

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS (INTERCEPTION) NORTHERN
TERRITORY ACT 2001**

As in force at 1 June 2026

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 1 June 2026

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (INTERCEPTION) NORTHERN TERRITORY ACT 2001

An Act to enable the Police Force of the Northern Territory and the ICAC to be declared as agencies for the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* (Cth) and for related purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Telecommunications (Interception) Northern Territory Act 2001*.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into operation on the date fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Act:

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police.

Commonwealth Act means the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* (Cth).

Commonwealth Minister means the Minister administering the Commonwealth Act.

Commonwealth Ombudsman means the office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman established by the *Ombudsman Act 1976* (Cth).

inspecting officer means:

(a) for records of the Police Force:

(i) the Ombudsman; or

- (ii) a public sector employee to whom the Ombudsman has delegated a function or functions in relation to an inspection; or
- (b) for records of the ICAC:
 - (i) the Inspector; or
 - (ii) a person to whom the Inspector has delegated a function or functions in relation to an inspection.

inspection means:

- (a) for records of the Police Force – an inspection under Part 3, Division 1; or
- (b) for records of the ICAC – an inspection under Part 3A, Division 1.

Inspector means the Inspector referred to in section 23 of the *Integrity and Ethics Commissioner Act 2025*.

member of ICAC staff, see section 4 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

Ombudsman, see section 4 of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*.

Police Force means the Police Force of the Northern Territory established by the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

possession includes custody and control.

Note for subsection (1)

The Interpretation Act 1978 contains definitions and other provisions that may be relevant to this Act.

- (2) In this Act each of the following expressions has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act:
 - (a) agency;
 - (b) certifying officer;
 - (d) premises;
 - (e) restricted record;
 - (f) warrant;
 - (g) any other expression not defined in subsection (1) but defined in the Commonwealth Act.

- (3) A reference to a member of the Police Force is to be read as a reference to an officer of the Police Force for the purposes of the Commonwealth Act.

Part 2 Keeping of records of telecommunications interceptions

Division 1 Records of Police Force

4 Records connected with issue of warrants

The Commissioner must keep as records of the Police Force:

- (a) each warrant issued to the Police Force; and
- (b) a copy of each notification given by the Commissioner under section 59A(2) of the Commonwealth Act; and
- (c) each instrument revoking a warrant issued to the Police Force; and
- (d) a copy of each certificate issued under section 61(4) of the Commonwealth Act by a certifying officer of the Police Force; and
- (e) each authorisation made by the Commissioner under section 66(2) of the Commonwealth Act.

5 Other records connected with an interception

- (1) The Commissioner must cause the following information to be recorded as soon as practicable after the event to which it relates occurs:
- (a) particulars of each telephone application for a warrant made on behalf of the Police Force;
 - (b) in relation to each application for a warrant made on behalf of the Police Force, a statement as to whether:
 - (i) the application was withdrawn or refused; or
 - (ii) a warrant was issued on the application;
 - (c) in relation to each warrant whose authority is exercised by the Police Force, particulars of:
 - (i) the warrant; and

- (ii) the day on which, and the time at which, each interception under the warrant began; and
 - (iii) the duration of each such interception; and
 - (iv) the name of the person who carried out each such interception; and
 - (v) in relation to a named person warrant – each service to or from which communications have been intercepted under the warrant;
 - (d) in relation to each restricted record that has at any time been in the possession of the Police Force, particulars of:
 - (i) if the record was obtained by an interception under a warrant – that warrant; and
 - (ii) each occasion on which the record came (whether by its making or otherwise) to be in the possession of the Police Force; and
 - (iii) each occasion (if any) on which the record ceased (whether by its destruction or otherwise) to be in the possession of the Police Force; and
 - (iv) each agency, body or other person (if any) from whom the Police Force received the record or to whom the Police Force supplied the record;
 - (e) particulars of each use made by the Police Force of lawfully obtained information;
 - (f) particulars of each communication of lawfully obtained information by a member of the Police Force to a person or body other than another member of the Police Force;
 - (g) particulars of each occasion on which, to the knowledge of a member of the Police Force, lawfully obtained information was given in evidence in a relevant proceeding in relation to the Police Force.
- (2) The Commissioner must keep as records of the Police Force the information recorded under subsection (1).

