

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL INJURIES (LIABILITIES AND DAMAGES) ACT 2003

As in force at 3 June 2022

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 3 June 2022

PERSONAL INJURIES (LIABILITIES AND DAMAGES) ACT 2003

An Act to modify the law relating to the entitlement to damages for personal injuries, to clarify principles of contributory negligence, to fix reasonable limits on certain awards of damages for personal injuries, to provide for periodic payments of damages for personal injuries, to introduce a scheme limiting payments to certain offenders, and for related purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Personal Injuries (Liabilities and Damages) Act 2003*.

2 Commencement

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

3 Interpretation

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

act includes omission.

child means an individual who is under the age of 18 years.

child abuse means any of the following perpetrated against a child:

- (a) sexual abuse;
- (b) serious physical abuse;
- (c) psychological abuse that arises from abuse specified in paragraph (a) or (b) or both.

civil wrong, for Part 4A, see section 32A.

civil wrong settlement, for Part 4A, see section 32A.

claim means a claim for damages.

claimant means a person making a claim.

court means the court or tribunal in which a claim is made.

damages means damages for a personal injury.

incident means the incident, accident, circumstances or act alleged to have caused a personal injury.

injured person means a person who suffers a personal injury.

intoxicated means under the influence of alcohol or a drug to the extent that the capacity to exercise proper care and skill is significantly impaired.

offender, for Part 4A, see section 32A.

personal injury includes:

- (a) a fatal injury;
- (b) a prenatal injury;
- (c) a psychological or psychiatric injury;
- (d) a disease; and
- (e) the aggravation, exacerbation or acceleration of a pre-existing injury.

proceeding means a proceeding in respect of a claim.

public entity defendant, for Part 4A, see section 32C.

Public Trustee means the Public Trustee appointed under section 8 of the *Public Trustee Act 1979*.

respondent means a person from whom a claimant seeks damages.

victim claim, for Part 4A, see section 32A.

Note for subsection (1)

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

- (2) For subsection (1), definition **child abuse**, paragraph (b), conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred is not child abuse.

4 Application of Act

- (1) This Act, other than Part 4A, applies in relation to all civil claims for damages for personal injuries, other than those excluded by virtue of this section, whether the claims arise under the common law or a statute.
- (2) This Act, other than Part 4, Division 6 and Part 4A, applies only in relation to a personal injury alleged to have been caused by an incident that occurs after the commencement of this Act.
- (3) The following claims are excluded from the application of this Act other than Part 4, Division 6:
 - (a) a claim for benefits in respect of a death or an injury as a result of an accident within the meaning of the *Motor Accidents (Compensation) Act 1979*;
 - (b) a claim for compensation as defined in the *Return to Work Act 1986*;
 - (c) a claim for damages for a personal injury that is a dust-related condition;
 - (e) a claim, in relation to the supply of certain goods, in relation to loss or damage in the nature of a personal injury that is mentioned in section 106, 107, 118, 127 or 136 of Schedule 2 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth)* applying as a law of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory.
- (4) The Regulations may exclude a claim or class of claim from the operation of this Act or a provision of this Act other than Part 4, Division 6.
- (5) In this section:

dust-related condition means:

- (a) aluminosis, asbestosis, asbestos induced carcinoma, asbestos related pleural disease, bagassosis, berylliosis, byssinosis, coal dust pneumoconiosis, farmer's lung, hard metal pneumoconiosis, mesothelioma, silicosis, silico-tuberculosis or talcosis; or
- (b) any other pathological condition of the lungs, pleura or peritoneum that is attributable to dust.

5 Relationship with *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1974*

- (1) This Act does not limit the operation of the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1974*.
- (2) If an action is brought under the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1974* in relation to a person's death:
 - (a) that occurs after the commencement of this Act; and
 - (b) that is caused by a negligent act,

Part 4 of this Act applies in addition to, and not in derogation of, section 10 of the *Compensation (Fatal Injuries) Act 1974* in relation to the assessment of damages and the making of orders for the payment of damages.

