

1989

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
SENATE

ARTS, TERRITORIES AND ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL  
1989

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

(Circulated by authority of the Minister for the Arts, Sport,  
the Environment, Tourism and Territories,  
Senator the Hon Graham Richardson)



ARTS, TERRITORIES AND ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL  
1989

GENERAL OUTLINE

The Bill amends the Australian Film, Television and Radio School Act 1975 to reduce the size of the Council from 15 to 9 and provides for the necessary transitional arrangements.

The amendments to the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988 will:

amend section 25 to provide that a notice in the Territory Gazette of a law having been passed by the Assembly, and of the place or places where copies of the law may be purchased, is sufficient notification of a law. Without this amendment, it would be necessary to publish the entire law in each case, and

- amend sections 34 and 74 to enable laws which are added to Schedule 3 by the regulations to be added to Schedule 5 by the regulations. This amendment is necessary to ensure that certain ACT laws which are to remain the Commonwealth's responsibility after 1 July 1992 do not inadvertently transfer to the ACT Government.

The purpose of the amendments in the Bill to the Australian Capital Territory (Electoral) Act 1988 is to enable the matter of failure to vote to be disposed of by an elector through an infringement notice procedure and to clarify the intention of certain provisions of the Act.

The Bill also amends section 25 of the A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988 to ensure that the Merit Protection (Australian Government Employees) Act 1984, as modified by Schedule 4, continues to apply to Australian Public Service staff who are transferred to the ACT Government while they remain employed under the Public Service Act.

The purpose of the amendments in the Bill to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955 and the Supreme Court Ordinance 1955 of that Territory is to restore criminal trial by jury in the courts of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands ('the Territory'). Because of the small size of the Territory's population, special provision is necessary to permit a trial court to move the venue of a criminal trial on indictment to a State or another Territory (simply 'State'), and for jurors to be summoned at the new venue using the State jury list. The provisions are substantially the same as those introduced into the Christmas Island Act 1958 by the Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1987.

The Bill also amends the Norfolk Island Act 1979 to alter references in that Act from "Chief Judge" to "Chief Justice".

The Bill amends the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 to improve administrative efficiency, to update penalties, to enable more effective enforcement, to clarify evidentiary provisions and to remove anomalies in relation to the operation of State legislation.

The Bill amends the Sea Installations Act 1987 to improve administrative efficiency and to include a representative of the Norfolk Island Government in discussions concerning the granting of permissions and exemptions under the Act in waters off Norfolk Island.

A number of statutory authorities may, with the passage of the Bill, conduct their meetings by telephone, closed circuit television or other method of communication determined by the respective Council or Commission. They will no longer be restricted to meetings in which members must physically be present.

Amendments to the investment powers of the Australia Council, Australian Film Commission, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Australian National Gallery and National Museum of Australia will permit these statutory authorities to invest sums above the general financial limits imposed by their legislation without seeking ministerial approval. Investments, however, will continue to be subject to restrictions imposed in the existing legislation.

#### FINANCIAL IMPACT STATEMENT

##### AMENDMENTS TO COCOS ISLANDS LAWS

The Territory's population is less than 1,000, and a criminal trial on indictment in a Territory court has never taken place. The anticipated cost implications of the Bill are therefore negligible.

##### AMENDMENTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN FILM, TELEVISION AND RADIO SCHOOL ACT 1973

The reduction in the size of the Council of the Australian Film, Television and Radio School is estimated to result in savings of approximately \$8,000 per year after the full reduction has been achieved with the expiration of Governor-General appointments in 1990. Savings in sitting fees at the current rate would be about \$2,700 per annum based on approximately 5 meetings per year. It is not possible to give a precise estimate of travel savings as it is not known how many members of the reduced Council will live outside Sydney. Based on expenditure in 1987 however, it is estimated that approximately \$5,400 would be saved on air fares

**ARTS, TERRITORIES AND ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION  
AMENDMENT BILL 1989**

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ARTS, TERRITORIES AND ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION  
AMENDMENT BILL 1989

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Clause 1 : Short Title

This clause provides that the Act may be cited as the Arts, Territories and Environment Legislation Amendment Act 1989.

Clause 2 : Commencement

This clause provides that, with the exception of sections 11 and 13 and Part 5, the Act commences on the day it receives the Royal Assent. Sections 11 and 13 are taken to have commenced on 7 December 1988 while Part 5 will commence on the commencement of section 25 of the A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988.

PART 11 - AMENDMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FILM, TELEVISION AND RADIO SCHOOL ACT 1973

Clause 3 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act" to mean the Australian Film, Television and Radio School Act 1973.

