

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

MINERAL ROYALTY ACT 1982

As in force at 27 November 2023

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 27 November 2023

MINERAL ROYALTY ACT 1982

An Act to impose a royalty on minerals recovered in the northern territory, and for related purposes

Part I Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982*.

2 Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on 1 July 1982.

3 Application

- (1) Except as provided by this section, this Act applies to and in relation to all production units.
- (2) Subject to this section, this Act does not apply to or in relation to a production unit, or proposed production unit, which, as at the commencement of the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1987*, was acknowledged by the Secretary to be the subject of an exemption under section 3(1) of the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982*.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), in respect of the Special Mineral Lease provided for by clause 4(1) of the Agreement made between the Commonwealth of Australia and Nabalco Pty Limited, a copy of which is set out in the Schedule to the *Mining (Gove Peninsula Nabalco Agreement) Act 1968*, the exemption under subsection (2) applies only to and in relation to the period of the lease up to the end of the last of the first 3 seven-yearly royalty periods referred to in paragraph (h) of clause 6 of the Special Mineral Lease as set out in that Act.
- (4) A tenement holder of a production unit (including a production unit referred to in subsection (2)) may, by notice in an approved form to the Secretary before 31 August 1987, elect to have the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982* apply or continue to apply to and in relation to that production unit on and from the date, being not later than 1 September 1987, specified in the notice and accepted by the

Secretary and on and from that date, but subject to subsection (5), the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982* shall apply, or continue to apply, accordingly.

- (5) An exemption under subsection (2), and the application of the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982* under subsection (4) to and in relation to a production unit referred to in subsection (2), ceases on the renewal of the mining tenement comprising in whole or in part that production unit.
- (6) Where a tenement holder of a production unit referred to in subsection (2) makes an election under subsection (4), his or her liability to pay royalty to the Territory under any other law in respect of minerals obtained from land comprised in that production unit after the date that the election takes effect shall cease.
- (7) An election under subsection (4) is irrevocable.
- (8) Except for the purposes of the definition of **eligible exploration expenditure** in section 4 and of section 7, this Act does not apply to or in relation to a prescribed substance within the meaning of the *Atomic Energy Act 1953* of the Commonwealth.
- (10) For the purpose of calculating royalty in relation to a production unit to which the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982*, or that Act as amended by the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1987*, applies by virtue of this section, existing assets shall be valued at the written-down value of the asset in the books of the royalty payer calculated on approved accounting principles.

4 Definitions

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

accounting basis, in relation to the accounts of a production unit for the purposes of this Act, means prepared under an historical cost assumption on either:

- (a) a cash basis, where only amounts actually paid and received are brought to account; or
- (b) an accrual basis, being accounts kept in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles on any approved basis (except a cash basis), including an incurred basis where amounts actually paid and received, together with pecuniary liabilities that have become due and revenues earned the amounts of which in either case are known or can be estimated with certainty, are brought to account,

and **specified accounting basis** means either a cash basis or an accrual basis, as elected by a royalty payer under section 11.

active operation, in relation to a production unit or proposed production unit, means either:

- (a) the date on which a contract was first entered into in respect of the provision of an item referred to in the definition of **eligible capital assets expenditure**; or
- (b) the date on which an amount was first expended in respect of such an item,

whichever is earlier.

approved means approved by the Secretary either specifically or by the promulgation of guidelines under section 4E.

authorized person means a person appointed under section 13 to be an authorized person.

capital recognition deduction has the meaning given in section 4C.

eligible capital assets expenditure, in relation to a production unit, means an amount expended which was essential to the setting up and operation of the production unit, in respect of:

- (a) feasibility studies; and
- (b) studies and investigations required by or under a law in force in the Territory to be carried out; and
- (c) site clearing and overburden removal activities up to the date of the commencement of the active operation of the production unit; and
- (d) mine design and shaft sinking and tunnelling; and
- (e) design, acquisition, installation and construction of:
 - (i) mining plant; and
 - (ii) treatment plant necessary for the production of a saleable mineral commodity; and
 - (iii) storage facilities; and
 - (iv) structures; and
 - (v) electricity generation and reticulation; and

- (vi) water storage and reticulation; and
 - (vii) communication facilities; and
 - (viii) transport facilities; and
 - (ix) town and accommodation facilities; and
 - (x) other facilities essential to the operation of the production unit; and
- (f) amounts expended after 1 July 1982 in acquiring by transfer any tenement comprising part of the production unit, to the extent that:
- (i) the amounts expended are verifiable by the transferor as being required by or under a law in force in the Territory and were represented by exploration expenditure certificates; and
 - (ii) have not been claimed in determining the net value upon which royalty is payable in respect of the production of another production unit,

but, notwithstanding that the amounts may have been expended and recorded in the books of account of the production unit as a capital item, does not include amounts expended in respect of negotiations with landowners before the operation of the production unit for the sustained production of a commercial quantity of a mineral commodity, unless the amounts were required to be expended on such negotiations in accordance with a law in force in the Territory.

eligible exploration expenditure means:

- (a) until 1 July 2010, in respect of work carried out in the Territory:
- (i) if a production unit was, at the commencement of this Act, exempted under section 3(2) from the operation of this Act – an amount expended by the royalty payer or any other person after the date on which this Act first applied to or in relation to that production unit and before 1 July 2003; or
 - (ii) in the case of any other production unit – an amount expended by the royalty payer or any other person after the commencement of this Act and before 1 July 2003;

in relation to the exploration for, or the determining of the existence, location, extent or quality of, a mineral occurrence

in the Territory and in respect of which amount the Secretary has issued an exploration expenditure certificate under section 7 or, if the Secretary is considering an application for an exploration expenditure certificate, until the application is refused; and

- (b) in respect of work carried out outside the Territory or work carried out in the Territory for which a royalty payer expended an amount on or after 1 July 2003:
 - (i) if a production unit was, at the commencement of this Act, exempted under section 3(2) from the operation of this Act – an amount expended by the royalty payer after the date on which this Act first applied to or in relation to that production unit; or
 - (ii) in the case of any other production unit – an amount expended by the royalty payer after the commencement of this Act;,

in relation to a mineral occurrence on a mining tenement which forms part of the production unit, which amount was, in the opinion of the Secretary, reasonably expended by the royalty payer after the date referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) directly in respect of the exploration for, or the determining of the existence, location, extent or quality of, a mineral occurrence on the land comprised in the mining tenement or the mineral exploration licence in retention, or mineral authority that corresponds to that licence, from which it was derived,

or so much of those amounts the inclusion of which, in calculating the royalty payable in respect of a royalty year, does not:

