Institute under conditions of restricted access, the Institute or the Council shall not disclose that information or other matter except in accordance with those conditions.
- (2) The Institute or the Council shall not disclose information or other matter held by it (including information or other matter covered by subsection (1)) if that disclosure would be inconsistent with the views or sensitivities of relevant Aboriginal persons or Torres Strait Islanders.

42 Informing TSRA about general conduct of Institute

- (2) The Council may from time to time inform the TSRA about the general conduct of the activities of the Institute.
- (3) Where the Council receives a request from the TSRA for information about the activities of the Institute, the Council may give to the TSRA, as the case may be, such information relating to the activities of the Institute as the Council thinks appropriate.

43 Minister may ask for advice

- (1) The Minister or the TSRA may, from time to time, ask the Council to provide advice on aspects of the culture, history and society of Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders.
- (2) The Council:
 - (a) shall comply with a request under subsection (1) made by the Minister; and
 - (b) may comply with a request under subsection (1) made by the TSRA.

- (3) The Council may, in response to a request under subsection (1):
- (a) prepare its advice having regard only to any relevant information that is already in the possession of the Institute; or
 - (b) if the Council considers it appropriate to do so—arrange for the conduct of research into the matter to which the request relates by or on behalf of the Institute, and prepare its advice having regard to that research and to any other relevant information that is otherwise in the possession of the Institute.

44 Delegation to Principal or staff

The Institute may, by writing under its seal, delegate any or all of its functions and powers to the Principal or to a member of the staff of the Institute.

45 Remuneration and allowances

- (1) The following provisions apply in relation to the holder of an office who is, by a provision of this Act, entitled to remuneration and allowances in accordance with this section:
- (a) the holder of the office shall be paid such remuneration as is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal;
 - (b) if no determination of that remuneration by the Remuneration Tribunal is in operation, the holder of the office shall be paid such remuneration as is determined, in writing, by the Minister;
 - (c) the holder of the office shall be paid such allowances as are determined, in writing, by the Minister.
- (2) A determination by the Minister for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) or (c) is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.
- (3) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Section 45A

45A Recreation leave

The holder of an office who is, by a provision of this Act, entitled to recreation leave in accordance with this section is entitled to such recreation leave as is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.

47 Conduct of directors, servants and agents

- (1) Where, in proceedings for an offence against this Act, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of a body corporate in relation to particular conduct, it is sufficient to show:
 - (a) that the conduct was engaged in by a director, servant or agent of the body corporate within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) that the director, servant or agent had the state of mind.
- (2) Any conduct engaged in on behalf of a body corporate by a director, servant or agent of the body corporate within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority shall be taken, for the purposes of a prosecution for an offence against this Act, to have been engaged in also by the body corporate unless the body corporate establishes that the body corporate took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the conduct.
- (3) Where, in proceedings for an offence against this Act, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of a person other than a body corporate in relation to particular conduct, it is sufficient to show:
 - (a) that the conduct was engaged in by a servant or agent of the person within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; and
 - (b) that the servant or agent had the state of mind.
- (4) Any conduct engaged in on behalf of a person other than a body corporate by a servant or agent of the person within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority shall be taken, for the purposes of a prosecution for an offence against this Act, to have been engaged in also by the first-mentioned person unless the

first-mentioned person establishes that the first-mentioned person took reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the conduct.

- (5) Where:
- (a) a person other than a body corporate is convicted of an offence; and
 - (b) the person would not have been convicted of the offence if subsections (3) and (4) had not been enacted;
- the person is not liable to be punished by imprisonment for that offence.
- (6) A reference in subsection (1) or (3) to the state of mind of a person includes a reference to:
- (a) the knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose of the person; and
 - (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.
- (7) A reference in this section to a director of a body corporate includes a reference to a constituent member of a body corporate incorporated for a public purpose by a law of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory.
- (8) A reference in this section to engaging in conduct includes a reference to failing or refusing to engage in conduct.
- (9) A reference in this section to an offence against this Act includes a reference to:
- (a) an offence created by the regulations; and
 - (b) an offence created by:
 - (i) section 6 of the *Crimes Act 1914*; or
 - (ii) section 11.1, 11.2, 11.2A, 11.4 or 11.5 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (iii) section 134.1, 134.2, 135.1, 135.2, 135.4 or 136.1 of the *Criminal Code*;being an offence that relates to this Act or the regulations.

Section 48

- (10) Part 2.5 of the *Criminal Code* does not apply to an offence against this Act.

Note: Part 2.5 of the *Criminal Code* deals with corporate criminal responsibility.

48 Rules

- (1) The Council may make rules, not inconsistent with this Act or the regulations, prescribing matters:
- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed by the Institute rules; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed by the Institute rules in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the Institute.
- (2) Rules made under this section are not statutory rules within the meaning of the *Statutory Rules Publication Act 1903*.

