



# **Legislative Instruments Act 2003**

**No. 139, 2003 as amended**

**Compilation start date:** 1 July 2014

**Includes amendments up to:** Act No. 62, 2014

Prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, Canberra

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## About this compilation

### **This compilation**

This is a compilation of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* as in force on 1 July 2014. It includes any commenced amendment affecting the legislation to that date.

This compilation was prepared on 15 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 relating to the making, registration, Parliamentary scrutiny and repeal of legislative instruments, and for related purposes

## Part 1—Preliminary

### 1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

### 2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, on the day or at the time specified in column 2 of the table.

<b>Commencement information</b>		
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>
<b>Provision(s)</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Date/Details</b>
1. Sections 1, 2 and 2A and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent	17 December 2003
2. Sections 3 to 62	A single day fixed by Proclamation, subject to subsections (3) and (4)	1 January 2005
3. Schedule 1	Immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 to the <i>Legislative Instruments (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2003</i>	1 January 2005

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this Act as originally passed by the Parliament and assented to. It will not be expanded to deal with provisions inserted in this Act after assent.

## Section 2A

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- (2) Column 3 of the table is for additional information that is not part of this Act. This information may be included in any published version of this Act.
- (3) The date fixed by Proclamation for the purposes of item 2 of the table must be a first day of January or a first day of July occurring after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (4) If the provisions covered by item 2 of the table do not commence under subsection (1) within the period of 12 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent, they commence on the first day of January or of July, whichever next follows the end of that period.

### 2A Schedule(s)

Each Act that is specified in a Schedule to this Act is amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this Act has effect according to its terms.

### 3 Object

The object of this Act is to provide a comprehensive regime for the management of Commonwealth legislative instruments by:

- (a) establishing the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments as a repository of Commonwealth legislative instruments, explanatory statements and compilations; and
- (b) encouraging rule-makers to undertake appropriate consultation before making legislative instruments; and
- (c) encouraging high standards in the drafting of legislative instruments to promote their legal effectiveness, their clarity and their intelligibility to anticipated users; and
- (d) improving public access to legislative instruments; and
- (e) establishing improved mechanisms for Parliamentary scrutiny of legislative instruments; and
- (ea) repealing spent legislative instruments or provisions that merely amend or repeal other legislative instruments, or



provide for the commencement of legislative instruments or Acts; and

- (f) establishing mechanisms to ensure that legislative instruments are periodically reviewed and, if they no longer have a continuing purpose, repealed.

#### **4 Definitions**

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

***ADJR Act*** means the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977*.

***certified true copy***, in relation to a legislative instrument, means a copy of the instrument certified to be a true copy of the full text of the instrument as it was made.

***commencing day*** means the day on which section 20 of this Act commences.

Note: Section 20 of this Act commenced on 1 January 2005 (see section 2).

***compilation***, in relation to a legislative instrument that has, with effect from a particular time, been amended by an Act or Acts or by another legislative instrument or legislative instruments, means the first-mentioned legislative instrument as amended and in force at that time.

***enabling legislation***, in relation to a legislative instrument, means the Act or legislative instrument, or the part of an Act or of a legislative instrument, that authorises the making of the legislative instrument concerned.

***explanatory statement***, in relation to a legislative instrument, means the statement that relates to the instrument and meets the requirements in subsection 26(1A).

***First Parliamentary Counsel*** means the person appointed to the position of First Parliamentary Counsel under subsection 4(1) of the *Parliamentary Counsel Act 1970*.

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***inappropriate use of gender-specific language***, in relation to a legislative instrument, means use of such language in the legislative instrument in circumstances where it is not necessary to identify persons by their sex.

***instrument*** does not include an explanatory statement or a compilation.

***legislative instrument*** has the meaning given by section 5 and includes instruments that are declared to be legislative instruments under section 6 but does not include:

- (a) instruments that are declared not to be legislative instruments under section 7; or
- (b) instruments to which section 9 applies.

***lodge***, in respect of a legislative instrument, explanatory statement, compilation or other document required to be lodged under Part 4, means lodge in such manner, and in such form or forms, as this Act or the regulations specify.

***making***, in relation to an instrument that will become, or that is, a legislative instrument, means the signing, sealing or other endorsement of the instrument by the person or body empowered to make it whereby it becomes or became that legislative instrument.

***Office of Parliamentary Counsel*** means the Office established by subsection 2(1) of the *Parliamentary Counsel Act 1970*.

***original legislative instrument*** means:

- (a) the legislative instrument made by the rule-maker; or
- (b) an instrument prescribed by the regulations.

Note: Examples of a legislative instrument made by the rule-maker are a signed or sealed instrument.

***register***, in relation to an instrument, an explanatory statement, or a compilation, means recording the instrument, explanatory statement or compilation in the Register in electronic form.

***Register*** means the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments required to be maintained under section 20.

**responsible Minister**, in relation to a legislative instrument or a proposed legislative instrument, means the Minister administering the enabling legislation for that instrument.

**rule-maker** has the meaning given by subsection (3).

**Second Parliamentary Counsel** means a person appointed to the position of Second Parliamentary Counsel under subsection 4(1) of the *Parliamentary Counsel Act 1970*.

**State** includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

**working day** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in the Australian Capital Territory.

- (2) In this Act, if an act or thing is required to be done within a specified number of working days after a particular event, that act or thing can be done at any time after the event during normal business hours:
- (a) on the day on which the event occurred (if it is a working day); or
  - (b) on a working day included in the specified number of working days next following that day.
- (3) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:
- (a) a reference to a rule-maker, in relation to a legislative instrument or a proposed legislative instrument, is a reference to:
    - (i) if the legislative instrument is, or will be, authorised to be made by the Governor-General and the reference appears in section 13—the Governor-General; and
    - (ii) if the legislative instrument is, or will be, authorised to be made by the Governor-General and the reference appears in any other provision of this Act—the responsible Minister; and
    - (iii) if the legislative instrument is, or will be, authorised to be made by a person other than the Governor-General or by a body—that other person or body; and

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- (b) a reference in this Act to a rule-maker who makes, or proposes to make, a legislative instrument includes a reference to the person who would be taken to be the rule-maker of the instrument (if the instrument were made) whether or not that person actually makes the instrument concerned.

**5 Definition—a legislative instrument**

- (1) Subject to sections 6, 7 and 9, a *legislative instrument* is an instrument in writing:
  - (a) that is of a legislative character; and
  - (b) that is or was made in the exercise of a power delegated by the Parliament.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), an instrument is taken to be of a legislative character if:
  - (a) it determines the law or alters the content of the law, rather than applying the law in a particular case; and
  - (b) it has the direct or indirect effect of affecting a privilege or interest, imposing an obligation, creating a right, or varying or removing an obligation or right.
- (3) An instrument that is registered is taken, by virtue of that registration and despite anything else in this Act, to be a legislative instrument.
- (4) If some provisions of an instrument are of a legislative character and others are of an administrative character, the instrument is taken to be a legislative instrument for the purposes of this Act.

**6 Instruments declared to be legislative instruments**

Without limiting the generality of subsection 5(1), each of the following instruments is, subject to sections 7 and 9, a legislative instrument:

- (a) an instrument:
    - (i) made in the exercise of a power delegated by the Parliament before, on or after the commencing day; and
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- (ii) described as a regulation by the enabling legislation;
- (b) an instrument, other than a regulation:
  - (i) made in the exercise of a power delegated by the Parliament before the commencing day; and
  - (ii) required to be printed and sold as a statutory rule under subsection 5(1) of the *Statutory Rules Publication Act 1903* as in force at any time before the commencing day;
- (c) an instrument:
  - (i) made in the exercise of a power delegated by the Parliament before, on or after the commencing day in an Act providing for the government of a non-self-governing Territory; and
  - (ii) described in that Act as an Ordinance or as a rule, regulation or by-law made under such an Ordinance;
- (d) an instrument made in the exercise of a power delegated by the Parliament before the commencing day and, in accordance with a provision of the enabling legislation:
  - (i) declared to be a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as in force at any time before the commencing day; or
  - (ii) otherwise able to be disallowed under Part XII of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as in force at any time before the commencing day;
- (e) a Proclamation made before, on or after the commencing day under enabling legislation.

## **7 Instruments declared not to be legislative instruments**

- (1) An instrument is not a legislative instrument for the purposes of this Act if:
  - (a) it is included in the table below; or
  - (b) it is made under an Act or a disallowable legislative instrument:
    - (i) that first authorised the making of the first-mentioned instrument on or after the commencing day; and

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- (ii) that declared the first-mentioned instrument not to be a legislative instrument for the purposes of this Act.

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**Instruments that are not legislative instruments for the purposes of the Act**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
1	Instruments (other than regulations and other instruments that, immediately before the commencing day, are disallowable) made under the <i>Air Navigation Act 1920</i> , or under the regulations made under that Act, relating to aviation security
2	Commissioner's orders under section 38 of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i>
4	Guidelines under section 8A of the <i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979</i>
5	Ministerial directions to: (a) a Commonwealth company within the meaning of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> ; or (b) a corporate Commonwealth entity within the meaning of that Act; other than any such direction: (d) that is required to be laid before the Houses of the Parliament under the legislation that authorises the giving of the directions; or (e) the full text of which is required to be published in the <i>Gazette</i> or elsewhere under that legislation

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**Instruments that are not legislative instruments for the purposes of the Act**


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<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
6	<p>Instruments (other than regulations and other instruments that, immediately before the commencing day, are disallowable) that are made under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> and that, in relation to:</p> <p>(a) a specified person (other than a person specified by membership of a class) or to persons associated with that specified person; or</p> <p>(b) a specified facility (other than a facility specified by membership of a class); or</p> <p>(c) a specified financial product (other than a product specified by membership of a class);</p> <p>have the effect of:</p> <p>(d) exempting the person, facility or product from the rules under the Act; or</p> <p>(e) modifying the operation of the rules under the Act in their application to the person, facility or product</p>
7	Determinations made under section 273 of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
8	Instructions under section 9A of the <i>Defence Act 1903</i>
9	Determinations made under section 58B or 58H of the <i>Defence Act 1903</i>
10	Legal Services Directions issued under paragraph 55ZF(1)(b) of the <i>Judiciary Act 1903</i>
12	Designations, or revocations of designations, made under section 11 of the <i>Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998</i>
13	Instruments made under section 72 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>

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**Instruments that are not legislative instruments for the purposes of the Act**


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<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
14	Laws of a self-governing Territory, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Ordinances made under subsection 12(1) of the <i>Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910</i> that have not become enactments (as defined in the <i>Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988</i>); or</li> <li>(b) Ordinances made under section 27 of the <i>Norfolk Island Act 1979</i>; or</li> <li>(c) rules, regulations and by-laws made under Ordinances described in paragraph (a) or (b)</li> </ul>
15	Instruments (other than regulations and other instruments that, immediately before the commencing day, are disallowable) that are made under the <i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993</i> and that, in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a specified person (other than a person specified by membership of a class) or to persons associated with that specified person; or</li> <li>(b) a specified financial product (other than a product specified by membership of a class);</li> </ul> have the effect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) exempting the person or product from the rules under the Act; or</li> <li>(d) modifying the operation of the rules under the Act in their application to the person or product</li> </ul>
16	Private rulings given under the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i>
17	Public rulings made under the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i>
18	Fair work instruments (within the meaning of the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i> )
18A	Transitional instruments and Division 2B State instruments (within the meaning of the <i>Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009</i> )
19	Decisions and orders of the Fair Work Commission