- (c) if the royalty is payable in respect of a royalty year commencing on or after 1 July 2003 and on or before 30 June 2004 – reduce the royalty payable by more than 30% of the amount of royalty that would be payable had eligible exploration expenditure not been taken into account, whichever is the lesser; or
- (d) if the royalty is payable in respect of a royalty year commencing on or after 1 July 2004 – reduce the royalty payable by more than 25% of the amount of royalty that would be payable on the basis of net value had eligible exploration expenditure not been taken into account, whichever is the lesser.

eligible research and development expenditure, in relation to a production unit in respect of a royalty year, means an amount which was reasonably expended by a royalty payer for research into methods designed to reduce the eligible capital assets expenditure and the operating costs of, or to improve the rate and amount of recovery of a saleable mineral commodity from the production unit.

eligible social infrastructure expenditure, see section 4AB.

expended means:

- (a) where the specified accounting basis of a production unit is a cash basis – amounts paid; and
- (b) where the specified accounting basis of a production unit is an incurred basis – amounts incurred, being amounts paid and pecuniary liabilities that have become due the amounts of which are known or can be estimated with certainty; and
- (c) where the specified accounting basis of a production unit is an accrual basis (other than an incurred basis) – charges brought to account.

extractive mineral exploration licence, see section 46(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act*.

extractive mineral lease, see section 54(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*.

extractive mineral permit, see section 50(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*.

grade, in relation to a mineral commodity, means:

- (a) the percentage contents of each element in the mineral commodity; and
- (b) any other characteristic of the mineral commodity,

that adds to or detracts from its value, and shall be taken to be that agreed between a royalty payer and the Secretary or, failing agreement within a reasonable time, as determined by the Minister.

gross production revenue, see section 4A(1).

gross realisation, see section 4A(1A).

mineral means:

- (a) a naturally occurring:
 - (i) inorganic element or compound, including an inorganic carbonate compound; or
 - (ii) organic carbonate compound;

obtained or obtainable from land by mining, whether carried out under or on the surface of the land; or

- (b) coal and lignite; or
- (c) a prescribed mineral;

but does not include an extractive mineral, being:

- (d) soil; or
- (e) sand, gravel, clay or stone that is suitable for use in construction or building works;

in relation to which one of the following relates:

- (f) an extractive mineral permit;
- (g) an extractive mineral lease;
- (h) a mineral authority that corresponds to a permit or lease mentioned in paragraph (f) or (g).

mineral authority, see section 118(2) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*.

mineral commodity means a mineral or substance derived from a mineral at any stage of treatment of that mineral.

mineral exploration licence, see section 26(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*.

mineral exploration licence in retention, see section 34(3) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*.

mining tenement means a right, by whatever name known, to obtain minerals from land (including Special Mineral Lease 11 held by Gove Aluminium Limited and Swiss Aluminium Australia Limited and dated 30 May 1969), granted or continued in force by or under a law in force in the Territory, whether granted before or after the commencement of this Act, and includes the land to which the right relates, but does not include any of the following:

- (a) a mineral exploration licence;
- (b) a mineral exploration licence in retention;
- (c) an extractive mineral exploration licence;
- (d) a mineral authority that corresponds to a licence mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c);
- (e) a non-compliant existing interest, as defined in section 204(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*, the sole purpose of which is to authorise an activity that may be conducted under a licence mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).

net value has the meaning given in section 10.

operating costs has the meaning given in section 4B.

person includes a corporation, company, syndicate, trust, firm, partnership, co-owners, joint-venture or part, and its, or if the context so requires their, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns or other legal representative.

production unit means:

- (a) a mining tenement; or
- (b) where 2 or more mining tenements are being operated as part of an integrated operation, those mining tenements,

together with such facilities, if any, within the Territory and whether adjacent to the mining tenement or tenements or not as are essential for the production of a saleable mineral commodity from a mineral obtained from the mining tenement or tenements.

responsible person means the person appointed or deemed to be appointed by the tenement holders of a production unit or proposed production unit under section 10A.

royalty means the royalty in respect of minerals imposed under section 9 and includes interest on royalty under section 42 and penal royalty under section 42A.

royalty payer, in relation to a production unit, means the holder of a mining tenement that forms part of the production unit and includes the responsible person appointed in respect of that production unit.

royalty year, in relation to a production unit, means the fiscal period, not exceeding 12 months, for which the accounts of a

royalty payer have been, or are, ordinarily made up by the royalty payer, or such other fiscal period that may be approved for the purposes of this Act, in either case being a fiscal period commencing on or after the date on which this Act first applied to or in relation to the production unit.

saleable mineral commodity, in relation to a production unit, means a mineral commodity, other than a mineral commodity treated or processed to a stage declared by the Minister, by notice in writing to the royalty payer, as the stage at or beyond which it ceases to be a saleable mineral commodity for the purposes of this Act.

Secretary means the person holding or occupying the office of Secretary mentioned in section 49AA(1).

Note for section 4

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

4A Meaning of *gross production revenue* and *gross realisation*

(1) ***Gross production revenue***, in relation to a production unit, means the sum of:

- (a) the gross values of saleable mineral commodities produced by the production unit in a royalty year that have been sold or removed without sale from that production unit; and
- (b) any amount received by way of insurance, indemnity or guarantee for, or in respect of, the loss of a saleable mineral commodity from the production unit the value of which, if the loss had not occurred, would have been taken into account in calculating gross production revenue; and
- (c) if, under a law in force in the Territory, the sale or disposition of a saleable mineral commodity from a production unit is prohibited, except to the persons or subject to the conditions as are specified, any amount received as the price or compensation for the mineral commodity.

(1A) ***Gross realisation***, in relation to a production unit, means:

- (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the gross production revenue from the production unit; and
 - (ii) any gain realised on the sale of assets of the production unit; and

- (b) less:
 - (i) any loss incurred on the sale of assets of the production unit; and
 - (ii) any negative net value under section 10, brought forward from previous royalty years, that has been approved.
- (2) Where the sale price for saleable mineral commodities has been fully or partly paid more than 180 days before the purchaser takes physical delivery of the mineral commodities then, for the purposes of this section, the value of those mineral commodities shall be the sale price or part paid increased by such sum as would represent interest on the sale price or part paid at a rate equivalent to the arithmetic mean of the published daily yields on Australian Federal Securities most closely approximating 10 years to maturity plus 2% for the period commencing with the receipt of the sale price or part paid and ending with the delivery of the mineral commodity.
- (3) Where saleable mineral commodities are removed from a production unit without sale (whether on consignment or otherwise) then, for the purposes of this section, the mineral commodities shall be valued:
 - (a) where guidelines have been promulgated pursuant to section 4E – in accordance with those guidelines; or
 - (b) where the Secretary has given an opinion pursuant to section 4F – in conformity with that opinion; or
 - (c) otherwise – in accordance with section 4AAA.
- (4) No interest earned which is referable to the operations of a production unit shall be taken into account in calculating gross production revenue or gross realisation.