Clause 4 : Constitution of Council

This clause amends s 8 of the Principal Act to reduce the size of the Council to 9 members.

Clause 5 : Transitional

This clause provides that where, at the commencement of this Part, 2 members were elected under paragraph 8(1)(b) or (c) of the Principal Act, and both were elected at the same contested election where one member received more votes at the election than the other, the member who received the greater number of votes will continue to hold office while the other member will cease to hold office.

Subclause (2) provides that where, at the commencement of this Part, 4 or 5 members were elected under paragraph 8(1)(e) of the Principal Act and 3 received more votes each than the other member or each of the other 2 members, the 3 members will continue as members while the other member or members will cease to hold office.

Subclause (3) provides that subject to subsections (1) and (2), where, at the commencement of this Part, the number of members elected under paragraphs 8(1)(b), (c) or (e) exceeds the number of members specified in that paragraph as amended by this Part, then, at the commencement, all members elected under that paragraph must go out of office

Subclause (4) excepts members who immediately before the commencement of this Part held office under paragraph 8(1)(d) and may continue to hold office even though that paragraph as amended by this Part limits the number of members of that kind to 3

Clause 6 : Consequential Amendments

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 1 to the Bill.

**PART III ~ AMENDMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (SELF-GOVERNMENT) ACT 1988**

Clause 7 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act " to mean the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988.

Clause 8 : Notification of enactment

Subclause 8(1) amends section 25 of the Principal Act to:

(a) provide that the Chief Minister is required to publish a notice in the Territory Gazette of a law having been passed by the ACT Legislative Assembly and of the place or places where copies of the law can be purchased. This provision is in lieu of the existing provision which may have required each law to be published in its entirety; and

(b) include new subsections 25(3)-(5) which require copies of the relevant law to be available within the time specified in subclause (3), and if they are not so available, the Chief Minister must table an explanation in the Assembly. Subclause (5) makes it clear that failure to comply with subclauses (3) and (4) does not imply a failure to comply with the notification procedure in subclause (1). These clauses are similar to subsections 12(2B)-(2D) of the Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910.

Subclause 8(2) provides that the above amendments do not apply to proposed laws passed by the Assembly before the commencement of the amendments to section 25.

Clause 9 : Certain laws converted into enactments

The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that ACT ordinances added to Schedule 3 (by virtue of subsection 34(8) of the Principal Act) may also be added to Schedule 5. Schedule 5 lists ACT ordinances and other laws which will remain the responsibility of the Commonwealth after 1 July 1992. Schedule 3 lists ACT ordinances and other laws which will remain the responsibility of the Commonwealth after Self-Government Day. It is proposed to add certain laws (dealing with retained Commonwealth functions) to

Schedule 3 before Self-Government Day and, unless these laws are also added to Schedule 5, they will inadvertently transfer to the ACT Government.

Clause 10 : Regulations

This clause amends section 74 of the Principal Act as a consequence of the amendments made to section 34 to enable regulations to be made to amend Schedule 5.

**PART IV - AMENDMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY  
(ELECTORAL) ACT 1988**

Clause 11 : Principal Act

This clause defines the Australian Capital Territory (Electoral) Act 1988 as the "Principal Act" for the purposes of this Part. The clause is expressed to commence on the day the ACT (Electoral) Act commenced.

Clause 12 : Regulations

Section 28 of the Principal Act enables the Governor-General to make regulations for the purposes of the Act. This clause amends section 28 to specifically enable the Governor-General to make regulations under which an elector may, instead of being pursued through the courts, dispose of the matter of having failed to vote at ACT elections by paying the sum of \$20. Subclause 12(3) makes it clear that any such regulations may apply to the first ACT election.

Clause 13 : Further amendments

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 2 to the Bill. The technical amendments in Schedule 2 are expressed to be taken to have commenced on the day the ACT (Electoral) Act commenced.

**PART V - AMENDMENTS OF THE A.C.T. SELF-GOVERNMENT (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1988**

Clause 14 : Principal Act

This clause defines the A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988 as the "Principal Act" for the purposes of this Part

Clause 15 . Transitional application of Merit Protection  
(Australian Government Employees) Act 1984.

This clause ensures that the Merit Protection (Australian Government Employees) Act 1984 (as modified by Schedule 4 to the

Principal Act) continues to apply to Australian Public Service staff transferred to the ACT Government while they remain employed under the Public Service Act 1922. Under the existing provision, the Merit Protection Act (as modified by Schedule 4 to the Principal Act) would have inadvertently ceased to have applied to such staff upon the commencement of certain amendments made by Schedule 5 of the Principal Act.