49 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters:
- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may:
- (a) prescribe fees payable in respect of any matter under this Act; and
 - (b) provide penalties for breaches of the regulations not exceeding:
 - (i) in the case of a natural person—\$1,000; or
 - (ii) in the case of a body corporate—\$5,000.

Part 11—Transitional provisions

Division 1—Preliminary

50 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:

assets means property of every kind, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes:

- (a) choses in action; and
- (b) rights, interests and claims of every kind in or to property, whether arising under or by virtue of an instrument or otherwise, and whether liquidated or unliquidated, certain or contingent, accrued or accruing.

authorised officer means the Minister, the Principal or a member of the staff of the new Institute authorised by the Minister in writing for the purposes of this Part.

commencement means the commencement of this Act.

liabilities means liabilities of every kind, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes obligations of every kind, whether arising under or by virtue of an instrument or otherwise, and whether liquidated or unliquidated, certain or contingent, accrued or accruing.

new Institute means the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

old Institute means the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

old Institute instrument means an instrument:

- (a) to which the old Institute was a party;
- (b) that was given to or in favour of the old Institute;
- (c) in which a reference is made to the old Institute; or

Part 11 Transitional provisions

Division 1 Preliminary

Section 50

(d) under which money is, or may become, payable, or any other property is to be, or may become liable to be, transferred, to or by the old Institute;
being an instrument subsisting immediately before the commencement.

Division 3—Transitional provisions

52 Interim Council

- (1) This section applies in spite of anything in Part 5.
- (2) The persons who, immediately before the commencement, were members of the Council of the old Institute hold office as members of the Council of the new Institute during the transitional period.
- (3) Appointments of persons to the Council made under paragraphs 12(1)(b) and (c) during the transitional period take effect at the end of the transitional period.
- (4) If, immediately after the transitional period, not all positions on the Council have been filled, then, until persons have been appointed to all positions on the Council, the quorum at a meeting of the Council is constituted by a majority of the number of members of the Council holding office on the day of the meeting.
- (5) In this section:

transitional period means the period starting at the commencement and ending:

- (a) 3 months later; or
 - (b) when the results of the first elections held under paragraph 12(1)(a) are declared;
- whichever is earlier.

53 First Principal of the Institute

The following provisions apply in relation to the first Principal of the Institute in spite of anything to the contrary in Part 6:

- (a) the first Principal shall be the person who, immediately before the commencement, held the office of Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies;
- (b) that person commences to hold the office of Principal at the commencement as if he or she had been appointed to that

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office by the Council for a period (in this section called the *notional appointment period*) equal to so much of the person's term as Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies as remained unexpired immediately before the commencement;

- (c) that person is, as holder of the office of Principal during the notional appointment period, entitled to remuneration and allowances in accordance with section 45;
- (d) except as provided by paragraph (c), the terms and conditions applicable to that person as holder of the office of Principal during the notional appointment period are the same as the terms and conditions that were applicable to the person as holder of the office of Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies immediately before the commencement.

54 Transfer of assets and liabilities of old Institute

- (1) At the commencement, the assets and liabilities of the old Institute become assets and liabilities of the new Institute.
- (2) The following provisions apply to assets and liabilities that have become assets and liabilities of the new Institute because of subsection (1):
 - (a) an asset that was, immediately before the commencement, held by the old Institute on trust shall, after the commencement, be held by the new Institute on trust and subject to the terms of the trust on which the asset was so held by the old Institute;
 - (b) liabilities of the old Institute to make payments shall, after the commencement, be taken to be liabilities incurred by the new Institute in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

55 Old Institute instruments

An old Institute instrument continues to have effect after the commencement but, in its operation in relation to acts, transactions, matters or things done, entered into or occurring after the

commencement, has effect as if a reference in the instrument to the old Institute were a reference to the new Institute.

56 Pending proceedings

Where, immediately before the commencement, proceedings to which the old Institute was a party were pending in any court, the new Institute is, after the commencement, substituted for the old Institute as a party to the proceedings and has the same rights in the proceedings as the old Institute had.

57 Research Advisory Committee

- (1) A member of the Research Advisory Committee appointed under paragraph 31(1)(a) during the transitional period ceases to hold office as a member of the Research Advisory Committee at the end of the transitional period.
- (2) Until persons have been appointed or elected to all the positions on the Research Advisory Committee covered by paragraphs 31(1)(a) and (b), the quorum at a meeting of the Research Advisory Committee is constituted by a majority of the number of members of the Research Advisory Committee holding office on the day of the meeting.
- (3) In this section:

transitional period has the same meaning as it has in section 52.