4AAA Gross value of saleable mineral commodity removed without sale

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a saleable mineral commodity is removed from a production unit without sale, whether on consignment or otherwise; and
 - (b) section 4A(3)(c) requires the commodity to be valued under this section.

- (2) For section 4A, the **gross value** of the saleable mineral commodity is:
- (a) the open market price for the commodity at the time it was removed from the production unit; or
 - (b) if the royalty payer establishes and substantiates the gross value of the commodity to be another amount – that other amount (the **alternative value**).
- (3) If the saleable mineral commodity is dealt with by the royalty payer in circumstances that involve transfer pricing, any alternative value for subsection (2)(b) must be calculated:
- (a) if the royalty payer has been satisfactorily audited by the ATO – using the transfer pricing methodology and the figures accepted by the ATO as mentioned in subsection (4)(c) and (d); or
 - (b) if an advance pricing arrangement applies in relation to the royalty payer's dealing with the commodity – using the transfer pricing methodology agreed to in that advance pricing arrangement; or
 - (c) otherwise – in accordance with section 4AAB.
- (4) For subsection (3)(a), a royalty payer has been **satisfactorily audited by the ATO** if:
- (a) the ATO has conducted an audit of the royalty payer's affairs; and
 - (b) the audit included consideration by the ATO of the transfer pricing methodology used by the royalty payer in accounting for the royalty payer's dealing with the commodity for the purposes of the ITAA; and
 - (c) the ATO has accepted the transfer pricing methodology used by the royalty payer in preparing its income tax return for the relevant year as an appropriate methodology; and
 - (d) the ATO has accepted the figures used by the royalty payer in the application of that methodology in preparing its income tax return for the relevant year as correct.
- (5) In this section:

advance pricing arrangement means an arrangement between the ATO and a royalty payer (to which there may also be other parties) under which the parties agree on a transfer pricing

methodology to be used by the royalty payer in accounting for the royalty payer's dealings with saleable mineral commodities for the purposes of the ITAA.

ATO means the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation.

income tax return means an income tax return lodged with the ATO under the ITAA together with any adjustments made, or additional information lodged, after that return was lodged but before the audit mentioned in subsection (4)(a) commenced.

ITAA means either or both of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (Cth) and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

4AAB Calculation of alternative value

- (1) This section applies if:
- (a) a saleable mineral commodity is removed from a production unit without sale, whether on consignment or otherwise; and
 - (b) the commodity is dealt with by the royalty payer in circumstances that involve transfer pricing; and
 - (c) section 4AAA(3)(c) requires the alternative value for the commodity for section 4AAA(2)(b) to be calculated under this section.

- (2) The alternative value is calculated using the following formula:

$$A = V \times (1 - T)$$

where:

A is the alternative value for the saleable mineral commodity.

V is the final value for the saleable mineral commodity.

T is:

- (a) if the substantiated TPF is greater than 5.5% – 0.055; or
- (b) otherwise – the substantiated TPF expressed as a decimal number.

- (3) The **final value** for the saleable mineral commodity is:

- (a) if the commodity has been sold in an arm's length transaction between parties who are not related to each other – the price for which it was first so sold; or

- (b) if the royalty payer establishes and substantiates the final value of the commodity to be another amount (whether because the commodity has not been sold to an unrelated party, the sale was not at arm's length or for another reason) – that other amount.
- (4) The **substantiated TPF** is the amount established and substantiated by the royalty payer to be the transfer pricing factor expressed as a percentage of the final value of the saleable mineral commodity.

4AA Conversion of saleable mineral commodity before sale, &c.

Where a saleable mineral commodity produced on a production unit is used on that production unit in the production of a mineral commodity that is not a saleable mineral commodity, the saleable mineral commodity so used shall be taken to have been sold immediately before the stage at or beyond which it ceased to be a saleable mineral commodity, and royalty shall be payable under this Act accordingly.

4AB Eligible social infrastructure expenditure

- (1) An amount expended in respect of the design, installation or construction of a building or other physical structure in the Territory that provides social or economic benefits to a community directly affected by a production unit is an eligible social infrastructure expenditure.

Examples for subsection (1)

- 1 *An amount expended to repave township roads.*
- 2 *An amount expended to construct recreation facilities.*
- 3 *An amount expended for architectural plans to build a school for the local community.*

- (2) The following are not eligible social infrastructure expenditures:
 - (a) compensation in relation to pastoral land or private land, each as defined in section 8 of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* – in excess of that reasonably required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*;
 - (b) compensation in relation to any other land – that would otherwise be required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* if it were land mentioned in paragraph (a);

- (c) the costs of negotiating with land holders, unless the amounts were required to be expended in accordance with a law in force in the Territory.
- (3) An eligible social infrastructure expenditure that provides social or economic benefits to a community directly affected by a production unit is taken to be an eligible capital assets expenditure used in relation to the operation of that production unit under this Act, including for calculating:
- (a) a capital recognition deduction; and
 - (b) a net value.

4AC Capital expenditures for resident worker accommodation

- (1) An amount expended in respect of the design, installation, acquisition or construction of accommodation in the Territory for employees, contractors and other workers who work in the Territory and whose principal place of residence is in the Territory is an eligible capital assets expenditure.

Example for subsection (1)

An amount expended to build houses for workers who live and work in the Territory.

- (2) The following are not eligible capital assets expenditures under subsection (1):
- (a) compensation in relation to pastoral land or private land, each as defined in section 8 of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* – in excess of that reasonably required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*;
 - (b) compensation in relation to any other land – that would otherwise be required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* if it were land mentioned in paragraph (a);
 - (c) the costs of negotiating with land holders, unless the amounts were required to be expended in accordance with a law in force in the Territory.

- (3) An eligible capital assets expenditure for accommodation under this section that relates to a production unit is taken to be an eligible capital assets expenditure used in relation to the operation of that production unit under this Act, including for calculating:
- (a) a capital recognition deduction; and
 - (b) a net value.
- (4) An amount may be claimed under this section in a royalty year only to the extent that the employees, contractors and other workers reside in the accommodation during that royalty year.