6 Documents to be given to Minister

The Commissioner must give to the Minister:

- (c) within 3 months after a warrant issued to the Police Force ceases to be in force, a written report about:
 - (i) the use made by the Police Force of information obtained by interceptions under the warrant; and
 - (ii) the communication of that information to persons other than members of the Police Force; and
- (d) as soon as practicable (and in any event within 3 months) after each 30 June, a written report that sets out the information that:
 - (i) is required by Part 2-8, Division 2 of the Commonwealth Act to be set out in the Commonwealth Minister's report under that Division in relation to the year ending on that 30 June; and
 - (ii) can be derived from the records of the Police Force.

7 Documents to be given to Commonwealth Minister

- (1) As soon as practicable after a warrant or instrument revoking a warrant is issued to the Police Force, the Commissioner must give a copy of the warrant or instrument to the Commonwealth Minister.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a report under section 6(c) or (d), the Minister must give a copy of the report to the Commonwealth Minister.

8 Keeping and destruction of restricted records

- (1) In this section, a reference to a restricted record is to be read as a reference to a restricted record that is in the possession of the Police Force, whether made before or after the commencement of section 35 of the Commonwealth Act.
- (2) Except while a restricted record is being dealt with in accordance with this Act or the Commonwealth Act, the Commissioner must cause the restricted record to be kept in a secure place so that it is not accessible to persons who are not entitled to deal with it.

- (3) The Commissioner must cause a restricted record to be destroyed without delay if he or she is satisfied that the record is not likely to be required for a permitted purpose in relation to the Police Force, other than a purpose connected with an inspection or a report on an inspection.

Division 2 Records of the ICAC

8A Records connected with issue of warrants

The ICAC must keep as records of the ICAC:

- (a) each warrant issued to the ICAC; and
- (b) a copy of each notification given by the ICAC under section 59A(2) of the Commonwealth Act; and
- (c) each instrument revoking a warrant issued to the ICAC; and
- (d) a copy of each certificate issued under section 61(4) of the Commonwealth Act by a certifying officer of the ICAC; and
- (e) each authorisation made by the ICAC under section 66(2) of the Commonwealth Act.

8B Other records connected with an interception

- (1) The ICAC must cause the following information to be recorded as soon as practicable after the event to which it relates occurs:
- (a) particulars of each telephone application for a warrant made on behalf of the ICAC;
 - (b) in relation to each application for a warrant made on behalf of the ICAC, a statement as to whether:
 - (i) the application was withdrawn or refused; or
 - (ii) a warrant was issued on the application;
 - (c) in relation to each warrant whose authority is exercised by the ICAC, particulars of:
 - (i) the warrant; and
 - (ii) the day on which, and the time at which, each interception under the warrant began; and
 - (iii) the duration of each such interception; and

- (iv) the name of the person who carried out each such interception; and
 - (v) in relation to a named person warrant – each service to or from which communications have been intercepted under the warrant;
 - (d) in relation to each restricted record that has at any time been in the possession of the ICAC, particulars of:
 - (i) if the record was obtained by an interception under a warrant – that warrant; and
 - (ii) each occasion on which the record came (whether by its making or otherwise) to be in the possession of the ICAC; and
 - (iii) each occasion (if any) on which the record ceased (whether by its destruction or otherwise) to be in the possession of the ICAC; and
 - (iv) each agency, body or other person (if any) from whom the ICAC received the record or to whom the ICAC supplied the record;
 - (e) particulars of each use made by the ICAC of lawfully obtained information;
 - (f) particulars of each communication of lawfully obtained information by the ICAC or a member of ICAC staff to a person or body other than the ICAC or another member of ICAC staff;
 - (g) particulars of each occasion on which, to the knowledge of the ICAC or a member of ICAC staff, lawfully obtained information was given in evidence in a relevant proceeding in relation to the ICAC.
- (2) The ICAC must keep as records of the ICAC the information recorded under subsection (1).