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**Instruments that are not legislative instruments for the purposes of the Act**


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<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
19A	Orders made by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission in proceedings under the <i>Workplace Relations Act 1996</i> or the <i>Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009</i>
19B	Decisions of the Australian Fair Pay Commission
20	Instruments that relate to terms and conditions of employment of persons, or to the terms and conditions of service of persons as members or special members of the Australian Federal Police, other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) regulations; or</li> <li>(b) instruments that are declared to be disallowable instruments under the enabling legislation; or</li> <li>(c) instruments that are made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>; or</li> <li>(d) instruments that are made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Parliamentary Service Act 1999</i>; or</li> <li>(e) instruments that are required to be laid before the Parliament under subsection 7(7) of the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973</i></li> </ul>
21	Instruments that comprise, in their entirety, directions to delegates
22	Laws of a State or self-governing Territory that apply in a non-self-governing Territory and instruments made under those laws
23	Ordinances of the former Colony of Singapore that apply in a non-self-governing Territory and instruments made under those Ordinances
24	Instruments that are prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this table

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(2) The inclusion of a kind of instrument in the table in subsection (1) does not imply that an instrument of that kind would be a legislative instrument if it were not included in the table.

(3) If:

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- (a) the making of an instrument is authorised before the commencing day; and
  - (b) the instrument is of a kind included in the table in subsection (1) or is not otherwise a legislative instrument; and
  - (c) the instrument is required:
    - (i) to have its text, or particulars of its making, published in the *Gazette*; or
    - (ii) to be laid before either or both of the Houses of the Parliament without provision for its disallowance;
- that requirement is unaffected by this Act whether the instrument is made before, on or after the commencing day.

### **8 Definition—power delegated by the Parliament**

A reference in this Act to a power delegated by the Parliament includes a reference to a power delegated by the Parliament to a rule-maker and then, under the authority of the Parliament, further delegated by the rule-maker to another rule-maker.

### **9 Rules of court are not legislative instruments**

Rules of court for the High Court, the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are not legislative instruments for the purposes of this Act.

Note: Rules of court are treated as if they were legislative instruments by express amendment of the legislation providing for them to be made.

### **10 Attorney-General may certify whether an instrument is legislative instrument or not**

- (1) If a person or body having authority to make instruments of a particular kind is uncertain whether an instrument of that kind:
  - (a) that was made before the commencing day; and
  - (b) that is not registered;is, or is not, a legislative instrument, the person or body may, at any time before the day that would, under Division 3 of Part 4, be

the last day for lodging the instrument for registration if it were a legislative instrument, apply, in writing, to the Attorney-General to determine the matter.

- (2) If a person or body having authority to make an instrument of a particular kind:
  - (a) proposes to make an instrument of that kind on or after the commencing day; and
  - (b) is uncertain whether an instrument of that kind will be, or will not be, a legislative instrument;the person or body may apply, in writing, to the Attorney-General to determine the matter.
- (3) The regulations may make provision in relation to the content and form of, and manner of making, applications under subsections (1) and (2).
- (4) If application is made to the Attorney-General in respect of an instrument, or an instrument of a particular kind, the Attorney-General must:
  - (a) determine whether that instrument is, or is not, or whether an instrument of that kind will be, or will not be, a legislative instrument; and
  - (b) issue a certificate, in writing, to that effect, and set out the reasons for that decision in the certificate; and
  - (c) give a copy of the certificate to the applicant.
- (5) Subject only to its reconsideration in the circumstance described in subsection 11(1), a certificate given by the Attorney-General under this section is, for all purposes, conclusive of the question whether the instrument to which the certificate relates is, or is not, or whether an instrument of the kind to which the certificate relates will be, or will not be, a legislative instrument.
- (6) A certificate issued under this section is a legislative instrument and, as such, is required under Part 4 to be registered.

## **11 Reconsideration and review of Attorney-General's certificate**

- (1) If:
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- (a) the Attorney-General issues a certificate under section 10 to the effect that a particular instrument is, or is not, or that an instrument of a particular kind will be, or will not be, a legislative instrument; and
  - (b) the decision to issue the certificate is subsequently reviewed:
    - (i) by the Federal Court of Australia or the Federal Circuit Court of Australia under the ADJR Act; or
    - (ii) by the Federal Court of Australia under section 39B of the *Judiciary Act 1903*; or
    - (iii) by the High Court of Australia under paragraph 75(v) of the Constitution;and an order is made by that court to quash or to set aside the decision;
- the Attorney-General must reconsider the matter and issue a replacement certificate.
- (2) Despite any provision in a law of the Commonwealth to the contrary, the order of a court referred to in paragraph (1)(b) to quash or set aside the decision to issue a certificate under this section takes effect only from the time immediately before the issue of the replacement certificate.
  - (3) If the Attorney-General decides, on reconsideration of the matter:
    - (a) that an instrument that he or she has certified to be a legislative instrument is not such an instrument; or
    - (b) that an instrument of a kind that he or she has certified will be a legislative instrument will not be such an instrument;then, except in relation to an instrument to which subsection 5(3) applies:
    - (c) that instrument, or an instrument of that kind made after the issue of the original certificate, that would, but for its registration, have been required to be notified in the *Gazette*, must be so notified as soon as practicable but not later than 3 working days after the issue of the replacement certificate; and
    - (d) if the instrument is so notified, it is taken for all purposes always to have been notified as required; and

- (e) any act or thing done in accordance with the instrument, whether before or after its notification, is validly done.
- (4) If the Attorney-General decides, on reconsideration of the matter:
- (a) that an instrument that he or she certified not to be a legislative instrument is such an instrument; or
  - (b) that an instrument of a kind that he or she has certified will not be a legislative instrument will be such an instrument;
- then:
- (c) that instrument, or an instrument of that kind made after the issue of the original certificate, must be registered:
    - (i) if Division 3 of Part 4 is applicable to the instrument—by the last day for lodgment for registration under that Division; or
    - (ii) if that Division is not applicable or that day has already passed—as soon as practicable but not later than 3 working days after the issue of the replacement certificate; and
  - (d) if the instrument is so registered, it is taken, for all purposes of this Act, to have been so registered within the time required by this Act for its registration; and
  - (e) any act or thing done in accordance with, or in reliance on, the instrument, whether before or after its registration, is taken to have been validly done.
- (5) If the Attorney-General decides, on reconsideration of the matter:
- (a) that an instrument that he or she has certified to be a legislative instrument is such an instrument; or
  - (b) that an instrument of a kind that he or she has certified will be a legislative instrument will be such an instrument;
- then:
- (c) the requirement for registration of that instrument or of an instrument of that kind is unaffected; and
  - (d) any registration of that instrument or of an instrument of that kind that is already effected remains effective.
- (6) If the Attorney-General decides, on reconsideration of the matter:
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- (a) that an instrument that he or she has certified not to be a legislative instrument is not a legislative instrument; or
  - (b) that an instrument of a kind that he or she has certified will not be a legislative instrument will not be such an instrument;
- then:
- (c) any requirement for notification in the *Gazette* of the making of that instrument or of an instrument of that kind is unaffected; and
  - (d) any notification in the *Gazette* of the making of that instrument or of an instrument of that kind that is already effected remains effective.
- (7) In any case where a court referred to in paragraph (1)(b) makes an order quashing or setting aside a decision to issue a certificate under section 10, the Attorney-General must:
- (a) as soon as practicable after that order is made, notify the person or body having authority to make the instrument, in writing, of the court's decision; and
  - (b) as soon as practicable after the issue of a replacement certificate—give a copy of the replacement certificate to the applicant for the original certificate and to the person or body having authority to make the instrument.
- (8) A replacement certificate issued under this section is a legislative instrument and, as such, is required under Part 4 to be registered.
- (9) Subsection (1) applies in respect of a decision to issue a replacement certificate in the same manner as it applies to the original decision to issue a certificate under section 10.

**12 When do provisions of legislative instruments take effect?**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a legislative instrument that is made on or after the commencing day, or a particular provision of such an instrument, takes effect from:
- (a) the day specified in the instrument for the purposes of the commencement of the instrument or provision; or
  - (b) the day and time specified in the instrument for the purposes of the commencement of the instrument or provision; or

- (c) the day, or day and time, of the commencement of an Act, or of a provision of an Act, or of the occurrence of an event, that is specified in the instrument for the purposes of the commencement of the instrument or provision; or
- (d) in any other case—the first moment of the day next following the day when it is registered.

Note: There are certain instruments that, by virtue of subsection 55(2), are made before, but treated as having been made on, the commencing day.

- (2) A legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, has no effect if, apart from this subsection, it would take effect before the date it is registered and as a result:
  - (a) the rights of a person (other than the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth) as at the date of registration would be affected so as to disadvantage that person; or
  - (b) liabilities would be imposed on a person (other than the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of registration.
- (3) The effect of subsections (1) and (2) on a legislative instrument is subject to any contrary provision for commencement of the instrument in the enabling legislation for the instrument if the enabling legislation is an Act or a provision of an Act.

### **13 Construction of legislative instruments**

- (1) If enabling legislation confers on a rule-maker the power to make a legislative instrument, then, unless the contrary intention appears:
  - (a) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* applies to any legislative instrument so made as if it were an Act and as if each provision of the legislative instrument were a section of an Act; and
  - (b) expressions used in any legislative instrument so made have the same meaning as in the enabling legislation as in force from time to time; and
  - (c) any legislative instrument so made is to be read and construed subject to the enabling legislation as in force from

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time to time, and so as not to exceed the power of the rule-maker.

- (2) If any legislative instrument would, but for this subsection, be construed as being in excess of the rule-maker's power, it is to be taken to be a valid instrument to the extent to which it is not in excess of that power.
- (3) If enabling legislation confers on a rule-maker the power to make a legislative instrument:
  - (a) specifying, declaring or prescribing a matter; or
  - (b) doing anything in relation to a matter;then, in exercising the power, the rule-maker may identify the matter by referring to a class or classes of matters.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), *matter* includes thing, person and animal.

Note: This section has a parallel, in relation to instruments that are not legislative instruments, in subsection 33(3AB) and section 46 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

#### 14 Prescribing matters by reference to other instruments

- (1) If enabling legislation authorises or requires provision to be made in relation to any matter in a legislative instrument, the legislative instrument may, unless the contrary intention appears, make provision in relation to that matter:
  - (a) by applying, adopting or incorporating, with or without modification, the provisions of any Act, or of any disallowable legislative instrument, as in force at a particular time or as in force from time to time; or
  - (b) subject to subsection (2), by applying, adopting or incorporating, with or without modification, any matter contained in any other instrument or writing as in force or existing at the time when the first-mentioned legislative instrument takes effect.
- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, the legislative instrument may not make provision in relation to a matter by applying,



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adopting or incorporating any matter contained in an instrument or other writing as in force or existing from time to time.