4B Meaning of *operating costs*

- (1) In this Act ***operating costs***, in relation to a production unit in respect of a royalty year for the purposes of a deduction under section 10(2), means:
- (a) expenditure which was reasonable in amount and which is directly attributable to, the production, or maintenance for the purposes of production, or the sale or marketing of the saleable mineral commodity of a production unit;
- and includes:
- (b) eligible research and development expenditure; and
 - (c) accounting and auditing fees; and
 - (d) legal fees (other than those directly attributable to royalty matters); and
 - (e) insurance premiums that are directly related to the operation of the production unit; and
 - (f) salary, allowances, termination or similar payments or approved benefits of a similar nature, employer contributions to superannuation schemes and wages in respect of an employee for a pay period during which the employee:
 - (i) worked solely in the Territory; and
 - (ii) was engaged primarily in work that was directly attributable to the operation of the production unit; and
 - (g) office expenses that:
 - (i) relate to an office of the royalty payer that is in the Territory; and

- (ii) are directly attributable to the operation of the production unit; and
 - (iii) in the case of expenses for work or services – are for the work or services performed solely in the Territory; and
- (h) reasonable fees for management services that:
 - (i) are performed solely in the Territory; and
 - (ii) are directly attributable to the operation of the production unit; and
- (j) tenement rentals; and
- (ja) accommodation costs expended for employees, contractors and other workers who:
 - (i) work solely in the Territory; and
 - (ii) whose principal place of residence is in the Territory; and
- (k) fees and charges imposed under a law in force in the Territory; and
- (m) such fees, charges or costs as may be prescribed; and
- (n) payroll tax; and
- (p) other matters which were necessary for the proper administration of the production unit;

but does not include:

- (q) compensation:
 - (i) in relation to pastoral land or private land, each as defined in section 8 of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* – in excess of that reasonably required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010*; or
 - (ii) in relation to any other land – that would otherwise be required to be paid for or in respect of the use or disturbance of the land and any improvements on the land as provided by section 107(1) of the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* if it were land mentioned in subparagraph (i); or

- (r) taxes on income or profits; or
- (ra) MRRT, as defined in section 300-1 of the *Minerals Resource Rent Tax Act 2012* (Cth); or
- (rb) unit shortfall charge, as defined in section 5 of the *Clean Energy Act 2011* (Cth); or
- (s) mineral royalties; or
- (t) the costs of negotiating with land holders unless the amounts were required to be expended in accordance with a law in force in the Territory; or
- (u) interest payments or payments in the nature of interest or any amount representing depreciation; or
- (w) payments in the nature of royalties; or
- (wa) costs associated with the provision of a security required by section 43(1) of the *Mining Management Act 2001*; or
- (wb) payment of a levy as defined in section 44A(2) of the *Mining Management Act 2001*; or
- (y) any other payment being, or in the nature of a levy on mineral output, value, profits, income or export; or
- (ya) travel and ancillary costs expended in respect of employees, contractors and other workers whose principal place of residence is outside the Territory; or
- (z) a payment in respect of an employee where:
 - (i) the criterion in paragraph (f)(i) is not met; and
 - (ii) if that criterion were met, the payment would ordinarily be classified by the Secretary as being of a kind mentioned in paragraph (f);(whether or not the payment might also be classified as being expenditure of a kind mentioned in any other paragraph); or
- (za) an office expense where:
 - (i) the criteria mentioned in paragraphs (g)(i) and (iii) are not met; and
 - (ii) if those criteria were met, the expense would ordinarily be classified by the Secretary as being of a kind mentioned in paragraph (g);

(whether or not the expense might also be classified as being expenditure of a kind mentioned in any other paragraph); or

(zb) fees for management services where:

- (i) the criterion in paragraph (h)(i) is not met; and
- (ii) if that criterion were met, the fees would ordinarily be classified by the Secretary as being of a kind mentioned in paragraph (h);

(whether or not the fee might also be classified as being expenditure of a kind mentioned in any other paragraph).

Example for subsection (1)(ya)

An amount expended for flights to move interstate resident employees to the production unit and for their accommodation.

- (2) In the first royalty year after the production unit commences the production of a commercial quantity of a saleable mineral commodity, any amounts expended in the 4 year period before that date, being amounts in the nature of operating costs under subsection (1), may be claimed as an operating cost.

4C Meaning of *capital recognition deduction*

- (1) In this Act ***capital recognition deduction***, for the purposes of a deduction under section 10(2), means a factor equivalent to a fraction of the value of each item representing an amount of eligible capital assets expenditure and used in relation to the operation of a production unit in each 6 monthly period of a royalty year, calculated as follows:
 - (a) all items representing eligible capital assets expenditure are allocated within the capital deduction life schedule under subsection (5); and
 - (b) a principal sum represented as 100% of an item from each group in the deduction life schedule is converted into a series of semi-annual annuities payable in arrears over the period of the deduction life, at a rate of interest determined under subsection (6) plus 2%, by the use of annuity tables having at least 5 significant places of decimals or by any other approved method; and
 - (c) the resulting amounts expressed as fractions of each principal sum mentioned in paragraph (b), are the factors used in calculating the capital recognition deduction for the items in each group of the capital deduction life schedule.

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- (2) The Secretary shall from time to time announce the factors to be used in calculating a capital recognition deduction and the period during which they apply, being a specified period of 6 months before the Secretary's announcement.
- (3) The capital recognition deduction in respect of an item representing eligible capital assets expenditure not used on or directly related to the operations of the production unit for a whole 6 month period shall be reduced in proportion to the time during the 6 month period that it was not used.
- (4) If the Secretary does not make a further announcement under subsection (2) within 1 year after making an announcement under that subsection, the factors applying in the next 6 month period shall be those specified in the Secretary's first announcement, and those factors shall continue to apply in the next consecutive periods of 6 months until changed by the Secretary.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Secretary shall promulgate guidelines under section 4E indicating the period over which a capital recognition deduction will be made for items representing eligible capital assets expenditure, being guidelines (in this section referred to as a capital deduction life schedule) based on rates of depreciation allowed in respect of items for income tax purposes and taking into account the residual life of items already partly or wholly depreciated, adjusted as shown in the following table:

Period over which depreciation allowed for income tax purposes	Corresponding period allowed for purposes of capital recognition deduction
4 years or less	3 years
Over 4 years but less than 10 years	5 years
10 years and over and all other assets	10 years

- (6) The interest rate to be used under subsection (1)(b) is equivalent to the arithmetic mean of the published daily yields on Australian Federal Securities most closely approximating 10 years to maturity during the 6 month period announced by the Secretary under subsection (2).
- (7) The Secretary may, notwithstanding subsection (5) and guidelines promulgated pursuant to it, make special arrangements with a royalty payer for the treatment of items representing eligible capital assets expenditure for the purposes of this section.

4CA Additional deductions

The Minister may, by agreement in writing with a royalty payer, agree that there may be claimed as an additional deduction in the royalty year during which:

- (a) a production unit first commences the production of a commercial quantity of a saleable mineral commodity; or
- (b) this Act first applies to and in relation to an already producing mine,

such amounts of expenditure directly relating to the production unit or mine as were expended at any time by the royalty payer or a company which, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was at the time a company related to the royalty payer, as are specified in the agreement and, subject to section 4D, those amounts may be deducted in calculating the royalty payable under Part II accordingly.