**PART VI - AMENDMENTS OF THE COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS ACT 1955 AND OF THE SUPREME COURT ORDINANCE 1955 OF THE TERRITORY OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS**

Division 1 - Amendments of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955

Clause 16 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act" in this Division of the Bill to mean the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955.

Clause 17 : Interpretation

This clause inserts definitions of terms in section 4 of the Principal Act.

The most important of these terms are:

'indictment court' which will mean any court established by a law of the Territory in which trials on indictment of offences against laws in force in the Territory may be conducted;

'State', a State or any Territory other than the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands;

'constable', a member of the Australian Federal Police or of the Police Force of the Territory.

Clause 18 : Insertion of new Part

This clause inserts eleven new sections into the Principal Act. Details of the new sections follow.

**PART IVA - TRIALS ON INDICTMENT**

Trials on indictment to be by judge and jury

New section 15AA : provides that the trial on indictment of an offence against a law in force in the Territory shall be by judge and jury

Minister may make arrangements with States

New section 15AB : empowers the Minister administering the Principal Act to make arrangements with State authorities to achieve the effective application of the Principal Act's provisions relating to sittings of Territory courts in the States.

Indictment Court may sit in a State

New section 15AC : empowers an 'indictment court' to hold sittings, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction generally, in a State, when to do so would not be contrary to the interests of justice. In the case of a criminal trial on indictment, the court may order that the trial be held or continued at a venue in a State when the interests of justice require it. The court is given the powers necessary to secure the attendance of the accused and witnesses at the removed trial, and to adjourn a removed trial to the Territory if necessary to take or view evidence there. At a sittings in a State, the court may exercise all the powers it has at sittings in the Territory, as if it were still sitting in the Territory.

Juries outside the Territory

New section 15AD : governs the jury to serve at a trial in an indictment court at a State venue. The jurors are to be summoned using the list used for trials in the Supreme Court of the State sitting at that venue, and the State laws generally governing such a jury will apply, by force of the Principal Act but subject to any regulations made under the Act, to the jury in the indictment court. Commonwealth officers will summon the jury, and the Commonwealth will pay such reasonable fee as State authorities may require for the use of the list, and any remuneration payable under State law to persons who serve or are summoned to serve on the Territory jury.

Offences in relation to jurors

New section 15AE : makes it an offence to :

fail to attend and serve, as required by a summons, the court or the Sheriff of the Territory, at a trial in an indictment court held in a State (\$200 fine or one month's imprisonment);

personate a juror for the purpose of sitting on a jury (\$1,000 fine or 6 months' imprisonment); or

corrupt a juror, confer benefits on a juror for the juror's service (other than the ordinary remuneration of the juror's employment), or, being a juror, accept such a benefit (5 years' imprisonment).

Removal of accused to State to stand trial

New section 15AF : provides that, when an indictment court orders the removal of a trial to a State venue, the accused may be removed there by a constable, and held at a place of detention under the law of the State pending the trial, under a warrant issued by an officer of the court or a magistrate of the Territory.

The Commonwealth is to pay to the State the reasonable expenses of maintaining the accused in the State institution pending trial.

Accused to be conveyed to court

New section 15AG : provides that, on the court's order, the accused is to be delivered to trial or related proceedings from, and returned to, the State institution by a constable.

Return of accused to Territory

New section 15AH : makes similar provision to section 15AG for the return of the accused to the Territory should the court adjourn the trial from the State to the Territory.

Person deemed to be prisoner under Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923.

New section 15AI : provides that a person tried in an indictment court sitting in a State under the Principal Act, is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment is deemed to be a prisoner removed to the State from the Territory under the Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923, and is dealt with accordingly - i.e. the prisoner is imprisoned in State institutions, and repatriated to the Territory on eventual release, at Commonwealth expense.

Person deemed to be criminal lunatic under Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923

New section 15AJ : provides that the provisions of the Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923 governing a 'criminal lunatic' apply to a person acquitted, or found unfit to plead, at a trial in a court sitting in a State, on the ground of insanity, or convicted but later found to be insane. The person is detained in a State institution, and repatriated to the Territory on the person's recovery (to stand trial on the outstanding charge if necessary), at Commonwealth expense.

Repatriation of person tried in a State

New section 15AK : provides that a person acquitted in a trial in a court held in a State, or convicted but not liable to imprisonment or detention as a mental patient, is entitled, on application to the Secretary to the Department administering the Principal Act, to the means to return to the Territory.

Clause 19 : Sittings of courts etc.