6 Act binds Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of the Territory and, so far as the legislative power of the Legislative Assembly permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Part 2 Liabilities for personal injuries

Division 1 Exclusions and indemnities

7 Volunteers and community organisations

- (1) A volunteer does not incur personal civil liability for a personal injury caused by an act done in good faith and without recklessness while doing community work for a community organisation.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the volunteer:
 - (a) knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that he or she was acting outside the scope of his or her authority or contrary to the instructions of the community organisation; or
 - (b) did the act while intoxicated.
- (3) A community organisation:
 - (a) incurs the civil liability that would, but for subsection (1), have been incurred by the volunteer doing work for that organisation; and

- (b) is liable for the personal injury caused by the act of the volunteer as if the volunteer were an employee of the community organisation.
- (4) Liability that would be incurred under subsection (3) by a community organisation that is an Agency or department of the Territory, if the Agency or department were a body corporate, is incurred by the Territory.
- (5) An agreement, undertaking or arrangement has no effect to the extent that it provides for a volunteer to give a community organisation an indemnity against, or to make a contribution to a community organisation in relation to:
 - (a) a liability the volunteer would incur but for subsection (1); and
 - (b) a liability the community organisation incurs under subsection (3).
- (6) If under this section a community organisation incurs civil liability for a personal injury, a member of the organisation's management committee (however described) does not incur personal liability for that injury.
- (7) In this section:

community organisation means a religious body, a body corporate, or an Agency or department of the Territory, that organises, directs or supervises community work done by volunteers.

community work means work done for any of the following purposes:

- (a) for a religious, educational, charitable or benevolent purpose;
- (b) for promoting or encouraging literature, science or the arts;
- (c) for the purposes of sport, recreation or amusement;
- (d) for conserving or protecting the environment;
- (e) for establishing, carrying on or improving a community, social or cultural centre;
- (f) for promoting the interests of a local community;
- (g) for a political purpose;
- (h) for any purpose prescribed by the Regulations,

but does not include work done under a community work order made under the *Sentencing Act 1995*, *Youth Justice Act 2005* or *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001*.

volunteer, in relation to a community organisation, means a person doing community work for that organisation:

- (a) who receives no remuneration for doing that work other than:
 - (i) remuneration that the person would receive whether or not he or she did that work; or
 - (ii) the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by the person in doing that work; or
- (b) who receives remuneration that does not exceed the amount, if any, prescribed by the Regulations.

7A Donors of food and grocery products

- (1) A person who donates food or a grocery product (the **donor**) in the circumstances specified in subsection (2) does not incur civil liability for a personal injury caused by the consumption of the food or use of the grocery product.
- (2) The circumstances are:
 - (a) that the donor donated the food or grocery product:
 - (i) in good faith for a charitable or benevolent purpose; and
 - (ii) with the intention that the consumer of the food or user of the grocery product would not have to pay for it; and
 - (b) that the food was fit for human consumption, or the grocery product was safe to use, at the time it left the possession or control of the donor; and
 - (c) if the food or grocery product was of a nature that required it to be handled in a particular way to ensure it remained fit for human consumption, or safe to use, after it left the possession or control of the donor – that the donor informed the person to whom the donor gave the food or grocery product of those handling requirements; and
 - (d) if the food or grocery product remained fit for human consumption, or safe to use, for only a limited time after it left the possession or control of the donor – that the donor informed the person to whom the donor gave the food or grocery product of that time limit.

(3) For subsection (2), food is safe for consumption at a particular time if, at that time, it is not unsafe or unsuitable within the meaning of section 10 or 11 of the *Food Act 2004*.

(4) In this section:

food, see section 7 of the *Food Act 2004*.

grocery product means any of the following:

- (a) a personal hygiene product;
- (b) a household cleaning product;
- (c) a medical product that may be sold or supplied without a written prescription authorising the sale or supply;
- (d) another product prescribed by regulation.

person who donates food or a grocery product does not include a person who distributes food or a grocery product donated by another person.

8 **Good Samaritans**

(1) A good Samaritan does not incur personal civil liability for a personal injury caused by an act done in good faith and without recklessness while giving emergency assistance to a person.