4D Treatment of allowances, deductions, revenues and expenditures

- (1) No deduction or allowance under this Act may be made more than once in respect of any one amount expended, whether for the same royalty year or a different royalty year, despite the amount:
 - (a) falling under more than one head of allowance or deduction under this Act; or
 - (b) being reflected or capable of being reflected in the financial accounts relating to the production unit in more than one form.
- (2) When ascertaining net value or gross production revenue, an item of revenue or expenditure must be classified under the most appropriate provision of this Act, even if it might also be classified under another provision as revenue (including as an amount that reduces the gross value of a saleable mineral commodity) or as expenditure.
- (3) For subsection (2), the items mentioned in section 4B(1)(q) to (zb) are classified as expenditures.

4E Guidelines

- (1) The Secretary may issue written guidelines about any act, matter or thing under this Act.
- (2) A guideline may be of general or specific application.

- (3) An act, matter or thing, to the extent that it complies with a guideline in force under this section, is to be taken to comply with this Act.
- (4) A guideline does not affect:
 - (a) the exercise by the Secretary of a power under this Act; or
 - (b) the right of a person to have the Secretary exercise a power under this Act.

4F Secretary may determine certain matters before event

- (1) A person may, in respect of a proposal to:
 - (a) set up a production unit; or
 - (b) change a process; or
 - (c) adopt or change the accounting basis or system or a contractual arrangement,apply to the Secretary for his or her opinion on the proposal in so far as it relates to the liability for the payment of royalty.
- (2) The Secretary may consider the proposal (after receiving such additional information as he or she considers necessary) and may give his or her opinion of the proposal to the applicant accordingly.
- (3) The liability for the payment of royalty by a person who implements a proposal wholly or substantially in conformity with an opinion given under subsection (2) shall be determined by the Secretary in a manner consistent with that opinion.

4G Arrangements purporting to alter incidence of royalty to be void

- (1) For the purposes of this section:

arrangement means a contract, agreement, plan or understanding (whether enforceable or unenforceable) including all steps and transactions by which it is carried into effect.

liability includes a potential or prospective liability in respect of future royalty.

royalty avoidance includes:

- (a) directly or indirectly altering the incidence of any royalty; and
- (b) directly or indirectly relieving any person from liability to pay royalty; and

- (c) directly or indirectly avoiding, reducing or postponing any liability to royalty.
- (2) An arrangement made or entered into, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be absolutely void as against the Secretary for royalty purposes if and to the extent that, directly or indirectly:
- (a) its purpose or effect is royalty avoidance; or
 - (b) where it has 2 or more purposes or effects, one of its purposes or effects (not being a merely incidental purpose or effect) is royalty avoidance, whether or not any other or others of its purposes or effects relate to, or are referable to, ordinary business or family dealings,

whether or not any person affected by that arrangement is a party thereto.

- (3) Where an arrangement is void under subsection (2) the value of any mineral commodity, asset or debt of a production unit affected by that arrangement shall be adjusted in such manner as the Secretary considers appropriate so as to counteract any royalty advantage obtained in respect of that production unit from or under that arrangement.
- (4) Without limiting the generality of subsection (3), the Secretary may, in making an adjustment under that subsection, have regard to the royalty that, in his or her opinion, would have, or might be expected to have or would in all likelihood have, been paid in respect of a production unit if the arrangement had not been entered into.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall apply to an arrangement made in conformity with guidelines promulgated under section 4E or the opinion of the Secretary under section 4F.

5 Secretary to determine certain matters

- (1) The Secretary may determine the extent to which a particular expenditure is to be attributed to a particular category of eligible deduction in calculating the royalty payable by a royalty payer and, upon the determination being made, that particular expenditure shall be attributed accordingly.
- (2) If the activities of a royalty payer on or in relation to a production unit are activities which, in the opinion of the Secretary, are not directly related to the production of a saleable mineral commodity by that production unit but which would otherwise attract eligible deductions, the Secretary may, for the purpose of calculating the royalty payable by the royalty payer, apportion the expenditure

between the activities directly related to the production of a saleable mineral commodity and those other activities, as the Secretary thinks fit.

- (3) The Secretary may determine that an amount claimed by a royalty payer to reduce the payer's gross production revenue:
 - (a) is more appropriately classified as a deduction under section 10(2); and
 - (b) is not to be taken into account in determining the gross production revenue.

6 Certain allowances and deductions transferable

Where a production unit is sold or transferred, any:

- (a) depreciation calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; or
- (b) capital recognition deduction in relation to items representing eligible capital assets expenditure sold or transferred with the production unit,

shall continue in the same manner and to the same extent as if the production unit and the items had not been sold or transferred.

7 Exploration expenditure certificates

- (1) Subject to the Regulations, a person who expends money before 1 July 2003 on work carried out in the Territory in relation to the exploration for, or the determining of the existence, location, extent or quality of, a mineral occurrence in the Territory after the commencement of this Act may, within 6 months after the end of a period, not exceeding 12 months, during which the expenditure occurred, apply to the Secretary for the issue to the person of an exploration expenditure certificate in respect of that expenditure.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) shall be in an approved form and be accompanied by such information as the Secretary thinks necessary to enable him or her to determine whether the expenditure is expenditure to which this section applies, and shall be verified by a statutory declaration by the applicant and accompanied by a statement in writing from an approved auditor giving his or her opinion as to whether or not the expenditure to which this section applies.
- (3) Within 30 days after the Secretary is satisfied that an applicant has undertaken expenditure to which this section applies, the Secretary shall issue to the applicant a certificate in respect of that

expenditure or so much of that expenditure as has not previously been taken into account in an assessment under section 18.

- (4) A certificate issued under subsection (2) may be transferred to any person upon notice of its proposed transfer being given in an approved form to the Secretary.
- (5) The Secretary may, before or after the period expires, extend the period for making an application under subsection (1) for a further specified period (not exceeding 3 months) if satisfied that in all the circumstances it is reasonable to grant the extension.
- (6) In calculating an amount of expenditure for the purposes of this section, subject to subsection (7), an amount or value that affects the calculation is to be taken to be the amount or value exclusive of the amount of GST (if any) payable in relation to a supply to which that amount or value relates.
- (7) Where an amount or value that affects the calculation referred to in subsection (6) is directly attributable to an acquisition that relates to a supply that is input taxed, the amount or value is to be taken to be the amount or value inclusive of the amount of GST (if any) payable in relation to the acquisition to which that amount or value relates.
- (8) In subsections (6) and (7), **acquisition**, **GST**, **input taxed** and **supply** have the same respective meanings as in the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.