Note: This section has a parallel, in relation to instruments that are not legislative instruments, in section 46AA of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

## Part 2—Drafting standards

### 16 Measures to achieve high drafting standards for legislative instruments

- (1) To encourage high standards in the drafting of legislative instruments, the First Parliamentary Counsel must cause steps to be taken to promote the legal effectiveness, clarity, and intelligibility to anticipated users, of legislative instruments.
- (2) The steps referred to in subsection (1) may include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) undertaking or supervising the drafting of legislative instruments; and
  - (b) scrutinising preliminary drafts of legislative instruments; and
  - (c) providing advice concerning the drafting of legislative instruments; and
  - (d) providing training in drafting and matters related to drafting to officers and employees of Departments or other agencies; and
  - (e) arranging the temporary secondment to Departments or other agencies of APS employees performing duties in the Office of Parliamentary Counsel; and
  - (f) providing drafting precedents to officers and employees of Departments or other agencies.
- (3) The First Parliamentary Counsel must also cause steps to be taken:
  - (a) to prevent the inappropriate use of gender-specific language in legislative instruments; and
  - (b) to advise rule-makers of legislative instruments that have already been made if those legislative instruments make inappropriate use of such language; and
  - (c) to notify both Houses of the Parliament about any occasion when a rule-maker is advised under paragraph (b).

## **Part 3—Consultation before making legislative instruments**

### **17 Rule-makers should consult before making legislative instruments**

- (1) Before a rule-maker makes a legislative instrument, and particularly where the proposed instrument is likely to:
  - (a) have a direct, or a substantial indirect, effect on business; or
  - (b) restrict competition;the rule-maker must be satisfied that any consultation that is considered by the rule-maker to be appropriate and that is reasonably practicable to undertake, has been undertaken.
- (2) In determining whether any consultation that was undertaken is appropriate, the rule-maker may have regard to any relevant matter, including the extent to which the consultation:
  - (a) drew on the knowledge of persons having expertise in fields relevant to the proposed instrument; and
  - (b) ensured that persons likely to be affected by the proposed instrument had an adequate opportunity to comment on its proposed content.
- (3) Without limiting, by implication, the form that consultation referred to in subsection (1) might take, such consultation could involve notification, either directly or by advertisement, of bodies that, or of organisations representative of persons who, are likely to be affected by the proposed instrument. Such notification could invite submissions to be made by a specified date or might invite participation in public hearings to be held concerning the proposed instrument.

Note: Under subsection 26(1A), an explanatory statement relating to a legislative instrument must include a description of consultation undertaken or, if there was no consultation, an explanation for its absence.

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**18 Circumstances where consultation may be unnecessary or inappropriate**

- (1) Despite section 17, the nature of an instrument may be such that consultation may be unnecessary or inappropriate.
- (2) The following are examples of instruments having a nature such that the rule-maker may be satisfied that consultation is unnecessary or inappropriate:
  - (a) an instrument that is of a minor or machinery nature and that does not substantially alter existing arrangements; or
  - (b) an instrument that is required as a matter of urgency; or
  - (c) an instrument that gives effect, in terms announced in the Budget, to a decision:
    - (i) to repeal, impose or adjust a tax, fee or charge; or
    - (ii) to confer, revoke or alter an entitlement; or
    - (iii) to impose, revoke or alter an obligation; or
  - (d) an instrument that is required because of an issue of national security; or
  - (e) an instrument in relation to which appropriate consultation has already been undertaken by someone other than the rule-maker; or
  - (f) an instrument that relates to employment; or
  - (g) an instrument that relates to the management of, or to the service of members of, the Australian Defence Force.

**19 Consequence of failure to consult**

The fact that consultation does not occur does not affect the validity or enforceability of a legislative instrument.

## **Part 4—The Federal Register of Legislative Instruments**

### **Division 1—The Register**

#### **20 Federal Register of Legislative Instruments**

- (1) The First Parliamentary Counsel is to cause to be maintained a register to be known as the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.
- (1A) The First Parliamentary Counsel must cause steps to be taken to ensure that legislative instruments that are registered are available to the public.
- (2) The Register comprises, at any time, a database of all legislative instruments, all explanatory statements in relation to legislative instruments made on or after the commencing day, and all compilations in relation to legislative instruments, that have been registered under this Act.

#### **21 Manner of keeping Register**

- (1) The regulations may prescribe the manner in which the Register is to be kept.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), regulations made under that subsection may require that any person required to lodge a legislative instrument for registration must also lodge such information relating to the legislative instrument as the regulations provide, in such form as the regulations provide, to ensure that the Register is as useful as possible to persons wishing to use it.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), regulations made under that subsection may provide:
  - (a) for the manner in which the Register is required to be kept including:

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- (i) the manner of recording information required to be included in the Register; and
- (ii) the manner of altering information required to be included in the Register; and
- (b) for giving a unique identifier to each legislative instrument that is registered; and
- (c) for giving a unique identifier to each compilation, in relation to a legislative instrument, that is registered.

**22 The status of the Register and judicial notice of legislative instruments and compilations**

- (1) The Register is, for all purposes, to be taken to be a complete and accurate record of all legislative instruments that are included in the Register.
- (2) A compilation that is included in the Register and that relates to a particular legislative instrument is to be taken, unless the contrary is proved, to be a complete and accurate record of that legislative instrument as amended and in force at the date specified in the compilation.
- (3) In any proceedings, proof is not required about the provisions and coming into operation (in whole or in part) of a legislative instrument as it appears in the Register.
- (4) A court or tribunal may inform itself about those matters in any way that it thinks fit.
- (5) It is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that a document that purports to be an extract from the Register is what it purports to be.
- (6) If:
  - (a) subsection (5) applies to a document; and
  - (b) the document purports to be a copy of, or a copy of a part of, a legislative instrument that was registered on a particular day and at a particular time;then it is presumed, unless the contrary is proved and subject to the operation of section 36 in the circumstances described in that

section, that the legislative instrument was registered on that day and at that time.

### **23 Rectification of Register**

- (1) If:
- (a) the First Parliamentary Counsel becomes aware that the Register is erroneous because of a mistake or omission; and
  - (b) the First Parliamentary Counsel is satisfied that:
    - (i) so far as legislative instruments are concerned—the error lies in the text, in electronic form, of such a legislative instrument as it appears in the Register and not in the original legislative instrument, or other evidence of the text of that instrument, lodged under subsection 25(2) or 29(3); and
    - (ii) so far as compilations are concerned—the error lies in the text, in electronic form, of such a compilation as it appears in the Register in that the text does not represent the state of the law that it purports to represent;
- the First Parliamentary Counsel must arrange for the Register to be altered to rectify the error as soon as possible and annotate the Register as so rectified to explain the nature of the rectification, the date and time it was made and the reason for it.
- (2) An alteration of the Register under subsection (1):
- (a) does not affect any right or privilege that was acquired, or that accrued, by reason of reliance on the content of the Register before that alteration was made; or
  - (b) does not impose or increase any obligation or liability that was incurred before that alteration was made.

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**Division 2—Registration of legislative instruments made, or treated as made, on or after commencing day**

**24 Legislative instruments required to be registered under this Division**

If a legislative instrument:

- (a) is made on or after the commencing day; or
- (b) is to be treated, under subsection 55(2), as if made on that day;

the legislative instrument must be registered in accordance with this Division.

Note: See subsection 29(2) concerning the lodgment for registration of instruments made before the commencing day that are amended by instruments made on or after that day.

**25 Lodgment for registration under this Division**

- (1) If a legislative instrument is required to be registered under this Division, the rule-maker must, as soon as practicable after making that legislative instrument, lodge the instrument in electronic form with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel for registration.
- (2) At the time of, or as soon as practicable after, the lodgment of the legislative instrument under subsection (1), the rule-maker must also lodge:
  - (a) the original legislative instrument; or
  - (b) if the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a)—a certified true copy of the original legislative instrument; or
  - (c) if:
    - (i) the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a) or (b); and
    - (ii) the enabling legislation required that the full text of the original legislative instrument be published in the *Gazette* or elsewhere;the full text of that original legislative instrument as so published; or



- (d) if the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a), (b) or (c)—such other evidence of the text of the original legislative instrument as the First Parliamentary Counsel considers acceptable.

## **26 Explanatory statements**

- (1) If a legislative instrument is lodged for registration under this Division, the rule-maker must also lodge for registration, at the same time or as soon as practicable thereafter, the explanatory statement in electronic form that relates to that instrument.
- (1A) For the purposes of this Act, an explanatory statement in relation to a legislative instrument must:
  - (a) be prepared by the rule-maker; and
  - (b) explain the purpose and operation of the instrument; and
  - (c) if any documents are incorporated in the instrument by reference—contain a description of the documents so incorporated and indicate how they may be obtained; and
  - (d) if consultation was undertaken under section 17 before the instrument was made—contain a description of the nature of that consultation; and
  - (e) if no such consultation was undertaken—explain why no such consultation was undertaken; and
  - (f) if section 42 applies to the instrument—contain a statement of compatibility prepared under subsection 9(1) of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*; and
  - (g) contain such other information as is prescribed by the regulations.
- (1B) For the avoidance of doubt, the requirement in paragraph (1A)(b):
  - (a) may be met by an explanation that the instrument replaces a specified earlier legislative instrument or a specified provision of an earlier legislative instrument and is the same in substance as the specified instrument or provision; and
  - (b) may be met in relation to a particular provision of the instrument by an explanation that the provision replaces a specified earlier legislative instrument or a specified

**Part 4** The Federal Register of Legislative Instruments

**Division 2** Registration of legislative instruments made, or treated as made, on or after commencing day

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provision of an earlier legislative instrument and is the same in substance as the specified instrument or provision.

- (1C) Subsection (1B) does not limit the ways in which the requirement in paragraph (1A)(b) may be met. Paragraph (1B)(b) does not imply that paragraph (1A)(b) requires a separate explanation of the purpose and operation of each provision of the instrument.
- (1D) A single explanatory statement may relate to one or more legislative instruments.
- (2) A failure by the rule-maker to lodge the explanatory statement in relation to an instrument in accordance with subsection (1) does not affect the validity or enforceability of the instrument.

Note: The obligation imposed on a rule-maker to comply with this section is not affected by the rule-maker's compliance with subsection 39(2).

**27 Registration under this Division**

- (1) The First Parliamentary Counsel is to cause to be registered each legislative instrument lodged under subsection 25(1) and each explanatory statement lodged under subsection 26(1).
- (2) The regulations may specify the procedure to be followed in registering a legislative instrument lodged under subsection 25(1) or an explanatory statement lodged under subsection 26(1).