8C Documents to be given to Minister

The ICAC must give to the Minister:

- (a) within 3 months after a warrant issued to the ICAC ceases to be in force, a written report about:
 - (i) the use made by the ICAC of information obtained by interceptions under the warrant; and

- (ii) the communication of that information to persons other than the ICAC or members of ICAC staff; and
- (b) as soon as practicable (and in any event within 3 months) after each 30 June, a written report that sets out the information that:
 - (i) is required by Part 2-8, Division 2 of the Commonwealth Act to be set out in the Commonwealth Minister's report under that Division in relation to the year ending on that 30 June; and
 - (ii) can be derived from the records of the ICAC.

8D Documents to be given to Commonwealth Minister

- (1) As soon as practicable after a warrant or instrument revoking a warrant is issued to the ICAC, the ICAC must give a copy of the warrant or instrument to the Commonwealth Minister.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a report under section 8C(a) or (b), the Minister must give a copy of the report to the Commonwealth Minister.

8E Keeping and destruction of restricted records

- (1) In this section, a reference to a restricted record is to be read as a reference to a restricted record that is in the possession of the ICAC, whether made before or after the commencement of section 35 of the Commonwealth Act.
- (2) Except while a restricted record is being dealt with in accordance with this Act or the Commonwealth Act, the ICAC must cause the restricted record to be kept in a secure place so that it is not accessible to persons who are not entitled to deal with it.
- (3) The ICAC must cause a restricted record to be destroyed without delay if the ICAC is satisfied that the record is not likely to be required for a permitted purpose in relation to the ICAC, other than a purpose connected with an inspection or a report on an inspection.

Part 3 Inspections of Police Force records and reports by Ombudsman

Division 1 Inspections and reports

9 General power to inspect and report on Police Force records

- (1) The Ombudsman may at any time:
 - (a) inspect the records of the Police Force to determine compliance by members of the Police Force with Part 2, Division 1 during any period; and
 - (b) report to the Minister about the results of the inspection.
- (2) The Ombudsman may do anything necessary or convenient for the purposes of subsection (1).

10 Regular inspections of Police Force records

- (1) At least once in each period of 6 months, the Ombudsman must inspect the records of the Police Force to determine compliance by members of the Police Force with Part 2, Division 1 since the last inspection.
- (2) Not later than 3 months after the end of each financial year, the Ombudsman must report in writing to the Minister on the results of inspections carried out in that financial year.

11 Report on contravention

If, as a result of an inspection, the Ombudsman is of the opinion that a member of the Police Force has contravened the Commonwealth Act or the Commissioner has contravened section 6(c), the Ombudsman must:

- (a) allow the Commissioner an opportunity to provide written comments in respect of that matter; and
- (b) include in the report under section 9(1)(b) or 10(2):
 - (i) a report on the contravention; and
 - (ii) a copy of the written comments of the Commissioner.

12 Notification of report

If the Ombudsman has provided a report under this Division to the Minister, the Ombudsman:

- (a) must notify the Commonwealth Minister, in writing, that the report has been given; and
- (b) must provide the Commissioner with a copy of the report.

Division 2 Powers of inspecting officers

13 General powers for inspections in relation to Police Force

(1) For the purposes of an inspection in relation to the Police Force, an inspecting officer:

- (a) after notifying the Commissioner, may enter at any reasonable time premises occupied by the Police Force; and
- (b) is to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records of the Police Force that the inspecting officer considers are relevant to the inspection; and

(c) despite any other law, may:

- (i) make copies of; and
- (ii) take extracts from;

records of the Police Force that the inspecting officer considers are relevant to the inspection; and

(d) may require a member of the Police Force to provide to the inspecting officer any information that the inspecting officer considers is relevant to the inspection and that is in the member's possession or to which the member has access.

(2) If an inspecting officer has reason to believe that a member of the Police Force is able to provide information relevant to an inspection, the inspecting officer may, by written notice provided to the member:

(a) require the member to provide the information:

- (i) in writing and signed by the member; and
- (ii) at a place specified in the notice; and
- (iii) within a period specified in the notice; and

- (b) require the member, for the purpose of answering questions relevant to the inspection, to attend before an inspecting officer specified in the notice at the place, and within the period or at the time, specified in the notice.
- (3) If an inspecting officer has reason to believe that a member of the Police Force may be able to provide information relevant to an inspection but does not know the member's identity, the inspecting officer may require the Commissioner or a person nominated by the Commissioner to attend before an inspecting officer specified in the requirement for the purpose of answering questions relevant to the inspection or to identifying the member who may be able to provide the information.
- (4) A requirement under subsection (3) is to be made by written notice provided to the Commissioner and specify the place at which, and the period within which or the time at which, the Commissioner or nominated person is to attend.
- (5) Despite any other law, a person is not excused from providing information, answering a question or giving access to a document if required by or under this section on the ground that to do so would contravene a law, would be contrary to the public interest or might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (6) The Commissioner must ensure that members of the Police Force provide an inspecting officer with the assistance in relation to an inspection as the inspecting officer reasonably requires.