8 Substituted certificates

- (1) The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after a certificate under section 7 is delivered to the Secretary with a statement under section 12, issue to the royalty payer a certificate for the balance of the amount of the delivered certificate not taken into account by the royalty payer as an eligible deduction for the purpose of calculating the royalty payable by the royalty payer in respect of the royalty year to which the statement relates.
- (2) The Secretary may, on the application of the holder of a certificate under section 7 accompanied by the certificate, issue to the applicant such number of certificates, and in respect of such amounts, as the applicant requires, in substitution for the first-mentioned certificate.

Part II Imposition and assessment, &c., of royalty

9 Royalty

- (1) There is payable under this Act to the Crown in right of the Territory a royalty in respect of all minerals vested in the Crown in right of the Territory obtained from a production unit in a royalty year.
- (2) The holders of mining tenements that form part of a production unit are jointly and severally liable for the payment of royalty in respect of the production unit.

9A Royalty payable

- (1) The royalty payable under section 9 is the greater of:
 - (a) 20% of the net value from a production unit in a royalty year, less \$10 000; and
 - (b) the percentage of the gross production revenue, from the production unit in a royalty year, that applies to the royalty year as follows:
 - (i) 1% for the royalty payer's first royalty year that begins on or after 1 July 2019;
 - (ii) 2% for the royalty year that follows the royalty year mentioned in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) 2.5% for each royalty year that follows the royalty year mentioned in subparagraph (ii).

Examples for subsection (1)(b)

- 1 *For a mine that commenced production in 2010 with a royalty year beginning every 1 July, the rate under subsection (1)(b) is 1% for the royalty year starting on 1 July 2019, 2% for the royalty year starting 1 July 2020 and 2.5% for each royalty year afterwards.*
 - 2 *For a mine commencing production on 1 January 2020 with a royalty year beginning every 1 January, the rate under subsection (1)(b) is 1% for the royalty year starting on 1 January 2020, 2% for the royalty year starting 1 January 2021 and 2.5% for each royalty year afterwards.*
- (2) The royalty payable under section 9 in a royalty year is nil if the gross production revenue from the production unit in the royalty year is \$500 000 or less.

10 Net value

- (2) For calculating the rate of royalty under section 9A(1)(a), the net value from a production unit in a royalty year is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$NV = GR - (OC + CRD + EEE + AD)$$

where:

NV is the net value from a production unit in a royalty year.

GR is the gross realisation from the production unit in the royalty year.

OC is the operating costs of the production unit for the royalty year.

CRD is the capital recognition deduction.

EEE is any eligible exploration expenditure.

AD is any additional deduction under section 4CA.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the value adjustment for a capital asset scrapped, sold or removed without sale from the production unit, being an asset taken into account for the purposes of the definition of **eligible capital assets expenditure**, is such amount as is agreed between the royalty payer and the Secretary to be the value of the asset or, in the absence of agreement within such period as the Secretary allows, is such amount as is determined by the Secretary to be the value of the asset, less that portion of the cost of the asset remaining to be depreciated in the accounts of the production unit.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), eligible exploration expenditure shall not be included in calculating the net value if the royalty payable in respect of the relevant production unit in relation to the royalty year would, in the absence of that eligible exploration expenditure deduction, be nil.
- (5) If:
- (a) a production unit has ceased the production of a saleable mineral commodity; and
 - (b) after the cessation amounts have been expended on the rehabilitation of the tenement forming part of the production unit;

the royalty payer of the production unit may, after the rehabilitation of the tenement is completed, furnish the Secretary with a statement, verified in such manner as the Secretary may require, of the amounts expended.

- (6) After being satisfied of the correctness of a statement furnished pursuant to subsection (5) and making any adjustments necessary, the Secretary shall:
 - (a) apportion the sum of the amounts allowed in the statement ratably over the previous 5 royalty years of the production unit or the life of the production unit, whichever is shorter; and
 - (b) allow the amount apportioned as a deduction to determine the net value of the saleable mineral commodity in each royalty year to which the amount has been apportioned; and
 - (c) recalculate the net value and, if necessary, the royalty payable in each relevant royalty year.
- (7) For subsections (5) and (6):
 - (a) royalty does not include interest on royalty under section 42 or penal royalty under section 42A; and
 - (b) where the specified accounting basis of the production unit is an accrual basis, amounts expended shall be interpreted as if that accounting basis were an incurred basis as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of **accounting basis** in section 4.
- (8) Nothing in subsections (5) or (6) affects the liability of a royalty payer to furnish a statement under section 12 in respect of a saleable mineral commodity sold or removed without sale from a production unit in a royalty year after the production unit has ceased active production of a saleable mineral commodity.
- (9) For the purpose of calculating or recalculating an amount of royalty under this section, subject to subsection (10), an amount or value that affects the calculation or recalculation is to be taken to be the amount or value exclusive of the amount of GST (if any) payable in relation to a supply to which that amount or value relates.
- (10) Where an amount or value that affects the calculation or recalculation referred to in subsection (9) is directly attributable to an acquisition that relates to a supply that is input taxed, the amount or value is to be taken to be the amount or value inclusive of the amount of GST (if any) payable in relation to the acquisition to which that amount or value relates.

- (11) In subsections (9) and (10), **acquisition**, **GST**, **input taxed** and **supply** have the same respective meanings as in the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth.

10A Responsible person

- (1) The tenement holders of a production unit shall, at or before the time the production unit or proposed production unit comes into active operation, appoint a person who would usually be found on or about the production unit or proposed production unit to be responsible on behalf of the tenement holders to accept service of a document or process, furnish a statement or return or make a payment, pursuant to this Act.
- (2) If the tenement holders fail to appoint a responsible person under subsection (1), the manager of the production unit or proposed production unit at the time it comes into active operation shall be deemed to have been appointed as the responsible person.

11 Information to be supplied

- (1) Within 30 days after the date of active operation of a production unit or proposed production unit the responsible person for the production unit shall notify the Secretary in writing of that fact, and shall include in the notice:
- (a) his or her name, address and designation; and
 - (b) the location or locations of the production unit, a description of the nature of its operations and processes, the minerals and mineral commodities being or to be recovered, and its work programme and mining schedule; and
 - (c) the names and addresses of the tenement holders whose tenements form part of the production unit or proposed production unit; and
 - (d) the name and address of the manager of the production unit or proposed production unit; and
 - (e) the day in each year on which the royalty year of the production unit commences or will commence; and
 - (f) an election as to the accounting basis on which royalty returns will be prepared.