Note: Section 31 describes what happens if a legislative instrument required to be registered under this Division is not registered as required.

### **Division 3—Registration of certain legislative instruments made before commencing day**

#### **28 Legislative instruments required to be registered under this Division**

If:

- (a) a legislative instrument was made before the commencing day; and
  - (b) the legislative instrument is not required to be treated under subsection 55(2) as if it had been made on the commencing day; and
  - (c) the legislative instrument is in force;
- the legislative instrument must, unless it has already been registered, be registered under this Division.

#### **29 Lodgment for registration under this Division**

(1) If:

- (a) a legislative instrument is required to be registered under section 28; and
- (b) the legislative instrument is made during a period referred to in the table below;

the rule-maker must, unless the regulations otherwise provide, before the day set out in the table in respect of the period, lodge for registration, in electronic form, with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel:

- (c) the legislative instrument; and
- (d) if the legislative instrument amends another legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*) that has not already been registered:
  - (i) the principal legislative instrument; and
  - (ii) each other legislative instrument (if any) that is required to be registered under this Division and that amends the principal legislative instrument.

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<b>Lodgment of legislative instruments made before commencing day</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Period within which legislative instrument made</b>	<b>Day before which lodgment required</b>
1	The period of 5 years ending immediately before the commencing day	The first day of the 12th month after the commencing day
2	The period ending immediately before the start of the period referred to in item 1	The first day of the 36th month after the commencing day

(2) If:

- (a) a legislative instrument is made on or after the commencing day; and
- (b) the legislative instrument amends another legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*) made before the commencing day that has not already been registered; the rule-maker must, unless the regulations otherwise provide, before the day determined in accordance with subsection (4), lodge for registration, in electronic form, with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel:
  - (c) the principal legislative instrument; and
  - (d) any other legislative instrument made before the commencing day that is required to be registered under this Division and that amends the principal legislative instrument.

(3) At the time of, or as soon as practicable after, the lodgment of the legislative instrument, or each legislative instrument, required to be lodged under subsection (1) or (2), the rule-maker must also lodge:

- (a) the original legislative instrument; or
- (b) if the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a)—a certified true copy of the original legislative instrument; or
- (c) if:
  - (i) the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a) or (b); and
  - (ii) the enabling legislation required that the full text of the original instrument be published in the *Gazette* or elsewhere;

- the full text of that original legislative instrument as so published; or
- (d) if the rule-maker cannot comply with paragraph (a), (b) or (c)—such other evidence of the text of the original legislative instrument as the First Parliamentary Counsel considers acceptable.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the day by which instruments must be lodged for registration is:
- (a) the day that would have been determined under subsection (1) if there had been no amendment of the principal legislative instrument (within the meaning of that subsection) after the commencing day; or
- (b) the day occurring 28 days, or such longer period as the regulations provide, after the registration of the first-mentioned legislative instrument in subsection (2);
- whichever first occurs.
- (5) Subsection 32(3) (which provides for some legislative instruments to continue in force even if they are not lodged for registration as required by this section) does not affect the requirements of this section. This subsection is for the avoidance of doubt.

### **30 Registration under this Division**

- (1) The First Parliamentary Counsel is to cause to be registered each instrument lodged under section 29.

Note: Section 32 describes what happens if a legislative instrument required to be registered under this Division is not lodged for registration on or before the last day for lodging the instrument for registration.

- (2) The regulations may specify the procedure to be followed in registering legislative instruments lodged under section 29.

## Division 4—Effect of registration

### 31 Effect of failure to register a legislative instrument required to be registered under Division 2

- (1) A legislative instrument that is required to be registered under Division 2 is not enforceable by or against the Commonwealth, or by or against any other person or body, unless the instrument is registered.

Note: Division 2 deals with the registration of legislative instruments made on or after the commencing day.

- (2) If:
  - (a) a legislative instrument is required to be registered under Division 2; and
  - (b) because of technical difficulties the instrument is temporarily unable to be so registered;the First Parliamentary Counsel may cause the instrument to be published in full in the *Gazette*.
- (3) If the First Parliamentary Counsel causes a legislative instrument to be published in the *Gazette* in the circumstances referred to in subsection (2):
  - (a) this Act has effect as if the instrument had been registered at the time when it was published in the *Gazette*; and
  - (b) the First Parliamentary Counsel must, as soon as practicable after the instrument is able to be entered in the Register, cause the instrument to be so entered with an annotation as to the day and time at which the instrument is taken to have been registered.

### 32 Effect of failure to lodge for registration a legislative instrument required to be registered under Division 3

- (1) This section applies to a legislative instrument if:
    - (a) the instrument is required to be registered under Division 3; and
-

- (b) the instrument is not lodged for registration on or before the last day for lodging the instrument for registration (the *last lodgment day*) worked out under section 29.

Note: Division 3 deals with the registration of certain legislative instruments made before the commencing day.

- (2) On the day after the last lodgment day, the instrument:
    - (a) ceases to be enforceable by or against the Commonwealth, or by or against any other person or body; and
    - (b) is taken to have been repealed by this Act.
  - (3) Despite subsection (2), and, if the operation of subsection 12(2) would otherwise cause the instrument not to have taken effect, despite that subsection, the instrument is taken to have continued in force after the last lodgment day if:
    - (a) the instrument is connected with the collection of revenue; and
    - (b) the Attorney-General certifies in writing that:
      - (i) he or she is satisfied that the responsible officer was unaware of the requirement to register the instrument; and
      - (ii) in the circumstances it was reasonable for the responsible officer to be unaware of the requirement; and
    - (c) the instrument is lodged for registration within 28 days after the responsible officer becomes aware of the requirement for registration.
  - (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the *responsible officer* for a legislative instrument is:
    - (a) if the enabling legislation for the instrument is a taxation law (as defined in the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*)—the Commissioner of Taxation; or
    - (b) if the enabling legislation is a law of customs (as defined in the *Customs Administration Act 1985*)—the Chief Executive Officer of Customs; or
    - (c) if the enabling legislation for the instrument is not described in paragraph (a) or (b)—the Secretary of the Department that is administered by the responsible Minister.
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## Division 5—Compilations

### 33 Compilations to be registered

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), if a legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*) is amended:

- (a) by an Act except this Act; or
- (b) by another legislative instrument (the *amending legislative instrument*);

the First Parliamentary Counsel must cause to be registered a compilation, in electronic form, in relation to the principal legislative instrument, as soon as practicable:

- (c) after the provision or provisions of that Act that amend that instrument have commenced; or
- (d) after the amending legislative instrument is registered and has commenced.

(1A) If a legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*) is amended by section 48C or 48D, First Parliamentary Counsel may cause to be registered a compilation, in electronic form, in relation to the principal legislative instrument.

(2) If:

- (a) under subsection (1) or (1A), the First Parliamentary Counsel causes a compilation to be registered in relation to a principal legislative instrument; and
- (b) an amending legislative instrument, the effect of which is incorporated within the compilation, is subsequently disallowed, in whole or in part; and
- (c) the effect of the disallowance is that:
  - (i) a compilation is no longer required because the principal legislative instrument is no longer amended in any respect; or
  - (ii) a compilation is still required but the compilation as registered ceases to represent the state of the law;

the First Parliamentary Counsel must:



- (d) if a compilation is no longer required—cause the Register to be annotated to explain why a compilation is no longer required; and
  - (e) if a compilation is still required but the compilation as registered ceases to represent the state of the law:
    - (i) cause the Register to be annotated to explain why the compilation as registered has ceased to represent the state of the law; and
    - (ii) cause to be registered, with effect from the date of the disallowance, a new compilation taking account of that disallowance.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not require the registration of a compilation in relation to a principal legislative instrument until the registration of that principal legislative instrument occurs.

### **34 First Parliamentary Counsel may require provision of compilations for registration purposes**

- (1) If:
- (a) a rule-maker is required to lodge for registration a legislative instrument; and
  - (b) the legislative instrument amends another legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*);
- the First Parliamentary Counsel may, by written notice given to the rule-maker of the amending instrument:
- (c) require the rule-maker to lodge a compilation, in electronic form, in relation to the principal legislative instrument; and
  - (d) if other legislative instruments also amend the principal legislative instrument with effect from the same time—require the compilation to incorporate the text of those other legislative instruments.
- (2) If an Act amends a legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*), the First Parliamentary Counsel may, by written notice given to the rule-maker of the principal legislative instrument, require the rule-maker to lodge a compilation, in electronic form, in relation to the principal legislative instrument.

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(3) If:

- (a) a compilation in relation to a legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*) has been registered; and
- (b) the First Parliamentary Counsel is satisfied that, because of the disallowance, in whole or in part, of a legislative instrument amending the principal legislative instrument, the compilation as registered has ceased to represent the state of the law;

the First Parliamentary Counsel may, by written notice given to the rule-maker of the legislative instrument that has been wholly or partly disallowed, require the rule-maker to lodge a revised compilation, in electronic form, in relation to the principal legislative instrument that takes account of the disallowance.

- (4) A notice under subsection (1) must require the lodgment of the compilation concerned as soon as practicable after lodgment for registration of the amending legislative instrument or the principal legislative instrument, whichever last occurs.
- (5) A notice given under subsection (2) because of an amendment of the principal legislative instrument made by a provision of an Act other than section 48C or 48D must require the lodgment of the compilation concerned as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the provision or provisions of the amending Act or the lodgment for registration of the principal legislative instrument, whichever last occurs.
- (5A) A notice given under subsection (2) because of an amendment of the principal legislative instrument made by section 48C or 48D must require the lodgment of the compilation concerned as soon as practicable after the giving of the notice.
- (6) A notice under subsection (3) must require the lodgment of the compilation concerned as soon as practicable after the giving of the notice.

### **35 Information to be included with a compilation**

Any compilation, in relation to a legislative instrument (the *principal legislative instrument*), that is registered, must include the following information:

- (a) a reference to the Act or legislative instrument by which each amendment was made to the principal legislative instrument;
- (b) the amending history of each provision in the principal legislative instrument as amended by each Act or amending legislative instrument covered by the compilation;
- (c) the date the compilation was prepared;
- (d) such further information as is specified in the regulations.

#### **35A Incorporation of amendments in reprints of legislative instruments**

- (1) If the Government Printer reprints a legislative instrument that has been amended at any time, the instrument must be reprinted as amended by:
  - (a) any repeal or omission of words or figures; and
  - (b) any substitution of words or figures for any repealed or omitted words or figures; and
  - (c) any insertion of words or figures.
- (2) If a legislative instrument prescribes a method of citing another legislative instrument (the *amended instrument*), the amended instrument is taken to be amended by omitting the citation of the amended instrument and substituting the prescribed method of citation.
- (3) A reprint of an amended legislative instrument must include a reference to the amending legislative instrument or Act. The reference must be set out in the margin of, or in a footnote or endnote to, the reprint.
- (4) In this section:

*words* includes Part, Division, Subdivision, heading, regulation, clause, subregulation, subclause, paragraph, subparagraph, sub-subparagraph and Schedule.