59 Certificates with respect to assets, liabilities and instruments

- (1) An authorised officer may, by writing, certify that:
 - (a) an asset or liability specified or described in the certificate became, because of section 54, an asset or liability of the new Institute; or
 - (b) an instrument specified or described in the certificate is an old Institute instrument.
- (2) A certificate under subsection (1) is, in all courts and for all purposes, evidence of the matter stated in the certificate.

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- (3) Where a document purports to be a certificate under subsection (1) signed by a person purporting to be an authorised officer, judicial notice shall be taken of the signature of the person and of the fact that the person is or was an authorised officer.

60 State or Territory officer may act on certificate

Where:

- (a) under section 54, an estate or interest in land becomes an asset of the new Institute; and
- (b) a certificate that:
- (i) identifies the land and the estate or interest;
 - (ii) states that the estate or interest has, because of that section, become an asset of the new Institute; and
 - (iii) is signed by an officer of the Attorney-General's Department authorised by the Secretary of that Department to give such certificates;

is lodged with the Registrar-General, Registrar of Titles or other proper officer of the State or Territory in which the land is situated;

the officer with whom the certificate is lodged may deal with and give effect to the certificate as if it were a grant, conveyance, memorandum or instrument of transfer of the estate or interest to the new Institute duly executed under the laws in force in that State or Territory.

61 Transfer of appropriated money

- (1) The following provisions have effect for the purposes of the operation of an Appropriation Act after the commencement:
- (a) references in the Act to the old Institute shall be read as references to the new Institute;
 - (b) references in the Act to the *Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Act 1964* shall be read as references to this Act.
- (2) In this section:

Appropriation Act means an Act appropriating money for expenditure in respect of a financial year and includes an Act appropriating money, by way of interim provision, for such expenditure.

62 Contracts of employment not preserved

Nothing in this Part preserves a contract of employment entered into by the old Institute.

63 Transfer of staff to Australian Public Service

Section 81B of the *Public Service Act 1922* has effect in relation to any person who, immediately before the commencement:

- (a) was employed by the old Institute; and
- (b) was an unattached officer for the purposes of the *Public Service Act 1922*;

as if the person had ceased to be an officer of the Australian Public Service immediately before the commencement.

64 Operation of Superannuation Benefit (Interim Arrangement) Act

- (1) The Superannuation Act and any related law apply in relation to any person who:

- (a) before the commencement, was employed by the old Institute; and
- (b) after the commencement, is employed under the *Public Service Act 1922* in the new Institute;

as if:

- (c) the person's employer was in each case the same body; and
- (d) the continuity of the person's employment was not affected by the abolition of the old Institute and the establishment of the new Institute.

- (2) In this section:

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related law means any law of the Commonwealth, to the extent that it relates to the superannuation benefits covered by the Superannuation Act.

Superannuation Act means the *Superannuation Benefit (Interim Arrangement) Act 1988*.

65 Exemption from taxation

An instrument is not subject to stamp duty or any other tax under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory if an authorised officer certifies, in writing, that the instrument was made or given because of, or for a purpose connected with, this Division.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

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

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

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

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key in this endnote sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended the compiled law. The information includes commencement information for amending laws and details of application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision level. It also includes information about any provisions that have expired or otherwise ceased to have effect in accordance with a provision of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments—Endnote 5

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

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Modifications—Endnote 6

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

Misdescribed amendments—Endnote 7

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

Miscellaneous—Endnote 8

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

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

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

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989	149, 1989	27 Nov 1989	5 Mar 1990 (<i>see</i> s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1990, No. S48)	
Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 1991	122, 1991	27 June 1991	ss. 4(1), 10(b) and 15–20: 1 Dec 1988 ss. 28(b)–(e), 30 and 31: 10 Dec 1991 (<i>see</i> <i>Gazette</i> 1991, No. S332) Remainder: Royal Assent	s. 31(2)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act (No. 3) 1993	1, 1994	14 Jan 1994	s. 80: 1 July 1994 (<i>a</i>)	—
Audit (Transitional and Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1997	152, 1997	24 Oct 1997	Schedule 2 (items 316–323): 1 Jan 1998 (<i>see</i> <i>Gazette</i> 1997, No. GN49) (<i>b</i>)	—
Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999	146, 1999	11 Nov 1999	Schedule 1 (items 192–194): 5 Dec 1999 (<i>see</i> <i>Gazette</i> 1999, No. S584) (<i>c</i>)	—
Corporate Law Economic Reform Program Act 1999	156, 1999	24 Nov 1999	Schedule 10 (item 34): 13 Mar 2000 (<i>see</i> <i>Gazette</i> 2000, No. S114) (<i>d</i>)	—