- (2) The responsible person for a production unit or proposed production unit shall, within 30 days after it happens, notify the Secretary in writing:
- (a) of every change in the name or address, or both, of the responsible person and manager of the production unit or proposed production unit; and
 - (b) of a change in the ownership of the production unit or proposed production unit or of a mining tenement which forms part of the production unit or proposed production unit; and
 - (c) of a significant change in the level of production of a mineral commodity by the production unit; and
 - (d) of a discontinuance of the commercial production of a mineral commodity; and
 - (e) of a recommencement of the commercial production of mineral commodity after discontinuance.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

12 Royalty return

- (1) Subject to subsection (7), a royalty payer shall, within 3 months after the expiration of a royalty year or such longer period as the Secretary, in writing, allows, deliver to the Secretary a detailed statement, relating to the whole production unit, containing or indicating:
- (a) the name and description of the production unit; and
 - (b) the name and address of each royalty payer in respect of the production unit; and
 - (c) the quantity of a mineral commodity sold or removed without sale from the production unit during the royalty year; and
 - (d) the name and address of the smelter, refinery or mill to which a mineral commodity recovered was sent; and
 - (e) the name and address of, and relationship between, any person with an interest in the production unit and the operator of the smelter, refinery or mill; and
 - (f) the value and the basis of valuation of a mineral commodity sold or removed without sale from the production unit; and

- (g) details of all sales or shipments of a mineral commodity from the production unit; and
- (h) details of all contracts and sale or exchange agreements relating to a mineral commodity obtained from the production unit;

and such other information as the Secretary requires.

- (2) A statement referred to in subsection (1) shall, in addition to the matters required under that subsection to be contained or indicated, contain:
 - (a) details of all expenditure claimed as eligible deductions in calculating net value under section 10(2); and
 - (b) by way of summary, a calculation of net value; and
 - (ba) a calculation of gross production revenue; and
 - (c) an estimate of the royalty payable.
- (3) The statement required under subsection (1) to be delivered shall be in an approved form and, subject to subsection (7), shall be signed by the holders of each mining tenement that forms part of the production unit or a person having knowledge of the affairs of the production unit on behalf of those mining tenement holders.
- (4) The statement required by subsection (1) to be delivered shall be audited by an approved auditor whose written report shall accompany the statement, being a report indicating whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the statement:
 - (a) is based on proper accounts and documents properly kept and is in agreement with those accounts and documents; and
 - (b) complies with the relevant provisions of this Act.
- (5) Where eligible exploration expenditure within the meaning of paragraph (a) of the definition of **eligible exploration expenditure** is taken into account by a royalty payer in estimating the royalty payable by him or her, the statement required under subsection (1) to be delivered shall be accompanied by a certificate issued under section 7 or 8 or, where no such certificate has been issued in respect of that expenditure, details of the application under section 7 for the issue of the certificate.
- (6) Where a statement required under subsection (1) to be delivered is accompanied by details of an application under section 7 for the issue of a certificate in respect of eligible exploration expenditure

taken into account by the royalty payer in estimating the royalty payable by him or her, and a certificate is subsequently issued under that section in respect of that expenditure, the royalty payer shall, within 30 days after receiving the certificate, deliver it to the Secretary to be dealt with under section 8(1) as if it were a certificate delivered with the statement.

Maximum penalty: 17 penalty units.

- (7) The Secretary may, with the consent in writing of all the royalty payers for a production unit, permit a royalty payer to deliver a statement under this section in respect of his or her operations in relation to the production unit separate from those of other royalty payers, and the Secretary may deal with that statement, and the statement or statements in relation to the remainder of the production unit, accordingly.
- (8) Nothing in subsection (7) shall be construed as relieving a royalty payer from his or her liability for the payment of royalty in respect of the whole production unit.

13 Appointment of authorized person

The Secretary may, in writing, appoint a person to be an authorized person for the purposes of this Act.

14 Inspection of stock and documents

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, an authorized person may, at reasonable times or, where he or she has reasonable cause to believe an offence against this Act has been, is being, or is about to be, committed, at any time, enter:
 - (a) a production unit or any part thereof; or
 - (b) premises where there is stored, or where the authorized person has reasonable cause to believe is stored, a mineral commodity in respect of which royalty is payable or, in his or her opinion, is likely to be payable; or
 - (c) premises where there are, or where he or she has reasonable cause to believe are kept, documents:
 - (i) relating to the mining, processing, storage or sale or other disposal of a mineral commodity; or
 - (ii) of a kind that a royalty payer is required to retain under section 17A(2);

and may:

- (d) inspect or take stock of a mineral commodity; and
 - (e) inspect the mining or processing of a mineral commodity; and
 - (f) inspect documents of a kind mentioned in paragraph (c); and
 - (g) require a person in that production unit or on those premises to furnish the authorised person with that person's name or residential address, or both, and to answer questions put to the person relating to the subject of the inspection.
- (1A) A person required under subsection (1)(g) to answer questions shall answer truthfully to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, but need not answer to a question if that answer might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (2) An authorized person may make and retain copies of, or extracts from, the documents inspected under this section by him or her.
- (3) A person required under subsection (1) to furnish his or her name or address, or both his or her name and address, shall not:
- (a) refuse or fail to comply with the requirement; or
 - (b) furnish a name that is false in a material particular; or
 - (c) furnish as his or her address an address other than the full and correct address of his or her ordinary place of residence.

Maximum penalty: 4 penalty units.

- (4) The occupier or person in charge of a production unit or part of a production unit, or of premises referred to in subsection (1)(b) or (c), shall provide an authorized person with all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective exercise of the authorized person's powers under this section.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

15 Power to require person to answer questions and produce documents

- (1) The Secretary or an authorized person may, by notice in writing, in relation to a production unit, require the responsible person appointed for that production unit to attend before him or her at the time and place specified in the notice and there to answer questions and to produce to him or her such documents in relation to the mining, storage, transportation, processing or sale or other

disposal of a mineral commodity, including in relation to any relevant transfer pricing, as are referred to in the notice.

- (2) The Secretary or an authorized person may make and retain copies of, or extracts from, the documents produced under this section to him or her.
- (3) A person is not excused from answering a question or producing documents when required under this section or section 14 so to do, on the ground that the answer to the question, or the production of the documents, might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty, but the person's answer to any such question is not admissible in evidence against the person in proceedings other than proceedings for an offence against this Act or an offence against or under this or any other law of the Territory in respect of the person's failure to provide information or the person's providing of false information.

16 Power to examine on oath

The Secretary or an authorised person may examine on oath a person attending before the Secretary or authorised person under section 15.