## Division 6—Early backcapturing

### 36 Inclusion in database established in anticipation of the enactment of this Act

- (1) If, before the commencing day, an electronic database comprising the text of:
- (a) instruments that, on that day, will be legislative instruments within the meaning of subsection 4(1); and
  - (b) documents that, on that day, will be compilations, in relation to legislative instruments, within the meaning of subsection 4(1);

is established within the Department in anticipation of the enactment of this Act, that database becomes, on that day, the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments established by section 20.

- (2) If:
- (a) before the commencing day, the text of an instrument referred to in subsection (1) is included in the database referred to in that subsection; and
  - (b) the instrument will, on the commencing day, be a legislative instrument to which section 28 applies;

that instrument is to be taken, on that day, to have been registered under Division 3 of this Part despite its inclusion in the database with effect from an earlier day.

- (3) If:
- (a) before the commencing day, the text of a compilation referred to in subsection (1) is included in the database referred to in that subsection; and
  - (b) the compilation will, on the commencing day, be a compilation to which section 33 applies;

that compilation is to be taken, on that day, to have been registered under Division 5 of this Part despite its inclusion in the database with effect from an earlier day.

- (4) For the purpose only of facilitating access to rules of court to which section 9 applies:
- (a) the reference in subsection (1) to instruments that, on the commencing day, will be legislative instruments is to be taken to include a reference to such rules; and
  - (b) such rules are, if included in the electronic database of the text of instruments referred to in that subsection, to be taken on that day to have been registered under Division 3 of this Part as that Division is applied in relation to such rules.

## **Part 5—Parliamentary scrutiny of legislative instruments**

### **37 The purpose of the Part**

The purpose of this Part is to facilitate the scrutiny by the Parliament of registered legislative instruments and to set out the circumstances and manner in which such instruments, or provisions of such instruments, may be disallowed, as well as the consequences of such disallowance.

Note: Section 44 provides that certain instruments are exempted from the operation of section 42.

### **38 Tabling of legislative instruments**

- (1) The Office of Parliamentary Counsel must arrange for a copy of each legislative instrument registered under Division 2 of Part 4 to be delivered to each House of the Parliament to be laid before each House within 6 sitting days of that House after the registration of the instrument.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, subsection (1) applies in relation to any legislative instrument made on or after the commencing day even though the enabling legislation for legislative instruments of that kind:
  - (a) may have been enacted or made before the commencing day; and
  - (b) may have provided that legislative instruments of that kind are not disallowable.
- (3) If a copy of a legislative instrument that is required to be laid before each House of the Parliament is not so laid in accordance with this section, the legislative instrument ceases to have effect immediately after the last day for it to be so laid.

**39 Additional material to be tabled with the legislative instrument**

- (1) If a rule-maker lodges an explanatory statement relating to a legislative instrument:
  - (a) at the time of lodging the legislative instrument for registration; or
  - (b) at a later time before a copy of the legislative instrument is delivered to each House of the Parliament to be laid before it; the Office of Parliamentary Counsel must also arrange for the delivery to that House, to be laid before it, with the copy of that legislative instrument, a copy of that explanatory statement.
- (2) If a rule-maker fails to lodge an explanatory statement relating to a legislative instrument with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel before the Office arranges for a copy of the legislative instrument to be delivered to a particular House of the Parliament, the rule-maker must, as soon as possible, deliver to that House, to be laid before it:
  - (a) a copy of the explanatory statement; and
  - (b) a written statement why the explanatory statement was not provided to the Office in time to be delivered to the House with the legislative instrument.

**40 Regulations may specify manner of delivery of certain documents**

The regulations may specify the manner, which may include delivery by an electronic means, by which documents required to be laid before a House of the Parliament in accordance with section 38 or 39 may be delivered to that House for that purpose.

**41 Incorporated material may be required to be made available**

A House of the Parliament may, at any time while a legislative instrument is subject to disallowance, require any document incorporated by reference in the instrument to be made available for inspection by that House:

- (a) at a place acceptable to the House; and
- (b) at a time specified by the House.

Section 42

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**42 Disallowance of legislative instruments**

(1) If:

- (a) notice of a motion to disallow a legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument is given in a House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after a copy of the instrument was laid before that House; and
- (b) within 15 sitting days of that House after the giving of that notice, the House passes a resolution, in pursuance of the motion, disallowing the instrument or provision;

the instrument or provision so disallowed then ceases to have effect.

(2) If:

- (a) notice of a motion to disallow a legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument is given in a House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after a copy of the instrument was laid before that House; and
- (b) at the end of 15 sitting days of that House after the giving of that notice of motion:
  - (i) the notice has not been withdrawn and the motion has not been called on; or
  - (ii) the motion has been called on, moved and (where relevant) seconded and has not been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of;

the instrument or provision specified in the motion is then taken to have been disallowed and ceases at that time to have effect.

(3) If:

- (a) notice of a motion to disallow a legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument is given in a House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after a copy of the instrument was laid before that House; and
- (b) before the end of 15 sitting days of that House after the giving of that notice of motion, the House of Representatives is dissolved or expires, or the Parliament is prorogued; and
- (c) at the time of the dissolution, expiry or prorogation, as the case may be:



- (i) the notice has not been withdrawn and the motion has not been called on; or
- (ii) the motion has been called on, moved and (where relevant) seconded and has not been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of;

the legislative instrument is taken, for the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), to have been laid before the first-mentioned House on the first sitting day of that first-mentioned House after the dissolution, expiry or prorogation, as the case may be.

#### **44 Legislative instruments that are not subject to disallowance**

- (1) Section 42 does not apply in relation to a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, made on or after the commencing day, if the enabling legislation for the instrument (not being the *Corporations Act 2001*):
  - (a) facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental body or scheme involving the Commonwealth and one or more States; and
  - (b) authorises the instrument to be made by the body or for the purposes of the body or scheme;
 unless the instrument is a regulation, or the enabling legislation or some other Act has the effect that the instrument is disallowable.
- (2) Section 42 does not apply in relation to a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, that is included in the table below unless the instrument or provision is subject to disallowance under its enabling legislation or by means of some other Act:

<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to disallowance</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
1	Determinations under subsection 5(2) of the <i>Australian Citizenship Act 2007</i>
2	Determinations specifying drugs, made under section 4A of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i>
3	Statutes made under the <i>Australian National University Act 1991</i> or rules or orders made under those statutes

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<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to disallowance</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
4	Instruments made under section 32 of the <i>Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989</i>
5	Rules made under section 60 of the <i>Australian Research Council Act 2001</i>
6	Standards issued under section 122 of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>
7	Amendments under section 128 of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> to standards under Part 9 of that Act
8	Fee waiver principles made under subsection 91(1A) of the <i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995</i>
10	Determinations made under paragraph 153L(1)(c), 153P(2)(c) or 153Q(1)(c) or subsection 153ZIH(2) of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
12	Instruments made under subsection 161J(2) or (3) of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
13	Tariff Concession Orders made under section 269P or 269Q of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
14	Instruments made under section 269SC or 269SD of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
15	By-laws made under section 271 of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i> for the purposes of Schedule 4 to the <i>Customs Tariff Act 1995</i>
16	Revocations of Commercial Tariff Concession Orders to which section 20 of the <i>Customs Legislation (Tariff Concessions and Anti-Dumping) Amendment Act 1992</i> applies
17	Instruments made under section 303CA, 344 or 350 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
18	By-laws made under section 165 of the <i>Excise Act 1901</i> for the purposes of the Excise Tariff within the meaning of section 4 of the <i>Excise Act 1901</i>

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<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to disallowance</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
22	Proclamations made under section 5, warrants made under section 6 or rules made under section 7, of the <i>Flags Act 1953</i>
23	Proclamations made under subsection 31(1) or (3) of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i>
24	Guidelines issued under section 13 of the <i>Higher Education Funding Act 1988</i>
26	Legislative instruments (other than regulations) under Part 1, 2 or 9 of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , or legislative instruments under Part 1, 2 or 5, or Schedule 1, 2, 4, 5A, 6, 6A or 8, of the regulations made under that Act
27	Declarations made by Ministers under section 32 of the <i>Mutual Recognition Act 1992</i>
28	Instruments made under subsection 203AH(1) of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>
29	Directions issued under section 20 of the <i>Parliamentary Service Act 1999</i>
30	Instruments made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Parliamentary Service Act 1999</i>
31	Access regimes made under section 12, variations of such access regimes under section 14, revocation of access regimes made under section 15, determinations and variations of standards under section 18, or instruments made under section 25, of the <i>Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998</i>
32	Directions issued under section 21 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
33	Instruments made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
34	Instruments made under section 2A, 2B, or 12, subsection 13(1), section 20B, subsection 26(2) or section 26A of the <i>Quarantine Act 1908</i>
35	Instruments made under subsection 60(1) or 106(1) of the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1992</i>

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<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to disallowance</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
36	Instruments made under subsection 463(1) of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i>
37	Declarations made by Ministers under section 31 of the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997</i>
38	Instruments made under Annual Appropriation Acts
39	Instruments (other than regulations) relating to superannuation
40	Legislative instruments that, in accordance with the provisions of the enabling legislation, do not commence unless they are approved by either or both of the Houses of the Parliament
41	Ministerial directions to any person or body
42	Proclamations that provide solely for the commencement of Acts or of provisions of Acts
43	Certificates issued by the Attorney-General under section 10 or 11, or under subsection 51(1), of this Act
44	Instruments that are prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this table

- (3) The inclusion of a kind of instrument in the table in subsection (2) does not imply that every instrument of that kind is a legislative instrument.

**45 Effect of a legislative instrument ceasing to have effect**

- (1) If a legislative instrument (the *affected instrument*), or a provision of a legislative instrument (the *affected provision*), ceases, at a particular time, to have effect under subsection 38(3) or 42(1) or (2), the operation of that subsection in relation to the affected instrument or provision has the same effect as if the affected instrument or provision had been repealed with effect from that time.
- (2) If:

- (a) a legislative instrument (the *repealing instrument*) or a provision (the *repealing provision*) of a legislative instrument either:
    - (i) ceases under subsection 38(3) or section 42 to have effect at a particular time (the *cessation time*); or
    - (ii) would so cease to have effect then if it had not already been repealed by section 48A or 48C; and
  - (b) the repealing instrument or repealing provision wholly or partly repealed another legislative instrument or law, or a provision of another legislative instrument or law, that was in force immediately before the repealing instrument or repealing provision commenced;  
the repealed instrument, law or provision revives from the cessation time as if the repealing instrument or repealing provision had not been made.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not have the effect of reviving a legislative instrument, law or provision if, before the date when it would have been revived, Part 6 would have repealed it had it not already been repealed by the repealing instrument or the repealing provision.