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Act 2000	137, 2000	24 Nov 2000	ss. 1–3 and Schedule 1 (items 1, 4, 6, 7, 9–11, 32): Royal Assent Remainder: 24 May 2001	Sch. 2 (items 418, 419)
Reconciliation and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001	112, 2001	17 Sept 2001	15 Oct 2001	s. 4
Abolition of Compulsory Age Retirement (Statutory Officeholders) Act 2001	159, 2001	1 Oct 2001	29 Oct 2001	Sch 1. (item 97)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act 2005	32, 2005	22 Mar 2005	Schedule 4 (items 12–22): 24 Mar 2005	Sch. 4 (item 18)
Tax Laws Amendment (Repeal of Inoperative Provisions) Act 2006	101, 2006	14 Sept 2006	Schedule 5 (item 21) and Schedule 6 (items 5–11): Royal Assent	Sch. 6 (items 5–11)
Crimes Legislation Amendment (Serious and Organised Crime) Act (No. 2) 2010	4, 2010	19 Feb 2010	Schedule 10 (item 4): 20 Feb 2010	—
Statute Law Revision Act 2011	5, 2011	22 Mar 2011	Schedule 5 (items 26, 27) and Schedule 7 (item 20): 19 Apr 2011	—
Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011	46, 2011	27 June 2011	Schedule 2 (items 171–173) and Schedule 3 (items 10, 11): 27 Dec 2011	Sch. 3 (items 10, 11)

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Statute Law Revision Act 2012	136, 2012	22 Sept 2012	Schedule 6 (items 11, 12): Royal Assent	—
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014	62, 2014	30 June 2014	Sch 7 (items 268–272); 1 July 2014 (s 2(1) item 6)	

- (a) The *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989* was amended by section 80 only of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act (No. 3) 1993*, paragraph 2(3)(b) of which provides as follows:
- (3) The following provisions commence on 1 July 1994:
- (b) Part 28 (other than Subdivision A of Division 2) and Schedules 2 and 3.
- (b) The *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989* was amended by Schedule 2 (items 316–323) only of the *Audit (Transitional and Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1997*, subsection 2(2) of which provides as follows:
- (2) Schedules 1, 2 and 4 commence on the same day as the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.
- (c) The *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989* was amended by Schedule 2 (items 192–194) only of the *Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999*, subsections 2(1) and (2) of which provide as follows:
- (1) In this Act, **commencing time** means the time when the *Public Service Act 1999* commences.
- (2) Subject to this section, this Act commences at the commencing time.
- (d) The *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989* was amended by Schedule 10 (item 34) only of the *Corporate Law Economic Reform Program Act 1999*, subsection 2(2)(c) of which provides as follows:

Endnote 3—Legislation history

- (2) The following provisions commence on a day or days to be fixed by Proclamation:
- (c) the items in Schedules 10, 11 and 12.

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
Note to s. 2	ad. No. 32, 2005
s. 3	am. No. 1, 1994; No. 32, 2005; No. 5, 2011; No 62, 2014
s. 3A	ad. No. 112, 2001
Part 2	
Note to s. 4(2).....	ad. No. 152, 1997 rs No 62, 2014
Part 5	
Division 1	
s. 12	am. No. 32, 2005
Division 2	
s. 18	am. No. 46, 2011
Notes to s. 18(1), (2).....	ad. No. 46, 2011
Note to s. 18(5).....	ad. No. 46, 2011
s. 19	rep. No. 152, 1997
s. 21	am. No. 152, 1997; No. 156, 1999; No 62, 2014
Div 3	
s 23	am No 62, 2014
Part 6	
s. 25	am. No. 159, 2001
s. 26A	ad. No. 122, 1991
Part 7	
s. 29	am. No. 146, 1999
Part 9	
s. 36	am. No. 5, 2011
s. 37	rep. No. 152, 1997
s. 38	am. No. 152, 1997; No 62, 2014
s. 39	am. No. 101, 2006
s. 40	rep. No. 152, 1997

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part 10	
Heading to s. 42	am. No. 1, 1994; No. 152, 1997; No. 32, 2005
s. 42	am. No. 1, 1994; No. 152, 1997; No. 32, 2005
Heading to s. 43	am. No. 1, 1994; No. 32, 2005
s. 43	am. No. 1, 1994; No. 32, 2005
s. 45A	ad. No. 122, 1991
	am. No. 146, 1999
s. 46	rep. No. 137, 2000
s. 47	am. No. 137, 2000; No. 112, 2001; No. 4, 2010
Part 11	
Heading to Part 11	rs. No. 136, 2012
Div. 2 of Part 11	rep. No. 136, 2012
s. 51	rep. No. 136, 2012
Division 3	
s. 58	rep. No. 152, 1997
s. 60	am. No. 5, 2011
Div. 4 of Part 11	rep. No. 136, 2012
s. 66	rep. No. 136, 2012
s. 67	rep. No. 136, 2012

Endnotes

Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]

Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]

Endnote 6—Modifications [none]

Endnote 7—Misdescribed amendments [none]

Endnote 8—Miscellaneous [none]