(2) A good Samaritan with medical qualifications does not incur personal civil liability for advice, given in good faith and without recklessness, about the treatment of a person being given emergency medical assistance.

(3) This section does not apply if the good Samaritan was intoxicated while giving the assistance or advice.

(4) In this section:

emergency assistance means:

- (a) emergency medical assistance; or
- (b) any other form of assistance to a person whose life or safety is endangered in a situation of emergency.

good Samaritan means:

- (a) a person who, acting without expectation of payment or other consideration, comes to the aid of a person who is apparently in need of emergency assistance; or

- (b) a person with medical qualifications who, acting without expectation of payment or other consideration, gives advice about the treatment of a person who is apparently in need of emergency medical assistance.

medical qualifications means:

- (a) qualifications as a medical practitioner;
- (b) professional qualifications in a category of health care recognised by statute; or
- (c) qualifications as an ambulance officer or in another recognised paramedical capacity.

9 Occupier or owner of dwelling house or commercial premises

- (1) The occupier or owner of premises does not incur civil liability for a personal injury to a person who:
 - (a) is entering or has entered the premises; and
 - (b) has the intention of committing, is committing or has committed on those premises an offence punishable by imprisonment.
- (2) In this section:

occupier means a person occupying or having control of the premises.

10 Criminal conduct of injured person

- (1) A person does not incur civil liability for a personal injury if the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities:
 - (a) that the injury occurred while the injured person was engaged in conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment; and
 - (b) that the injured person's conduct contributed materially to the risk of that injury.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the court is satisfied:
 - (a) that the circumstances of the particular case are exceptional; and
 - (b) that to exclude liability in the circumstances of that particular case would be harsh and unjust.

Division 2 Expressions of regret**11 Purpose of Division**

The purpose of this Division is to enable a person to express regret about an incident that may have caused a personal injury without being concerned that the expression of regret may be construed or used in a proceeding as an admission of liability or negligence.

12 Meaning of expression of regret

An expression of regret is an oral or written statement by a person:

- (a) that expresses regret for an incident that is alleged to have caused a personal injury; and
- (b) that does not contain an acknowledgement of fault by that person.

13 Expression of regret not admissible as evidence

An expression of regret about a personal injury made at any time before the commencement of a proceeding in respect of that injury is not admissible as evidence in that proceeding.

Part 3 Contributory negligence**14 Presumption if injured person intoxicated**

- (1) In a proceeding, there is a presumption of contributory negligence if:
 - (a) the injured person was intoxicated at the time of the incident alleged to have caused the personal injury to which the proceeding relates; and
 - (b) the respondent alleges contributory negligence.
- (2) The presumption of contributory negligence is rebutted if the claimant establishes on the balance of probabilities that the injured person's intoxication:
 - (a) did not materially contribute to the incident; or
 - (b) was involuntary.

15 Presumption if reliance on intoxicated person

- (1) In a proceeding, there is a presumption of contributory negligence if:
- (a) at the time of the incident alleged to have caused the personal injury to which the proceeding relates, the injured person:
 - (i) had attained 16 years of age;
 - (ii) relied on the care and skill of another person who was intoxicated; and
 - (iii) was aware, or ought to have been aware, that the other person was intoxicated;
 - (b) the injury was caused by the negligence of the other person; and
 - (c) the respondent alleges the contributory negligence of the injured person.
- (2) The presumption of contributory negligence is rebutted only if the claimant establishes on the balance of probabilities:
- (a) that the other person's intoxication did not materially contribute to the incident; or
 - (b) that the injured person could not reasonably be expected to have avoided the risk that caused the injury.

16 Evidentiary provisions

If a Court finds that at or about the time of an incident a person had:

- (a) in his or her breath a concentration of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol in 210 litres of exhaled breath; or
- (b) in his or her blood a concentration of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood;

that finding is to be accepted for the purposes of this Division as conclusive evidence of those facts and that the person was intoxicated at the time of the incident.