#### **46 Legislative instruments not to be remade while required to be tabled**

- (1) If a legislative instrument (the *original legislative instrument*) has been registered, no legislative instrument the same in substance as the original legislative instrument is to be made during the period defined by subsection (2) unless both Houses of the Parliament by resolution approve the making of an instrument the same in substance as the original legislative instrument.
- (2) The period referred to in subsection (1) is the period starting on the day on which the original legislative instrument was registered and ending at the end of 7 days after:
  - (a) if the original legislative instrument has been laid, in accordance with subsection 38(1), before both Houses of the Parliament on the same day—that day; or
  - (b) if the original legislative instrument was so laid before both Houses on different days—the later of those days; or

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- (c) if the original legislative instrument has not been so laid before both Houses—the last day on which subsection 38(1) could have been complied with.
- (3) An instrument made in contravention of this section has no effect.

**47 Legislative instruments not to be remade while subject to disallowance**

- (1) If notice of a motion to disallow a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, has been given in a House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days after the instrument has been laid before that House, a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, that is the same in substance as the first-mentioned instrument or provision, must not be made unless:
  - (a) the notice has been withdrawn; or
  - (b) the instrument or provision is taken to have been disallowed under subsection 42(2); or
  - (c) the motion has been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of; or
  - (d) subsection 42(3) has applied in relation to the instrument.
- (2) If:
  - (a) because of subsection 42(3), a legislative instrument is taken to have been laid before a House of the Parliament on a particular day; and
  - (b) notice of a motion to disallow the instrument or a provision of the instrument has been given in that House within 15 sitting days after that day;a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, that is the same in substance as the first-mentioned instrument or provision must not be made unless:
  - (c) the notice has been withdrawn; or
  - (d) the first-mentioned instrument or provision is taken to have been disallowed under subsection 42(2); or
  - (e) the motion has been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of; or
  - (f) subsection 42(3) has applied again in relation to the first-mentioned instrument.

- (3) A legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument made in contravention of this section has no effect.
- (4) This section does not limit the operation of section 46 or 48.

**48 Disallowed legislative instruments not to be remade unless disallowance resolution rescinded or House approves**

- (1) If, under section 42, a legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument is disallowed, or is taken to have been disallowed, a legislative instrument, or a provision of a legislative instrument, that is the same in substance as the first-mentioned instrument or provision, must not be made within 6 months after the day on which the first-mentioned instrument or provision was disallowed or was taken to have been disallowed, unless:
  - (a) if the first-mentioned instrument or provision was disallowed by resolution—the resolution has been rescinded by the House of the Parliament by which it was passed; or
  - (b) if the first-mentioned instrument or provision was taken to have been disallowed—the House of the Parliament in which notice of the motion to disallow the instrument or provision was given by resolution approves the making of a legislative instrument or provision the same in substance as the first-mentioned instrument or provision.
- (2) Any legislative instrument or provision made in contravention of this section has no effect.

## **Part 5A—Repeal of spent legislative instruments and provisions**

### **Division 1—Automatic repeal**

#### **Subdivision A—Repeal of amending and repealing instruments**

##### **48A Automatic repeal of amending and repealing instruments**

- (1) This section repeals a legislative instrument that is made on or after the commencement of this section and whose only legal effect is to amend or repeal one or more other legislative instruments (without making any application, saving or transitional provisions relating to the amendment or repeal).

###### *Time of repeal*

- (2) The repeal of the instrument by this section happens on the day after the last occurrence of one of the following events:
  - (a) the commencement of the instrument or of the last of its provisions to commence;
  - (b) the registration of the instrument.

###### *Effect of repeal*

- (3) The repeal of the instrument by this section does not affect any amendment or repeal made by the instrument. This does not limit the effect of section 7 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as it applies in relation to the repeal of the instrument by this section because of section 13 of this Act.
- (4) The repeal of the instrument by this section does not prevent section 38 or 42 from applying to the instrument after the repeal. That application does not delay the repeal of the instrument by this section.



## **Subdivision B—Repeal of commencement instruments**

### **48B Automatic repeal of commencement instruments**

- (1) This section repeals a legislative instrument that is made on or after the commencement of this section and provides solely for the commencement of another legislative instrument, an Act or a provision of another legislative instrument or Act.

#### *Time of repeal*

- (2) The repeal of the instrument by this section happens on the day after the last occurrence of one of the following events:
  - (a) the commencement (or the last commencement) the instrument provides for;
  - (b) the registration of the instrument.

#### *Effect of repeal*

- (3) The repeal of the instrument by this section does not affect any commencement the instrument provides for. This does not limit the effect of section 7 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as it applies in relation to the repeal of the instrument by this section because of section 13 of this Act.

## **Subdivision C—Repeal of amending or repealing provisions of legislative instruments containing other matter**

### **48C Automatic repeal of amending and repealing provisions**

- (1) This section repeals a provision of a legislative instrument if:
  - (a) the instrument is made on or after the commencement of this section but is not an instrument described in subsection 48A(1); and
  - (b) the only legal effect of the provision (alone or in conjunction with other provisions of the instrument) is:
    - (i) to amend or repeal one or more other legislative instruments; or
    - (ii) to amend the instrument containing the provision.

**Part 5A** Repeal of spent legislative instruments and provisions

**Division 1** Automatic repeal

**Section 48D**

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*Time of repeal*

- (2) The repeal of the provision by this section happens on the day after the last occurrence of one of the following events:
- (a) the commencement of the provision;
  - (b) the registration of the instrument containing the provision.

*Effect of repeal*

- (3) The repeal of the provision by this section does not affect any amendment or repeal made by the provision. This does not limit the effect of section 7 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as it applies in relation to the repeal of the provision by this section because of section 13 of this Act.
- (4) The repeal of the provision by this section does not prevent:
- (a) section 38 from applying after the repeal to the instrument containing the provision; or
  - (b) section 42 from applying after the repeal to the provision or to the instrument containing the provision.

Neither of those applications delays the repeal of the provision by this section.

**Subdivision D—Repeal of commencement provisions of legislative instruments containing other matter**

**48D Automatic repeal of commencement provisions**

- (1) This section repeals a provision of a legislative instrument if:
- (a) the instrument is made on or after the commencement of this section but is not an instrument described in subsection 48B(1); and
  - (b) the provision provides solely for the commencement of the instrument, another legislative instrument or an Act or the commencement of a provision of the instrument, another legislative instrument or an Act.

*Time of repeal*

- (2) The repeal of the provision by this section happens on the day after the last occurrence of one of the following events:
- (a) the commencement (or the last commencement) the provision provides for;
  - (b) the registration of the instrument containing the provision.

*Effect of repeal*

- (3) The repeal of the provision by this section does not affect any commencement the provision provides for. This does not limit the effect of section 7 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as it applies in relation to the repeal of the provision by this section because of section 13 of this Act.

## **Division 2—Repeal by regulations**

### **48E Regulations may repeal legislative instruments, or provisions of legislative instruments, no longer required**

- (1) The regulations may repeal a legislative instrument or a provision of a legislative instrument.
- (2) Before the Governor-General makes a regulation for the purposes of subsection (1), the Attorney-General must be satisfied that the legislative instrument or provision to be repealed is spent or is no longer required.

## Part 6—Sunsetting of legislative instruments

### 49 The purpose of the Part

The purpose of this Part is to ensure that legislative instruments are kept up to date and only remain in force for so long as they are needed.

Note: Section 54 provides that certain instruments are exempted from the operation of this Part.

### 50 Sunsetting

- (1) This subsection repeals a legislative instrument on the first 1 April or 1 October falling on or after the tenth anniversary of registration of the instrument, unless the instrument was registered on 1 January 2005.
- (2) This subsection repeals a legislative instrument on the day worked out using the table if the instrument was registered on 1 January 2005.

<b>Day of repeal of legislative instrument registered on 1 January 2005</b>		
	<b>Year the instrument was made</b>	<b>Day of repeal</b>
1	A year before 1930	1 April 2015
2	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1930	1 October 2015
3	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1940	1 April 2016
4	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1950	1 October 2016
5	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1960	1 April 2017
6	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1970	1 October 2017
7	A year in the decade starting on 1 January 1980	1 April 2018
8	1990, 1991, 1992, 1993 or 1994	1 October 2018
9	1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 or 1999	1 April 2019
10	2000, 2001 or 2002	1 October 2019
11	2003 or 2004	1 April 2020

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### *Relationship with other provisions*

- (3) This section has effect subject to Part 5A and sections 51, 51A, 53 and 54.

Note: A legislative instrument may be repealed under Part 5A before it could be repealed by this section. Section 51 or 51A may repeal a legislative instrument at a time different from the time when it would be repealed by this section. Sections 53 and 54 may prevent a legislative instrument from being repealed by this section.

### **51 Attorney-General may defer sunsetting in certain circumstances**

- (1) If:
- (a) a legislative instrument would (apart from this section) be repealed by section 50 or 51A on a particular day (the ***sunsetting day***); and
  - (b) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on written application by the rule-maker:
    - (i) that the instrument would (apart from the operation of this Part) be likely to cease to be in force within 12 months after the sunsetting day; or
    - (ii) that an instrument proposed to be made in substitution for the instrument will not be able to be completed before the sunsetting day for reasons that the rule-maker could not have foreseen and avoided or because the dissolution or expiration of the House of Representatives or the prorogation of the Parliament renders it inappropriate to make a replacement instrument before a new government is formed;
- then:
- (c) the Attorney-General may issue a certificate providing that the first-mentioned instrument is taken to cease to be in force under this section on whichever of the 1 April and 1 October next following the sunsetting day the Attorney-General specifies as the more appropriate; and
  - (d) if the Attorney-General issues the certificate, the first-mentioned instrument is repealed by this section on the specified day instead of the sunsetting day, unless the instrument has been repealed earlier.

- (2) If the Attorney-General issues a certificate under paragraph (1)(c), he or she must:
  - (a) include in the certificate a statement of the reasons for the issue of a certificate; and
  - (b) cause a copy of the certificate to be laid before each House of the Parliament not later than 6 sitting days of that House after the issue of the certificate.
- (3) A certificate issued under paragraph (1)(c) is a legislative instrument and, as such, is required under Part 4 to be registered.

### **51A Attorney-General may align sunsetting of instruments to be reviewed together**

- (1) The Attorney-General may by legislative instrument (the *sunset-altering instrument*) declare that 2 or more other legislative instruments (the *instruments to be reviewed*) are repealed by this section on a single specified day, if he or she is satisfied, on application by the rule-maker of the instruments to be reviewed, that:
  - (a) all the instruments to be reviewed:
    - (i) would, apart from this section, be repealed by section 50 or 51; and
    - (ii) are or will be the subject of a single review; and
  - (b) the making of the declaration will facilitate the undertaking of the review and the implementation of its findings.
- (2) The day specified in the sunset-altering instrument:
  - (a) must be 1 April or 1 October of a year; and
  - (b) must be not more than 5 years after the earliest day on which any of the instruments to be reviewed would be repealed by section 50 or 51 apart from this section; and
  - (c) may be the same as, or different from, any of the days on which any of the instruments to be reviewed would be repealed by section 50 or 51 apart from this section.
- (3) The sunset-altering instrument has effect according to its terms (subject to Part 5, and to section 53 operating on the instruments to be reviewed).