Division 3 Information arising from inspection

14 Use of information

- (1) The following are not admissible in evidence against a person except in proceedings for an offence against section 17A(1), 18(1) or 19(1) or (2):
 - (a) information provided or an answer given by the person under section 13 or as required by an inspecting officer under that section;
 - (b) the fact that the person has given access to a document under section 13;
 - (c) any information or thing (including a document) obtained directly or indirectly in consequence of the person having provided information or given an answer or access to a document under section 13 or as required by an inspecting

officer under that section.

- (2) Despite any other law, the Ombudsman and any inspecting officer may make use of, make a record of or provide to another inspecting officer and to the Ombudsman any information that:
 - (a) is obtained during or as a result of an inspection; and
 - (b) is relevant to the inspection.
- (3) The Ombudsman may provide information of a kind mentioned in subsection (1) to the Commonwealth Ombudsman if satisfied that the provision of the information is relevant to the performance of the Commonwealth Ombudsman's functions under the Commonwealth Act.

Part 3A Inspections of ICAC records and reports by Inspector

Division 1 Inspections and reports

15 General power to inspect and report on ICAC records

- (1) The Inspector may at any time:
 - (a) inspect the records of the ICAC to determine compliance by the ICAC and members of ICAC staff with Part 2, Division 2 during any period; and
 - (b) report to the Minister about the results of the inspection.
- (2) The Inspector may do anything necessary or convenient for the purposes of subsection (1).

16 Regular inspections of ICAC records

- (1) At least once in each period of 6 months, the Inspector must inspect the records of the ICAC to determine compliance by the ICAC and members of ICAC staff with Part 2, Division 2 since the last inspection.
- (2) Not later than 3 months after the end of each financial year, the Inspector must report in writing to the Minister on the results of inspections carried out in that financial year.

16A Report on contravention

If, as a result of an inspection, the Inspector is of the opinion that the ICAC or a member of ICAC staff has contravened the Commonwealth Act or the ICAC has contravened section 8C(a), the Inspector must:

- (a) allow the ICAC an opportunity to provide written comments in respect of that matter; and
- (b) include in the report under section 15(1)(b) or 16(2):
 - (i) a report on the contravention; and
 - (ii) a copy of the written comments of the ICAC.

16B Notification of report

If the Inspector has provided a report under this Division to the Minister, the Inspector:

- (a) must notify the Commonwealth Minister, in writing, that the report has been given; and
- (b) must provide the ICAC with a copy of the report.

Division 2 Powers of inspecting officers

16C General powers for inspections in relation to the ICAC

- (1) For an inspection in relation to the ICAC, an inspecting officer:
 - (a) after notifying the ICAC, may enter at any reasonable time premises occupied by the ICAC; and
 - (b) is to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records of the ICAC that the inspecting officer considers are relevant to the inspection; and
 - (c) despite any other law, may make copies of, and take extracts from, records of the ICAC that the inspecting officer considers are relevant to the inspection; and
 - (d) may require the ICAC or a member of ICAC staff to provide to the inspecting officer any information that the inspecting officer considers is relevant to the inspection and that is in the ICAC's or member's possession or to which the ICAC or member has access.