17 Amount of reduction if contributory negligence established

If contributory negligence is established under this Division, the court must assess damages on the basis that the damages to which the claimant would be entitled in the absence of contributory negligence are to be reduced, because of contributory negligence,

by 25% or a greater percentage determined by the court to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Part 4 Damages

Division 1 Preliminary

18 Definitions

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:

attendant care services means any of the following that are required for the essential and regular care of an injured person:

- (a) services of a domestic nature;
- (b) services relating to nursing;
- (c) services that aim to alleviate the consequences of a personal injury.

average weekly earnings means the Average Weekly Earnings for Full Time Adult Persons, Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings for the Northern Territory as estimated and published by the Australian Statistician.

gratuitous services means attendant care services provided, or to be provided, to an injured person and for which payment is not required.

impairment means a loss, loss of use or derangement of any body part, organ system or organ function, or a combination of those impairments, but does not include a psychological or psychiatric injury prescribed by the Regulations.

non-pecuniary loss means permanent impairment suffered as a consequence of a personal injury.

permanent impairment means impairment that is assessed to be permanent impairment in accordance with the prescribed guides.

prescribed guides means:

- (a) the guides prescribed by the Regulations; or
- (b) if no guides are prescribed by the Regulations – the American Medical Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment (as modified by any regulation) as published from time to time.

Division 2 General

19 No award of aggravated or exemplary damages

A court must not award aggravated damages or exemplary damages in respect of a personal injury.

Division 3 Pecuniary loss

20 Damages for loss of earning capacity or financial support

In assessing damages to be awarded for:

- (a) past pecuniary loss due to loss of earnings or the deprivation or impairment of earning capacity;
- (b) future pecuniary loss due to the deprivation or impairment of earning capacity; or
- (c) the loss of expectation of financial support,

a court must disregard the amount (if any) by which the injured person's gross weekly earnings would, but for the personal injury, have exceeded an amount that is 3 times average weekly earnings as published before 1 January preceding the date on which the assessment is made.

21 Future pecuniary loss

- (1) A court may award damages for future pecuniary loss only if satisfied by the claimant that the assumptions about the injured person's future earning capacity, or the occurrence of other events on which the award is to be based, accord with the injured person's most likely future circumstances had the personal injury not occurred.
- (2) If a court is satisfied under subsection (1) about the claimant's assumptions, it must adjust the amount of damages for future pecuniary loss (as assessed on those assumptions) by reference to the percentage possibility that the events might have occurred regardless of the personal injury.
- (3) In awarding damages for future pecuniary loss, the court must state the assumptions on which the award is based and the relevant percentage by which damages have been adjusted.

22 Discount rate for future pecuniary loss

- (1) If a court awards damages that include a lump-sum component for future pecuniary loss, the amount of that component is to be assessed in accordance with discounted present values.
- (2) In this section:

discounted present values means the calculation at the prescribed discount rate of the present value of the future pecuniary loss by the use of an actuarial multiplier.

prescribed discount rate means:

- (a) the discount rate, expressed as a percentage, prescribed by the Regulations; or
- (b) if no discount rate is prescribed by the Regulations – the discount rate of 5%.

23 Gratuitous services

- (1) A court may award damages for the provision of gratuitous services only if the court is satisfied:
 - (a) that there is or was a reasonable need for the services;
 - (b) that the need for the services is or was solely because of the personal injury to which the damages relate; and
 - (c) that the services would not be provided, or would not have been provided, but for the personal injury to which the damages relate.
- (2) A court may award damages for gratuitous services only if the services are provided or are to be provided:
 - (a) for 6 hours or more per week; and
 - (b) for 6 months or more.
- (3) If gratuitous services are provided or are to be provided for 40 or more hours per week, damages for the provision of those services are not to exceed average weekly earnings:
 - (a) in respect of the whole or part of a quarter occurring between the date of the personal injury and the date of the award – for that quarter; or

- (b) in respect of the whole or part of any other quarter – for the most recent quarter occurring before the date of the award for which average weekly earnings have been published.
- (4) If gratuitous services are provided or are to be provided for less than 40 hours per week, damages for the provision of those services are not to exceed the amount calculated at an hourly rate of one-fortieth of the amount assessed in accordance with subsection (3)(a) or (b), as applicable.
- (5) In assessing damages for the provision of gratuitous services, the court must take into account:
 - (a) any offsetting benefit the service provider obtains as a result of providing the services; and
 - (b) periods for which the injured person has not required or is not likely to require the services because the injured person has been or is likely to be cared for in a hospital or other institution.
- (6) This section does not affect any other law relating to the value of attendant care services except as provided by this section.