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**52 Attorney-General must lay lists of instruments due for sunsetting before each House of the Parliament**

- (1) In this section:

*list tabling day*, in relation to a sunsetting day and to a House of the Parliament, means the first sitting day of that House occurring within 18 months before that sunsetting day.

*sunsetting day* means the first possible day on which any legislative instrument will be repealed by this Part and each 1 April and 1 October occurring after that day.

- (2) The Attorney-General must arrange for the laying before each House of the Parliament, on each list tabling day in relation to that House, of a list of legislative instruments that will be repealed by section 50, 51 or 51A on the sunsetting day to which that list tabling day relates.
- (3) As soon as practicable after the laying before either House of the Parliament of a list in accordance with subsection (2), the Office of Parliamentary Counsel must arrange for a copy of that list to be provided to the rule-maker responsible for each legislative instrument appearing on the list.
- (4) If subsection (2) requires the Attorney-General to arrange for the laying of a list of the kind referred to in that subsection before the Houses of the Parliament on different days, subsection (3) need only be complied with in relation to the earlier of those days.

**53 Resolution that instrument continue in force**

- (1) A legislative instrument that would otherwise be repealed on a day by section 50, 51 or 51A continues in force, despite those sections, if:
- (a) the instrument is mentioned in:
- (i) a copy of a certificate laid before a House of the Parliament under section 51; or
  - (ii) a list laid before a House of the Parliament under section 52; and



- (b) the House indicates, by resolution passed within 6 months after the copy or list is laid before the House, that the instrument should continue in force.
- (2) The legislative instrument continues in force, subject to:
- (a) sections 50, 51 and 51A, which apply to it after the passage of the resolution as if it were registered on the day on which it would have been repealed by section 50, 51 or 51A apart from this section; and
  - (b) any later instrument amending or repealing it.

Note: The legislative instrument is not required to be tabled again, and is not liable to disallowance again.

### **54 Instruments to which this Part does not apply**

- (1) This Part does not apply in relation to a legislative instrument made before, on or after the commencing day, if the enabling legislation for the instrument (not being the *Corporations Act 2001*):
- (a) facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental body or scheme involving the Commonwealth and one or more States; and
  - (b) authorises the instrument to be made by the body or for the purposes of the body or scheme.
- (2) This Part does not apply to any legislative instrument that is included in the table below:

<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to sunsetting</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
1	Instruments made under section 8 or 9 of the <i>Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986</i>
2	Instruments relating to aviation security made under the <i>Air Navigation Act 1920</i> or under the regulations made under that Act
3	Instruments relating to aviation safety made under the <i>Air Services Act 1995</i> or the Air Services Regulations

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<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to sunsetting</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
4	National Capital Plan made under the <i>Australian Capital Territory (Planning and Land Management) Act 1988</i>
5	Determinations specifying drugs, made under section 4A of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i>
6	Statutes made under the <i>Australian National University Act 1991</i> or rules or orders made under those statutes
7	Instruments made under section 32 of the <i>Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989</i>
8	Instruments made under section 25 or 26 of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>
9	Instruments relating to aviation safety made under the <i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i> , the <i>Civil Aviation Regulations 1988</i> or the <i>Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998</i>
10	Fee waiver principles made under subsection 91(1A) of the <i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995</i>
12	Determinations made under paragraph 153L(1)(c), 153P(2)(c) or 153Q(1)(c) or subsection 153ZIH(2) of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
14	Instruments made under subsection 161J(2) or (3) of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>
15	Instruments made under section 178, 181, 183, 184, 207A, 248, 249, 303CA, 303DB, 303DC, 303EB, 303EC, 303FG, 344 or 350 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
16	Excise By-law No. 75, 114, 127, 129, 151 or 154 made under section 165 of the <i>Excise Act 1901</i>
20	Plans of management made under section 17 of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i> and instruments amending such plans made under section 20 of that Act
21	Proclamations made under section 5, warrants made under section 6, or rules made under section 7, of the <i>Flags Act 1953</i>

<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to sunsetting</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
22	Proclamations made under section 31 of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i> , plans of management prepared in accordance with Part VB of that Act, instruments made under section 39ZG of that Act amending such plans of management, or instruments made under section 39ZH of that Act revoking such plans of management
24	Instruments made under section 7 or 9 of the <i>Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989</i>
25	Declarations made by Ministers under section 32 of the <i>Mutual Recognition Act 1992</i>
26	Instruments made under subparagraph 26(1)(c)(iv), subsection 26A(1), 26B(1) or 26C(2), paragraph 43(1)(b) or 43A(1)(b), subsection 207A(1), 207B(3), 245(4) or 251C(4) or (5), or paragraph (i) of the definition of <b>infrastructure facility</b> in section 253, of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>
29	Directions issued under section 20 of the <i>Parliamentary Service Act 1999</i>
30	Instruments made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Parliamentary Service Act 1999</i>
31	Approvals made under section 9 of the <i>Payment Systems and Netting Act 1998</i>
32	Access regimes imposed under section 12, variations of access regimes under section 14, revocation of access regimes under section 15, standards determined, or instruments varying or revoking such standards, under section 18, or instruments made under section 25, of the <i>Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998</i>
34	Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Regulations made under section 23 of the <i>Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Act 1981</i>
35	Marine Orders made under subsection 34(1) of the <i>Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983</i>
36	<i>Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) (Orders) Regulations 1994</i> made under subsection 33(1) of the <i>Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983</i>

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<b>Legislative instruments that are not subject to sunsetting</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars of instrument</b>
37	Directions issued under section 21 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
38	Instruments made under section 23 or subsection 24(3) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
39	Instruments required to be laid before the Parliament under subsection 7(7) of the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973</i>
40	Declarations made by Ministers under section 31 of the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997</i>
41	Instruments made under Annual Appropriation Acts
42	Instruments (other than regulations) relating to superannuation
43	Legislative instruments the sole purpose of which, or a primary purpose of which, is to give effect to an international obligation of Australia
44	Legislative instruments the sole purpose of which, or a primary purpose of which, is to confer heads of power on a self-governing Territory
45	Legislative instruments that establish a body having power to enter into contracts for the purposes of the body's functions
46	Ministerial directions to any person or body
47	Ordinances of the non self-governing Territories
49	Certificates issued by the Attorney-General under section 10 or 11 of this Act
50	Regulations made for the purposes of item 24 of the table in subsection 7(1), item 44 of the table in subsection 44(2) or item 51 of this table
51	Legislative instruments that are prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this table

- (3) The inclusion of a kind of instrument in the table in subsection (2) does not imply that every instrument of that kind is a legislative instrument.

**Part 7—Miscellaneous****55 Instruments made but not finally dealt with before the commencing day**

- (1) This section applies to a legislative instrument made before the commencing day:
  - (a) that was a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as in force at any time before the commencing day; or
  - (b) that was a statutory rule or other instrument able to be disallowed under Part XII of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as in force at any time before the commencing day; or
  - (c) that was otherwise required to be published, or to have notice of its making published, in the *Gazette*.
- (2) If a legislative instrument to which this section applies, or notice of the making of such an instrument, had not been published in the *Gazette* before the commencing day:
  - (a) that instrument is to be treated, for all purposes of this Act, as if it had been made on the commencing day; and
  - (b) the obligations in relation to that instrument under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, and under the *Statutory Rules Publication Act 1903*, as in force immediately before the commencing day, cease to apply;  
but the tenor of the instrument is not affected.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), section 39 does not apply in relation to a legislative instrument described in that subsection.
- (4) If a legislative instrument to which this section applies, or notice of the making of such an instrument, had been published in the *Gazette* before the commencing day, the obligations in relation to that instrument under Part XII of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, and under the *Statutory Rules Publication Act 1903*, as in force at any time before the commencing day, continue to apply in relation to that instrument as if that Part and that Act had not been repealed.

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**56 Relationship of certain gazettal requirements to registration requirements**

- (1) If the enabling legislation in relation to a legislative instrument as in force at any time before the commencing day required the text of the instrument, or particulars of its making, to be published in the *Gazette*, the requirement for publication in the *Gazette* is taken, in relation to any such instrument made on or after that day, to be satisfied if the instrument is registered.
- (2) If the enabling legislation in relation to a legislative instrument as enacted, or as amended, at any time on or after the commencing day requires the text of the instrument, or particulars of its making, to be published in the *Gazette*, the requirement for publication in the *Gazette* is taken in respect of any such instrument to be in addition to any requirement under this Act for the instrument to be registered.

**57 Effect on existing tabling and disallowance requirements**

- (1) Despite provisions in force immediately before the commencing day in relation to a document that is a legislative instrument for the purposes of this Act concerning:
  - (a) the time within which; and
  - (b) the means by which;such an instrument is required to be laid before the Parliament, compliance, on and after that day, with the requirements of this Act relating to laying of instruments before the Parliament is taken to constitute full compliance with the requirements of those first-mentioned provisions.
- (2) Despite provisions in force immediately before the commencing day that provide for the disallowance of a document that is a legislative instrument (otherwise than because of the application, without modification, of the disallowance provisions of Part XII of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*), the disallowance provisions of this Act are taken to apply, subject to subsection (5), in respect of that document to the exclusion of those other provisions.

- (3) If provisions in force immediately before the commencing day in relation to a document that is a legislative instrument specify particular consequences that follow a particular circumstance, namely:
- (a) the laying of that document, or the failure to lay that document, before the Houses of the Parliament in accordance with those provisions; or
  - (b) the disallowance or non-disallowance, in accordance with those provisions, of a document that is so laid;
- those same consequences follow a like circumstance under this Act, namely:
- (c) the laying of that document, or the failure to lay that document, before the Houses of the Parliament in accordance with this Act; and
  - (d) the disallowance or non-disallowance of that document, in accordance with this Act, of a document that is laid before the Houses of the Parliament in accordance with this Act;
- as if the circumstance referred to in paragraph (c) or (d) were a circumstance referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (4) If provisions in force immediately before the commencing day in relation to a document that is a legislative instrument:
- (a) require the document to be laid before the Houses of the Parliament; and
  - (b) specify particular requirements to be complied with before, or at the same time as, that document is so laid;
- those provisions continue to have effect, on and after the commencing day, as if they were requirements to be complied with before, or at the same time as, the document is laid before the Houses of the Parliament in accordance with this Act.
- Note: This subsection applies, for example, if the enabling legislation in respect of a legislative instrument required that a report concerning any such instrument be prepared and laid before the Parliament at the same time as the instrument is so laid.
- (5) If particular disallowance provisions of the kind referred to in subsection (2) are prescribed as provisions to which subsection (2) does not apply, then those provisions continue to apply, on and

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after the commencing day, despite the provisions to different effect in sections 42 to 48 of Part 5 of this Act.

### **58 Delegation**

The First Parliamentary Counsel may, by signed instrument, delegate to:

- (a) a Second Parliamentary Counsel; or
- (b) an SES employee in the Office of Parliamentary Counsel; or
- (c) an SES employee in the Department;

any of the powers or functions of the First Parliamentary Counsel under this Act.