This clause amends s 16 of the Principal Act by omitting from paragraph (1)(a) "otherwise than in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction".

Clause 20 : Grant of pardon, remission etc.

This clause amends section 17(1) of the Principal Act to provide for a "court of the Territory exercising criminal jurisdiction" in substitution for a "court exercising criminal jurisdiction in the Territory", the latter being undesirably restrictive.

Division 2 - Amendments of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1955 of the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Clause 21 : Principal Ordinance

"Principal Ordinance" means the Supreme Court Ordinance 1955 of the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Clause 22 : Court to sit without jury in civil proceedings

This clause repeals the existing section 12 of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1955 of the Territory, which abolished trial by jury in all cases, and substitutes a new section 12, which abolishes trial by jury in civil proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Clause 23 : Registrar and other officers

This clause amends section 18 of the Principal Ordinance by providing for the Minister to appoint a Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff in addition to a Registrar and Deputy Registrar as officers of the Supreme Court.

Clause 24 : Sheriff of the Territory

New section 18A provides that where the Minister does not appoint a Sheriff of the Territory under section 18, the Sheriff of the Australian Capital Territory will be the Sheriff of the Territory. Subclauses (2), (3), (4) and (5) describe the powers and functions of the Sheriff of the Territory.

Clause 25 : Informations before Supreme Court

This clause amends section 21 of the Principal Ordinance by substituting references to "Crown Solicitor for the Commonwealth" in subsection 21(1) to "Attorney-General of the Commonwealth", and in subsection 21(2) to "Director of Public Prosecutions"

**PART VII - AMENDMENTS OF THE NORFOLK ISLAND ACT 1979**

Clause 26 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act" to mean the Norfolk Island Act 1979.

Clause 27 : Constitution of Supreme Court

This clause provides that "Chief Judge" in section 52 of the Principal Act is omitted and "Chief Justice" substituted

This clause also provides that where a person was Chief Judge of the Norfolk Island Supreme Court immediately before the commencement of this clause, that person shall be taken to have been appointed Chief Justice of that Court.

Clause 28 : Consequential amendments

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 3 to the Bill which reflects the change to "Chief Justice".

**PART VIII : AMENDMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (SEA DUMPING) ACT 1981**

Clause 29 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act" in this Part to mean the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981.

Clause 30 : Declaration by Minister in relation to coastal waters of a State, etc.

This clause amends section 9 of the Principal Act. In cases where a section 9 declaration is made by the Minister, these amendments will enable relevant States to control under their own legislation the loading of materials within State coastal waters for dumping within State coastal waters, thereby removing a present unintended anomaly whereby a Commonwealth permit must be sought for such a loading even though State legislation has been declared by the Minister to apply in State coastal waters.

Clause 31 : No time limit for prosecution

This clause inserts new section 37A into the Principal Act. The purpose of new section 37A is to remove the time limit which presently applies and allow a prosecution for an offence to be brought at any time.

Clause 32 : Evidence

This clause inserts new subsections (2), (3) and (4) into section 38 of the Principal Act. The purpose of the new subsections is to allow for more efficient proceedings in presenting evidence of an offence against the Principal Act.

Clause 33 : Fees

This clause inserts new subsection 40(4) into the Principal Act. New subsection 40(4) gives the Minister the discretion to waive or remit part of an application fee, whereas at present, the Minister may only waive all the fee payable.

Clause 34 : Amendments in relation to penalties

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 4 to the Bill. The purpose of the amendments is to increase fines and penalties in line with those provided for in recent environment legislation. The amendments are necessary in order for penalties to be an effective deterrent to breaches of the Principal Act.

**PART IX - AMENDMENTS OF THE SEA INSTALLATIONS ACT 1987**

Clause 35 : Principal Act

This clause defines "Principal Act" to mean the Sea Installations Act 1987

Clause 36 : Amendments

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 5 to the Bill.

**PART X : AMENDMENTS OF CERTAIN ACTS IN RELATION TO MEETINGS**

Clause 37 : Amendments of certain Acts in relation to meetings

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 6 to the Bill.

**PART XI - AMENDMENTS OF CERTAIN ACTS IN RELATION TO INVESTMENT**

Clause 38 : Amendments of certain Acts in relation to investment

This clause provides that the Principal Act is amended as set out in Schedule 7 to the Bill.

**SCHEDULE 1 - CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FILM,  
TELEVISION AND RADIO SCHOOL ACT 1973**

This schedule amends subsections 9(1), (2), 10(1), (2), (3), and paragraph 20(2)(b), and 20(7)(b) to provide for the School's Council to consist of nine members. The proposed nine member Council would comprise: the Director, one member of staff and one student, three members appointed by the Governor-General and three members elected by Convocation.