Division 4 Non-pecuniary loss

24 Purpose of Division

The purpose of this Division is:

- (a) to abolish common law principles relating to the assessment and awarding of damages for pain and suffering, loss of amenities of life, loss of expectation of life or disfigurement; and
- (b) to provide for the assessment and awarding of damages other than for pecuniary loss on the basis of the degree of permanent impairment suffered by the injured person.

25 Damages other than for pecuniary loss

A court may award damages other than for pecuniary loss, or may refuse to award such damages, only in accordance with section 27 after determining the injured person's degree of permanent impairment in accordance with section 26.

26 Assessment of degree of impairment

- (1) A court, in determining the degree of permanent impairment suffered by an injured person, must do so on the basis of evidence adduced under this section.
- (2) The claimant and the respondent may each adduce evidence for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (3) Evidence of permanent impairment is to be given only by a medical practitioner who has assessed the degree of permanent impairment in accordance with the prescribed guides and any applicable regulation.
- (4) The Regulations may provide for any matters in relation to the assessment of permanent impairment suffered by an injured person, including the following:
 - (a) the content of prescribed guides, including by modification of the American Medical Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment;
 - (b) procedures relating to the assessment of permanent impairment;
 - (c) the qualifications of medical practitioners who may give evidence under this section;
 - (d) the costs in connection with the assessment of impairment.

27 Damages for non-pecuniary loss

- (1) The maximum amount of damages a court may award for non-pecuniary loss is:
 - (a) on the commencement of this Part until the first declaration under section 28 takes effect – \$350 000; and
 - (b) at any time after the first declaration under section 28 takes effect – the amount declared and in force under section 28 at the time of the award.
- (2) A court must not award damages for non-pecuniary loss if the court determines the degree of permanent impairment to be less than 5% of the whole person.

- (3) When awarding damages for non-pecuniary loss, a court must award the following amount:
- (a) if the court determines the degree of permanent impairment to be 85% or more of the whole person – the maximum amount;
 - (b) if the court determines the degree of permanent impairment to be not less than 15% and not more than 84% of the whole person – the relevant percentage of the maximum amount;
 - (c) if the court determines the degree of permanent impairment to be a percentage of the whole person specified in column 1 of the Table – the amount specified in column 2 opposite the relevant percentage.

TABLE

Column 1	Column 2
Degree of permanent impairment as percentage of whole person	Amount of damages to be awarded
not less than 5% but less than 10%	2% of the maximum amount
10%	3% of the maximum amount
11%	4% of the maximum amount
12%	6% of the maximum amount
13%	8% of the maximum amount
14%	12% of the maximum amount

- (4) In subsection (3):

maximum amount means the maximum amount a court may award in accordance with subsection (1).

28 Declaration of maximum amount of damages for non-pecuniary loss

- (1) The amount applicable for section 27(1) is to be declared by the Minister on or before 1 October in each year subsequent to the year in which this Part commences.
- (2) The declaration is to be published in the *Gazette* and is to state the date on which the declaration takes effect.

- (3) The amount declared is the amount applicable under section 27(1) immediately before making the declaration, adjusted by the percentage change in average weekly earnings over the 4 quarters of the year preceding the year in which the declaration is made.
- (4) The amount declared is to be rounded to the nearest \$500.
- (5) The validity of a declaration is not affected by:
 - (a) a failure of the Minister to make the declaration on or before 1 October in any year; or
 - (b) a failure to publish the declaration before the date on which it takes effect.

Division 5 Interest

29 No interest on particular damages

A court must not order the payment of interest on damages awarded for:

- (a) non-pecuniary loss; or
- (b) gratuitous services.

30 Calculation of interest payable on damages

- (1) If a court is satisfied that interest is payable on damages, the amount of interest:
 - (a) is payable in respect of the period from when the relevant loss was first incurred until the date on which the court assesses the damages; and
 - (b) is to be calculated, using the prescribed rate of interest, in accordance with the principles ordinarily applied by the court for that purpose.