### **59 Review of operation of this Act**

- (1) During the 3 months starting on the third anniversary of the commencing day, the Attorney-General must appoint persons to a body to review the operation of this Act.
- (2) A person appointed to the body may resign from it by giving the Attorney-General a signed notice of resignation.
- (3) The body must review all aspects of the operation of this Act and any related matters that the Attorney-General specifies.
- (4) The body must give the Attorney-General a written report on the review within 15 months after the third anniversary of the commencing day.
- (5) The Attorney-General must cause the report to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 6 sitting days of the House after the Attorney-General receives the report.

### **60 Review of operation of the sunset provisions**

- (1) During the 3 months starting on the 12th anniversary of the commencing day, the Attorney-General must appoint persons to a body to review the operation of Part 6.
  - (2) A person appointed to the body may resign from it by giving the Attorney-General a signed notice of resignation.
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- (3) The body referred to in subsection (1) must review all aspects of the operation of Part 6 and any related matters that the Attorney-General specifies.
- (4) The body must give the Attorney-General a written report on the review within 9 months after the 12th anniversary of the commencing day.
- (5) The Attorney-General must cause the report to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 6 sitting days of the House after the Attorney-General receives the report.

### **61 Existing references to Legislative Instruments Act**

Any reference in a law of the Commonwealth in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, to:

- (a) the *Legislative Instruments Act 1994*; or
- (b) the Legislative Instruments Act of any subsequent year before the year featuring in the correct citation of this Act;

has effect, on and after the commencement of this Act, as if it were, and had always been, a reference to this Act.

### **62 Regulations**

The Governor-General may make regulations 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.

## Schedule 1—Amendment of other legislation

### *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*

#### **1 Subsection 46B(3)**

Repeal the subsection, substitute:

- (3) An instrument to which this section applies, or a provision of such an instrument, has no effect if, apart from this subsection, it would take effect before the date of its notification under subsection (5) and as a result:
  - (a) the rights of a person (other than the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth) as at the date of notification would be affected so as to disadvantage that person; or
  - (b) liabilities would be imposed on a person (other than the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of notification.

## 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—Misdесcribed 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

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### **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

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### Endnote 3—Legislation history

<b>Act</b>	<b>Number and year</b>	<b>Assent</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Application, saving and transitional provisions</b>
Legislative Instruments Act 2003	139, 2003	17 Dec 2003	ss. 3–62 and Schedule 1: 1 Jan 2005 ( <i>see s 2(1) items 2, 3</i> ) Remainder: 17 Dec 2003 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 1</i> )	
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2004	62, 2004	26 May 2004	Schedule 1 (items 46–50): 1 Jan 2005 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 12</i> )	—
Australian Federal Police and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2004	64, 2004	22 June 2004	Schedule 2 (item 8): 1 Jan 2005 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 10</i> )	—
Protection of the Sea (Powers of Intervention) Amendment Act 2006	44, 2006	22 May 2006	Schedule 1 (item 1): 23 May 2006 ( <i>see s 2</i> )	—
Customs Legislation Amendment (New Zealand Rules of Origin) Act 2006	166, 2006	12 Dec 2006	Schedule 1 (items 18–21): 1 Jan 2007 ( <i>see s 2</i> )	—
Australian Citizenship (Transitionals and Consequentials) Act 2007	21, 2007	15 Mar 2007	Schedule 1 (item 38): 1 July 2007 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2 and F2007L01653</i> )	—
Native Title Amendment Act 2007	61, 2007	15 Apr 2007	Schedule 1 (item 47A): 15 Apr 2007 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2</i> )	—
Maritime Legislation Amendment Act 2007	150, 2007	24 Sept 2007	Schedule 1 (items 21, 22): 1 Jan 2008 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2 and F2007L04141</i> )	—

## Endnote 3—Legislation history

<b>Act</b>	<b>Number and year</b>	<b>Assent</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Application, saving and transitional provisions</b>
Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2007	166, 2007	25 Sept 2007	Schedule 1 (items 19, 21): 1 Jan 2008 ( <i>see s 2(1) items 8, 10</i> ) Schedule 1 (items 20, 22): 25 Sept 2007 ( <i>see s 2(1) items 9, 11</i> )	—
Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Amendment Act 2008	20, 2008	26 May 2008	Schedule 2 (items 4–7): 1 July 2008 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 7</i> )	Sch. 2 (item 7)
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008	125, 2008	25 Nov 2008	Schedule 3 (item 48): 26 Nov 2008 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2</i> )	—
Evidence Amendment Act 2008	135, 2008	4 Dec 2008	Schedule 3 (item 8): 4 Dec 2009 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 3</i> )	—
Water Amendment Act 2008	139, 2008	8 Dec 2008	Schedule 2 (item 2): 15 Dec 2008 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 3 and F2008L04656</i> )	—
Fair Work (State Referral and Consequential and Other Amendments) Act 2009	54, 2009	25 June 2009	Schedule 5 (item 42): 1 July 2009 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 13</i> )	—
Fair Work Amendment (State Referrals and Other Measures) Act 2009	124, 2009	9 Dec 2009	Schedule 2 (item 133): 1 Jan 2010 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 12</i> )	—
Acts Interpretation Amendment Act 2011	46, 2011	27 June 2011	Schedule 1 (items 111–116) and Schedule 3 (items 1, 9, 11): 27 Dec 2011 ( <i>see s 2(1) items 2, 12</i> )	Sch. 3 (items 1, 9, 11)

## Endnotes

### Endnote 3—Legislation history

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<b>Act</b>	<b>Number and year</b>	<b>Assent</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Application, saving and transitional provisions</b>
Financial Framework Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2011	89, 2011	4 Aug 2011	Schedule 3: 1 Sept 2011 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 4</i> )	—
Legislative Instruments Amendment (Sunsetting) Act 2011	98, 2011	15 Sept 2011	16 Sept 2011 ( <i>see s 2</i> )	Sch. 1 (item 4)
Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) (Consequential Provisions) Act 2011	187, 2011	7 Dec 2011	Schedule 1 (item 4): 4 Jan 2012 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 3</i> )	—
Parliamentary Counsel and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012	107, 2012	22 July 2012	Schedule 2 (items 12–46, 48): 1 Oct 2012 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2 and F2012L01963</i> )	Sch. 2 (items 46, 48)
Navigation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2012	129, 2012	13 Sept 2012	Schedule 2 (item 16): 1 July 2013 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 2</i> )	—
Legislative Instruments Amendment (Sunsetting Measures) Act 2012	135, 2012	22 Sept 2012	Schedule 1: 23 Sept 2012 ( <i>see s 2</i> )	—
Fair Work Amendment Act 2012	174, 2012	4 Dec 2012	Schedule 9 (item 1281): 1 Jan 2013 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 5</i> )	—
Federal Circuit Court of Australia (Consequential Amendments) Act 2013	13, 2013	14 Mar 2013	Schedule 2 (item 2): 12 Apr 2013 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 3</i> )	—
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014	62, 2014	30 June 2014	Sch 9 (items 214, 215): 1 July 2014 ( <i>see s 2(1) item 6</i> )	—



## Endnote 3—Legislation history

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<b>Number and year</b>	<b>FRLI registration or gazettal</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Application, saving and transitional provisions</b>
2006 No. 50	17 Mar 2006	Schedule 39: 27 Mar 2006 ( <i>see</i> r. 2(b))	—

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## Endnotes

### Endnote 4—Amendment history

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### Endnote 4—Amendment history

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<b>Provision affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>
Title .....	am. No. 135, 2012
<b>Part 1</b>	
s. 3 .....	am. No. 135, 2012
s. 4 .....	am. Nos. 98 and 187, 2011; Nos. 107 and 135, 2012
s. 7 .....	am. Nos. 62 and 64, 2004; SLI 2006 No. 50; Nos. 20 and 139, 2008; Nos. 54 and 124, 2009; No. 174, 2012; No 62, 2014
s. 9 .....	am. No. 13, 2013
s. 11 .....	am. No. 13, 2013
s. 13 .....	am. No. 46, 2011
Note to s. 13.....	am. No. 46, 2011
s. 15 .....	rep. No. 135, 2012
<b>Part 2</b>	
s. 16 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
<b>Part 3</b>	
Note to s. 17(3).....	am. No. 135, 2012
<b>Part 4</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	
s. 20 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
s. 23 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
<b>Division 2</b>	
s. 25 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
s. 26 .....	am. No. 135, 2012
s. 27 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
<b>Division 3</b>	
s. 29 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
s. 30 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
<b>Division 4</b>	
s. 31 .....	am. No. 107, 2012
<b>Division 5</b>	
s. 33 .....	am. Nos. 107 and 135, 2012

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## Endnote 4—Amendment history

<b>Provision affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>
Heading to s. 34.....	rs. No. 107, 2012
s. 34.....	am. Nos. 107 and 135, 2012
s. 35A.....	ad. No. 135, 2008
<b>Part 5</b>	
s. 38.....	am. No. 107, 2012
s. 39.....	am. No. 107, 2012
s. 42.....	am. No. 62, 2004
s. 44.....	am. No. 62, 2004; No. 166, 2006; Nos. 21, 150 and 166, 2007; No. 20, 2008; No. 89, 2011
s. 45.....	am. No. 135, 2012
<b>Part 5A</b>	
Part 5A.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Division 1</b>	
<b>Subdivision A</b>	
s. 48A.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Subdivision B</b>	
s. 48B.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Subdivision C</b>	
s. 48C.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Subdivision D</b>	
s. 48D.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Division 2</b>	
s. 48E.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
<b>Part 6</b>	
Subhead. to s. 50(1).....	ad. No. 98, 2011 rep. No. 135, 2012
Subhead. to s. 50(2).....	ad. No. 98, 2011 rep. No. 135, 2012
Subhead. to s. 50(3).....	ad. No. 98, 2011 rs. No. 135, 2012
Subhead. to s. 50(5).....	ad. No. 98, 2011 rep. No. 135, 2012
s. 50.....	am. No. 98, 2011

## Endnotes

### Endnote 4—Amendment history

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<b>Provision affected</b>	<b>How affected</b>
	rs. No. 135, 2012
s. 51 .....	am. No. 135, 2012
s. 51A.....	ad. No. 135, 2012
s. 52 .....	am. Nos. 107 and 135, 2012
s. 53 .....	rs. No. 135, 2012
s. 54 .....	am. No. 62, 2004; Nos. 44 and 166, 2006; Nos. 61, 150 and 166, 2007; Nos. 20 and 125, 2008; No. 89, 2011; Nos. 129 and 135, 2012
<b>Part 7</b>	
s. 58 .....	rs. No. 107, 2012

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Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]

**Endnote 5—Uncommenced amendments [none]**

**Endnote 6—Modifications [none]**

**Endnote 7—Misdescribed amendments [none]**

**Endnote 8—Miscellaneous [none]**