- (2) If an inspecting officer has reason to believe that the ICAC or a member of ICAC staff is able to provide information relevant to an inspection, the inspecting officer may, by written notice provided to the ICAC or member:
 - (a) require the ICAC or member to provide the information:
 - (i) in writing and signed by the ICAC or member; and
 - (ii) at a place specified in the notice; and
 - (iii) within a period specified in the notice; and
 - (b) require the ICAC or member, for the purpose of answering questions relevant to the inspection, to attend before an inspecting officer specified in the notice at the place, and within the period or at the time, specified in the notice.
- (3) If an inspecting officer has reason to believe that a member of ICAC staff may be able to provide information relevant to an inspection but does not know the member's identity, the inspecting officer may require the ICAC or a person nominated by the ICAC to attend before an inspecting officer specified in the requirement for the purpose of answering questions relevant to the inspection or to identifying the member who may be able to provide the information.
- (4) A requirement under subsection (3) is to be made by written notice provided to the ICAC and specify the place at which, and the period within which or the time at which, the ICAC or nominated person is to attend.
- (5) Despite any other law, a person is not excused from providing information, answering a question or giving access to a document if required by or under this section, on the ground that to do so would contravene a law, would be contrary to the public interest or might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (6) The ICAC must ensure that members of ICAC staff provide an inspecting officer with the assistance in relation to an inspection as the inspecting officer reasonably requires.

Division 3 Information arising from inspection**16D Use of information**

- (1) The following are not admissible in evidence against a person except in proceedings for an offence against section 17A(1), 18(1) or 19(1) or (2):
 - (a) information provided or an answer given by the person under section 16C or as required by an inspecting officer under that section;
 - (b) the fact that the person has given access to a document under section 16C;
 - (c) any information or thing (including a document) obtained directly or indirectly as a consequence of the person having provided information or given an answer or access to a document under section 16C or as required by an inspecting officer under that section.
- (2) Despite any other law, the Inspector and any inspecting officer may make use of, make a record of, or provide to another inspecting officer and to the Inspector any information that:
 - (a) is obtained during or as a result of an inspection; and
 - (b) is relevant to the inspection.
- (3) The Inspector may provide information of a kind mentioned in subsection (1) to the Commonwealth Ombudsman if satisfied that the provision of the information is relevant to the performance of the Commonwealth Ombudsman's functions under the Commonwealth Act.

Part 4 Miscellaneous**17 Report to Commonwealth Minister**

As soon as practicable after receiving a report under Part 3, Division 1 or Part 3A, Division 1, the Minister must provide a copy of the report to the Commonwealth Minister.

17A Confidentiality of information obtained under warrant

- (1) Except as otherwise allowed by this Act, an inspecting officer must not record or disclose information that:
 - (a) was obtained by a person under a warrant; and

- (b) became known by the inspecting officer during or as the result of an inspection.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent an inspecting officer from:
- (a) disclosing in a report under Part 3 or 3A any matter for the purpose of stating the grounds for the conclusions and recommendations in the report; or
 - (b) recording or disclosing information for the discharge of functions under this Act.
- (3) A person cannot be compelled in any proceeding to disclose information that:
- (a) was obtained under a warrant (whether by the person or another person); and
 - (b) became known by the person because the person is or was engaged in the administration of this Act.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (3) apply despite the provisions of another Act that would otherwise allow the person to record, disclose or be compelled in a proceeding to disclose the information, if:
- (a) information obtained under a warrant became known by a person because the person is, or was:
 - (i) an inspecting officer; and
 - (ii) exercising a power or performing a function under this Act; and
 - (b) the same information also became known by the person because the person is, or was, engaged in the administration of the other Act.

18 Confidentiality generally

- (1) Except as allowed by this Act, a person who is or was engaged in the administration of this Act must not disclose any information or record obtained by the person through his or her engagement in the administration of this Act unless the disclosure is made under this Act or under the Commonwealth Act.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies despite the provisions of another Act that may allow a person to disclose the information or record because the person was engaged in the administration of the other Act and the provisions of the other Act do not apply in respect of that information or record.

19 Offences

- (1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse:
- (a) refuse or fail to comply with a requirement made under section 13(1), (2) or (3) or 16C(1), (2) or (3); or
 - (b) obstruct or hinder an inspecting officer who is exercising powers under section 13 or 16C.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

- (2) A person must not provide information that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular to an inspecting officer who is exercising powers under section 13 or 16C.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

20 Protection of Ombudsman, Inspector and inspecting officers from liability

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by sections 17A and 18, the Ombudsman, the Inspector or an inspecting officer does not incur any liability in respect of any act done (or omitted to be done) in good faith:
- (a) in the performance or exercise, or the purported performance or exercise, of any function or power under this Act; or
 - (b) in the administration, or the purported administration, of this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents civil liability attaching to a person, the liability attaches instead to the Territory.