- (2) In this section:

prescribed rate of interest means:

- (a) the interest rate prescribed by the Regulations; or
- (b) if no interest is prescribed by the Regulations – the relevant interest rate as at the date of assessment of the damages.

relevant interest rate means the rate representing the Commonwealth Government 10 year benchmark bond rate as published by the Reserve Bank of Australia in the *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin* (however described) as applying:

- (a) on the first business day of January of each year in respect of an assessment of damages during the period from 1 March until 31 August of that year; or
- (b) on the first business day of July of each year in respect of an assessment of damages made during the period from 1 September of that year until the last day of February of the following year.

Division 6 Orders for structured settlements

31 Meaning of *structured settlement*

For the purposes of this Division:

structured settlement means an order providing for the payment of all or part of an award of damages by one or both of the following means:

- (a) periodic payments funded by an annuity or other agreed means;
- (b) periodic payments in respect of future reasonable expenses for medical, hospital, pharmaceutical or attendant care services, payable as those expenses are incurred.

32 Court may make order for structured settlement

The court may, with the consent of the parties to a proceeding, make an order for a structured settlement.

Part 4A Damages awarded to offenders

Division 1 Preliminary matters

32A Definitions

In this Part:

civil wrong means a civil wrong to which section 32B applies.

civil wrong settlement means an agreement between an individual and one or more public entity defendants requiring the public entity defendant to make a payment of monies to the individual for a civil wrong sustained when the individual was an offender.

offender means an individual to which section 32B applies.

public entity defendant, see section 32C.

victim claim means a claim by an individual for personal injury against an offender that arises out of an injury to the individual or death of the individual caused by the offender and the conduct causing the injury or death, on the balance of probabilities, constitutes an offence.

32B Application of Part

- (1) This Part applies to an award of damages or payment of monies in accordance with a civil wrong settlement to an individual for a civil wrong the individual sustains when the individual is:
 - (a) an offender within the meaning of section 5 of the *Correctional Services Act 2014*; or
 - (b) a detainee as defined in section 5(1) of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*.
- (2) Despite subsection (1) and without limiting section 4(3)(b), this Part does not apply to any claim for compensation as defined in section 3(1) of the *Return to Work Act 1986*:
 - (a) arising out of an injury, within the meaning of section 3A of that Act, sustained by an offender, or a death of an offender; and
 - (b) the offender was a worker, within the meaning of section 3B of that Act, at the time of the injury or death.

Note for subsection (2)

Section 3B(12) of the Return to Work Act 1986 provides for the circumstances when a person found guilty of an offence who is performing work under a court order is to be treated as a worker.

- (3) Despite subsection (1), this Part does not apply to any claim for damages for a personal injury.
- (4) This Part applies to the following civil wrongs:
 - (a) the tort of assault;

- (b) the tort of battery;
 - (c) the tort of false imprisonment.
- (5) This Part does not apply in relation to a civil wrong alleged to have been caused by an incident that occurs before the commencement of this section.
- (6) This Part applies to a civil liability incurred by a public entity defendant because of a civil wrong sustained by an offender that was caused by a person the public entity defendant is vicariously liable for.

32C Public entity defendant

A **public entity defendant** is any of the following:

- (a) the Crown in right of the Territory;
- (b) an Agency;
- (c) a public sector employee;
- (d) a health service within the meaning of the *Health Service Act 2021*;
- (e) a Government owned corporation within the meaning of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 2001*;
- (f) an entity that is controlled, within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), by an Agency or otherwise by the Territory;
- (g) a person or entity that has functions or powers under an Act or Regulations and is performing those functions or exercising those powers;
- (h) a person or entity that is performing any function for or on behalf of an entity specified in paragraph (a), (b), (d), (e), (f) or (g).

32D No effect on claim arising from child abuse

Nothing in this Part affects a claim for a civil wrong arising from child abuse perpetrated against an offender.