**SCHEDULE 2 - AMENDMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY  
(ELECTORAL) ACT 1988**

Paragraph 16(2)(a) of the Principal Act excludes the automatic application to ACT elections of amendments to the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (the CEA) commencing after 1 October 1988. The unintended effect of this paragraph is to negative an amendment to the CEA made under the A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988 which substitutes a reference to the ACT House of Assembly with a reference to the Legislative Assembly for the ACT. This clause clarifies the intention of the Principal Act by excluding from the ambit of paragraph 16(2)(a) the relevant amendment to the CEA made by the A.C.T. Self-Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988.

Subsection 173(1) of the CEA as applied by the Principal Act is amended to make it clear that the reference to "subsection 19(1)" is a reference to "subsection 19(1) of the Territory Electoral Act".

**SCHEDULE 3 - CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS OF THE NORFOLK ISLAND  
ACT 1979**

This Schedule amends subsection 4(1) of that Act to omit the definition of "Chief Judge" and substitute a definition of "Chief Justice".

The Schedule also amends subsections 53(1A), paragraph 53(3)(b), sections 53A and 54 and subsection 58(2) of the Norfolk Island Act 1979 to omit "Chief Judge" and substitute "Chief Justice".

**SCHEDULE 4 - AMENDMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (SEA  
DUMPING) ACT 1981 IN RELATION TO PENALTIES**

Schedule 4 contains amendments to various provisions of the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 to increase fines and penalties payable under the Act.

**SCHEDULE 5 - AMENDMENTS OF SEA INSTALLATIONS ACT 1987**

Subsection 4(1) (definition of "representative")

This amendment to the Sea Installations Act 1987 ("the Principal Act") extends the definition of "representative" to include a person nominated by the Norfolk Island Government. Representatives are consulted whenever a permit is to be issued for an installation in waters adjacent to a State or Territory.

Paragraph 6(3) (d)

This amendment brings the requirements of the Principal Act into line with similar provisions in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 which require boats with more than 8 berths to apply for a marine park permit if they will be in the marine park for more than 14 days. The purpose of the amendment is to simplify administration of the Sea Installations Act.

Subsection 30(1)

The purpose of this amendment is to correct a typographical error.

Subsections 33(1) and (2)

The purpose of these amendments is to simplify the administration of the Principal Act by inserting after "environmental impact statement" references to "public environment report". (Both the environmental impact statement and the public environment report are referred to in the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974)

Paragraph 66(4) (a)

This amendment corrects a typographical error.

Subsection 72(3)

The purpose of this amendment is to simplify the administration of the Principal Act by allowing part of a fee to be waived in cases where an application fee is paid but the application is not proceeded with. In that case, that part of the fee which is not expended by the Commonwealth in assessing the application may be refunded.

Subsection 74(1)

The purpose of this amendment is to permit the Minister to delegate both powers or functions under the Principal Act.

**SCHEDULE 6 - AMENDMENTS OF CERTAIN ACTS IN RELATION TO MEETINGS**

**Australian Film Commission Act 1975**

This schedule inserts new subsections (9), (10), (11) and (12) into section 28 of the Australian Film Commission Act 1975.

The principal purpose of the new subsections is to enable a member of the Australian Film Commission, if so determined by the Commission, to participate in and form a quorum at all or any particular meeting of the Commission by telephone, closed circuit television or another method of communication determined by the Commission.

**Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975**

This Schedule inserts new subsections (10), (11), (12) and (13) into section 20 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The principal purpose of the new subsections is to enable a Commissioner of the Australian Heritage Commission, if so determined by the Commission, to participate in and form a quorum at all or any particular meeting of the Commission by telephone, closed circuit television or another method of communication determined by the Commission.

**National Museum of Australia Act 1980**

This Schedule amends sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the National Museum of Australia Act 1980.

The purpose of the amendments is to enable a member of the Council, if so determined by the Council, to participate in and form a quorum at all or any particular meeting of the Council by telephone, closed circuit television or another method of communication determined by the Council.

**SCHEDULE 7 - AMENDMENTS OF CERTAIN ACTS IN RELATION TO INVESTMENT**

Australia Council Act 1975, Australian Film Commission Act 1975, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975, National Gallery Act 1975 and National Museum of Australia Act 1980

The amendments to the above Acts provide for the exclusion of the former requirement to seek Ministerial approval for investment transactions above the respective limits imposed in each piece of enabling legislation for contracts. The range of investments in which each authority may invest remains restricted to those specified in the existing legislation.