21 Regulations

- (1) The Administrator may make regulations under this Act.

- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Regulations may apply differently according to matters, limitations or restrictions, whether as to time, circumstance or otherwise, specified in the Regulations.
- (3) The Regulations may provide for penalties not exceeding 5 penalty units for offences against the Regulations and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding 1 penalty unit for each day during which the offence continues after the first day.

Part 5 **Transitional matters for Integrity and Ethics Commissioner Act 2025**

22 **Protection from liability continues**

- (1) Despite the amendment made to this Act by section 148 of the *Integrity and Ethics Commissioner Act 2025* (the **amending Act**):
 - (a) a reference in section 20 to the Inspector includes a reference to the former Inspector; and
 - (b) a reference in section 20 to an inspecting officer includes a reference to a person to whom the former Inspector delegated a function or functions in relation to an inspection.
- (2) In this section:

commencement means the commencement of Part 8, Division 8 of the amending Act.

former Inspector means the Inspector as defined by section 3(1) as in force immediately before the commencement.

ENDNOTES
1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION***Telecommunications (Interception) Northern Territory Act 2001 (Act No. 23, 2001)***

Assent date	19 July 2001
Commenced	31 May 2006 (<i>Gaz</i> G22, 31 May 2006, p 2)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2004 (Act No. 54, 2004)

Assent date	15 September 2004
Commenced	27 October 2004 (<i>Gaz</i> G43, 27 October 2004, p 3)

Ombudsman Act 2009 (Act No. 5, 2009)

Assent date	12 March 2009
Commenced	1 July 2009 (<i>Gaz</i> G21, 27 May 2009, p 5)

Telecommunications (Interception) Northern Territory Amendment Act 2010 (Act No. 45, 2010)

Assent date	13 December 2010
Commenced	13 December 2010

Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (Consequential and Related Amendment) Act 2018 (Act No. 3, 2018)

Assent date	21 February 2018
Commenced	30 November 2018 (s 2, s 2 <i>Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017</i> (Act No. 23, 2017) and <i>Gaz</i> S94, 30 November 2018)

Integrity and Ethics Commissioner Act 2025 (Act No. 32, 2025)

Assent date	27 November 2025
Commenced	ss 3 to 7 and pts 2 to 6 and 8: 1 June 2026 (s 2(2) and <i>Gaz</i> S39, 29 May 2026); rem: 28 November 2025 (s 2(1))

3**GENERAL AMENDMENTS**

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Act No. 22, 2018) to: ss 1 and 3.

4**LIST OF AMENDMENTS**

lt	amd No. 45, 2010, s 3; No. 3, 2018, s 82
s 3	amd No. 54, 2004, s 7; No. 5, 2009, s 179; No. 45, 2010, s 9; No. 3, 2018, s 83; No. 32, 2025, s 148
pt 2	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 84
s 4	amd No. 45, 2010, s 4
s 5	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9
s 6	amd No. 45, 2010, s 5
s 7	sub No. 45, 2010, s 6
pt 2	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 85
ss 8A – 8E	ins No. 3, 2018, s 85
pt 3 hdg	amd No. 3, 2018, s 86
s 9	amd No. 3, 2018, s 87
s 10	amd No. 3, 2018, s 88
s 11	amd No. 45, 2010, s 7; No. 3, 2018, s 89
s 13	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9; No. 3, 2018, s 90
s 14	amd No. 3, 2018, s 91
pt 3A hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
pt 3A	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
s 15	sub No. 3, 2018, s 92
s 16	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9 sub No. 3, 2018, s 92
ss 16A – 16B	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
pt 3A	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
s 16C	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
pt 3A	
div 3 hdg	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
s 16D	ins No. 3, 2018, s 92
s 17	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9; No. 3, 2018, s 93
s 17A	ins No. 3, 2018, s 94
s 18	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9; No. 3, 2018, s 95
s 19	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9; No. 3, 2018, s 96
s 20	rep No. 45, 2010, s 8 ins No. 3, 2018, s 97
s 21	amd No. 45, 2010, s 9
pt 5 hdg	ins No. 32, 2025, s 149
s 22	ins No. 32, 2025, s 149