Division 2 Limit to damages

32E Limit to liabilities for civil wrongs

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the maximum amount of damages a court may award for a civil wrong to which this Part applies is the following amount for each civil wrong sustained by an offender:
 - (a) for a civil wrong constituted by the tort of assault:
 - (i) in the case of assault constituted by strip searching the offender without lawful reason – 5 000 monetary units; and
 - (ii) in any other case of assault – 2 500 monetary units;
 - (b) for a civil wrong constituted by the tort of battery – 5 000 monetary units;
 - (c) for a civil wrong constituted by the tort of false imprisonment:
 - (i) in the case of false imprisonment of the offender for a period of 1 day or less – 2 000 monetary units; and
 - (ii) in the case of false imprisonment of the offender for a period of more than 1 day and less than 30 days – 1000 monetary units for each day during which the false imprisonment continues; and
 - (iii) in the case of false imprisonment of the offender for a period of 30 days or more and less than 60 days – 500 monetary units for each day during which the false imprisonment continues; and
 - (iv) in the case of false imprisonment of the offender for a period of 60 days or more – 250 monetary units for each day during which the false imprisonment continues.
- (2) The maximum amount of damages a court may award to an offender for a civil wrong or series of related civil wrongs to which this Part applies is 15 000 monetary units.
- (3) To avoid doubt, this section does not apply to an individual in respect of a civil wrong if the individual sustains the civil wrong after the individual ceases to be an offender.

(4) In this section:

series of related civil wrongs means 2 or more civil wrongs committed against an offender that:

- (a) occur at approximately the same time; or
- (b) occur over a period of time and are committed by the same person or group of persons.

32F No award of aggravated or exemplary damages

A court must not award aggravated damages or exemplary damages in respect of a civil wrong to which this Part applies.

Division 3 Application of damages to certain payments

32G Public entity defendant may withhold damages for specified payments

- (1) A public entity defendant ordered by a court to pay damages to an offender for a civil wrong to which this Part applies may withhold an amount from the damages that the public entity defendant is required to pay to the offender for the satisfaction of the following amounts owed by the offender:
 - (a) an amount the Territory may recover in accordance with an order made under section 56 of the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 2006*;
 - (b) an outstanding fine imposed by a court under Part 3 of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001* and enforcement costs under that Act for the fine;
 - (c) a penalty under an infringement notice, within the meaning of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001*, issued under a law that was not paid within the time specified in the infringement notice, or in accordance with the requirements of that Act for the recovery of the penalty, and enforcement costs under that Act for the penalty.
- (2) Despite anything to the contrary in a civil wrong settlement, a public entity defendant paying monies under the civil wrong settlement may withhold an amount from the monies that the public entity defendant is required to pay to the offender for the satisfaction of the following amounts owed by the offender:

- (a) an amount the Territory may recover in accordance with an order made under section 56 of the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 2006*;
 - (b) an outstanding fine imposed by a court under Part 3 of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001* and enforcement costs under that Act for the fine;
 - (c) a penalty under an infringement notice, within the meaning of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001*, issued under a law that was not paid within the time specified in the infringement notice, or in accordance with the requirements of that Act for the recovery of the penalty, and enforcement costs under that Act for the penalty.
- (3) To avoid doubt, an amount, outstanding fine or penalty specified in subsection (1) or (2) does not include any amount, outstanding fine or penalty that is cancelled, withdrawn, annulled or in any other way made no longer recoverable by the Territory.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

33 Regulations

- (1) The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:
- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) The Regulations may apply, adopt, incorporate or apply by reference (either wholly or in part or with or without modification) an instrument as in force at a particular time or as in force from time to time prescribed or published by an authority or body, whether or not a Territory authority or body.
- (3) An instrument applied, adopted or incorporated by the Regulations may require anything referred to in that instrument to be in accordance with another instrument to which that instrument refers.
- (4) In this section:

instrument means a guide, standard, code, specification, method or other document.

34 Regulations may contain savings and transitional provisions

- (1) The Regulations may contain provisions of a transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act.
- (2) The Regulations may provide that a transitional provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication or notification in the *Gazette* but, if it does so, the provision does not operate so as:
 - (a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the Territory), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication or notification; or
 - (b) to impose liabilities on a person (other than the Territory) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication or notification.

**Part 6 Transitional matters for Personal Injuries
(Liabilities and Damages) Act 2003**

35 Transitional provisions

- (1) Section 7(5) does not apply in relation to a policy of insurance entered into before the commencement of that section.
- (2) Section 13 applies in relation to an expression of regret whether made before or after the commencement of that section and whether made in respect of a personal injury caused or alleged to have been caused by an incident that occurred before or after the commencement of that section.
- (3) Section 32 applies in relation to the making of an order for a structured settlement whether the proceeding in which the order is made commenced before or after the commencement of that section.

**Part 7 Transitional matters for Personal Injuries
(Liabilities and Damages) Amendment Act 2010**

36 Application of section 7A

Section 7A applies only in relation to a person who donates food or a grocery product, as mentioned in that section, after the commencement of the *Personal Injuries (Liabilities and Damages) Amendment Act 2010*.

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***Personal Injuries (Liabilities and Damages) Act 2003 (Act No. 3, 2003)***

Assent date	18 March 2003
Commenced	1 May 2003 (<i>Gaz G17</i> , 30 April 2003, p 3)

Youth Justice (Consequential Amendments) Act 2005 (Act No. 33, 2005)

Assent date	22 September 2005
Commenced	1 August 2006 (s 2, s 2 <i>Youth Justice Act 2005</i> (Act No. 32, 2005) and <i>Gaz G30</i> , 26 July 2006, p 3)

Justice legislation Amendment Act 2007 (Act No. 5, 2007)

Assent date	24 April 2007
Commenced	s 37 (except amd of Criminal Code and <i>Legal Profession Act 2006</i>): 1 May 2007 (s 2(1), s 2 <i>Victims of Crime Assistance Act 2006</i> (Act No. 15, 2006) and <i>Gaz G17</i> , 26 April 2007, p 7); rem: 24 April 2007

Law Reform (Work Health) Amendment Act 2007 (Act No. 30, 2007)

Assent date	12 December 2007
Commenced	1 July 2008 (<i>Gaz S29</i> , 25 June 2008)

Personal Injuries (Liabilities and Damages) Amendment Act 2010 (Act No. 36, 2010)

Assent date	18 November 2010
Commenced	15 December 2010 (<i>Gaz G50</i> , 15 December 2010)

Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Amendment (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010 (Act No. 41, 2010)

Assent date	8 December 2010
Commenced	1 January 2011 (<i>Gaz S71</i> , 20 December 2010)

Traffic and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2011 (Act No. 22, 2011)

Assent date	22 August 2011
Commenced	1 September 2011 (<i>Gaz G35</i> , 31 August 2011, p 9)

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Legislation Amendment Act 2015 (Act No. 9, 2015)

Assent date 23 April 2015
 Commenced ss 3, 4, 5, 24, 25 and pt 4: 22 May 2015; rem: 1 July 2015:
 (Gaz S50, 22 May 2015)

Personal Injuries (Liabilities and Damages) Amendment Act 2022 (Act No. 13, 2022)

Assent date 2 June 2022
 Commenced pt 2: 3 June 2022 (s 2(1)); pt 3: 30 September 2022 (s 2(2));
 rem: nc

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, 4, 5, 7 and 7A.

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

lt	amd No. 13, 2022, s 7
s 3	amd No. 13, 2022, s 4
s 4	amd No. 5, 2007, s 37; No. 30, 2007, s 59; No. 41, 2010, s 29; No. 9, 2015, s 31; No. 13, 2022, s 5
s 7	amd No. 33, 2005, s 5
s 7A	ins No. 36, 2010, s 4
s 10	amd No. 5, 2007, s 37
s 16	amd No. 22, 2011, s 40
pt 4A hdg	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
pt 4A	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
ss 32A – 32D	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
pt 4A	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
ss 32E – 32F	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
pt 4A	
div 3 hdg	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
s 32G	ins No. 13, 2022, s 6
pt 6 hdg	ins No. 36, 2010, s 5
pt 7 hdg	ins No. 36, 2010, s 6
s 36	ins No. 36, 2010, s 6