17 Proper books to be kept

- (1) A royalty payer shall keep at the production unit, or at some other place in Australia agreed between the royalty payer and the Secretary or, in the absence of agreement, as determined by the Secretary, proper books of account in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the specified accounting basis showing in respect of that production unit:
 - (a) the amount and particulars of each expenditure in each category of deduction; and
 - (b) details of all sales, transfers and other disposals of assets, being assets the costs of which have been included in calculating eligible capital assets expenditure; and
 - (c) details of the mass and grade of a mineral commodity recovered from the production unit and of sales, shipments, transfers and other disposals of a mineral commodity from the production unit, including the time, destination, value and basis of valuation and mass and grade of each sale, shipment, transfer or other disposal; and

- (d) details of all assets, being assets the costs of which have been included in calculating eligible capital assets expenditure, eligible exploration expenditure and eligible research and development expenditure.

Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units.

- (2) A mineral commodity shall not be sold or removed from a production unit, or treated in a processing plant not included in the production unit, until its mass and grade have been ascertained and entered in a book of account referred to in subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units.

17A Transfer pricing documentation

- (1) This section applies if a saleable mineral commodity is removed from a production unit without sale and is dealt with by the royalty payer in circumstances that involve transfer pricing.
- (2) A royalty payer must retain at the production unit, or at some other place in Australia agreed between the royalty payer and the Secretary or, in the absence of agreement, as determined by the Secretary, all documents that:
 - (a) are created by, or come into the possession of, the royalty payer; and
 - (b) are relevant for determining the gross value of the saleable mineral commodity.

Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2)(b), the following are relevant for determining the gross value of the saleable mineral commodity:
 - (a) any transfer pricing arrangement;
 - (b) any relevant audit of the kind mentioned in section 4AAA(4);
 - (c) any relevant advance pricing arrangement, as defined in section 4AAA(5);
 - (d) if section 4AAB applies – all matters mentioned in that section.

18 Assessment

- (1) The Secretary must assess the following in respect of the royalty year to which the statement delivered under section 12 relates:
 - (a) the net value;

- (b) the gross production revenue;
 - (c) the royalty payable by the royalty payer.
- (2) To make the assessment, the Secretary may use any information in the Secretary's possession, whether or not obtained under this Act.

19 Default assessment

- (1) The Secretary may assess the net value and gross production revenue from a production unit on which, in the Secretary's opinion, royalty ought to be levied if:
- (a) the royalty payer fails to deliver the statement required under section 12; or
 - (b) the Secretary is not satisfied that a statement delivered by the royalty payer is a full and accurate statement; or
 - (c) the Secretary is of the opinion that the amount stated by the royalty payer to be the gross value of a saleable mineral commodity is not reasonable.
- (2) If the Secretary is of the opinion that the amount stated by the royalty payer to be the gross value of a saleable mineral commodity is not reasonable:
- (a) the Secretary must, in assessing the net value and gross production revenue, by written notice to the royalty payer, declare the amount the Secretary considers to be a reasonable gross value for the mineral commodity concerned; and
 - (b) the net value and gross production revenue must be assessed by reference to the gross value declared under paragraph (a).
- (3) The amount assessed under this section is taken to be the net value or gross production revenue, as the case may be, on which royalty is payable.

20 Amendment of assessment

- (1) The Secretary may, subject to this Act, at any time amend an assessment notwithstanding that royalty may have been paid pursuant to it.

- (2) If a royalty payer has not made to the Secretary a full and true disclosure of all the material facts necessary for an assessment and there has been an avoidance of royalty, whether pursuant to an arrangement under section 4G or otherwise, the Secretary may:
- (a) if the avoidance of royalty is due to fraud or evasion – at any time; and
 - (b) in any other case – within 6 years after the date upon which the royalty became due and payable under the assessment;
- amend the assessment to correct an error in calculation or a mistake of fact, or to prevent avoidance of royalty, as the case may be.
- (3) If a royalty payer has made to the Secretary a full and true disclosure of all the material facts necessary for the Secretary's assessment, and an assessment is made after that disclosure, no amendment of the assessment varying the liability of the royalty payer in any particular shall be made except to correct an error in calculation or a mistake of fact, and no such amendment shall be made after the expiration of 3 years from the date upon which the royalty became due and payable under that assessment.
- (4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), if an assessment for a royalty year is based on an estimate of the value of a saleable mineral commodity sold or removed without sale in that year from a production unit because the value was not ascertainable at the end of that year, the Secretary may, any time within 3 years after ascertaining the value of that mineral commodity, amend the assessment on the basis of that value, to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the assessment.
- (5) Despite subsections (2) and (3), if the assessment of net value in respect of a royalty year includes eligible exploration expenditure within the meaning of paragraph (a) of the definition of **eligible exploration expenditure**, the Secretary may, at any time within 3 years after refusing to issue a certificate under section 7 in respect of any part of that expenditure claimed, amend the assessment so as to ensure its completeness and accuracy on the basis of eligible exploration expenditure.

21 Amended assessment to be assessment

An assessment amended under section 20 shall be an assessment for the purposes of this Act.

22 Notice of assessment

As soon as practicable after an assessment under this Act is made, the Secretary shall, by post or otherwise, serve a written notice of assessment on the royalty payer.

23 Validity of assessment

The validity of an assessment made under this Act shall not be affected by reason that a provision of this Act has not been complied with.

24 Judicial notice of signature

All courts and all persons having by law or consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, shall take judicial notice of the signature of the Secretary.

25 Evidence

The production of a notice of assessment, or of a document under the hand of the Secretary that purports to be a copy of a notice of assessment, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of the assessment and, except in objection, review or appeal proceedings under Part 11 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2007*, that the amount and all the particulars of the assessment are correct.

Note for Part II:

Part 11 of the Taxation Administration Act 2007 provides for objections, reviews and appeals in relation to assessments made in relation to a royalty payer under this Part.

Part IV Collection and recovery of royalty**39 When royalty payable**

Subject to this Part, royalty assessed by the Secretary shall be due and payable by the royalty payer on the date specified in the notice of assessment under section 22 as the date on which royalty is due and payable, being not less than 30 days after the service of the notice or, if no date is so specified or if the date specified is less than 30 days after the service of the notice, on the thirtieth day after the service of the notice.

40 Payment of royalty

- (1) A royalty payer shall pay on account of royalty:
 - (a) not later than 30 days after the end of each 6-month period in the royalty year for which the royalty is payable, the amount estimated by the royalty payer to be the royalty payable under section 9A for that period; and
 - (b) at the time of making a statement under section 12, the balance of royalty payable as estimated in the statement.
- (2) If the sum of the 2 six-monthly payments referred to in subsection (1) in respect of the royalty year is less than 80% of the assessment under section 18 of royalty payable, additional royalty shall be paid of an amount equal to the difference between the sum of the 2 six-monthly payments in respect of the royalty year and 80% of the assessment under section 18 of royalty payable in respect of that royalty year, and this Act shall apply to and in relation to that additional royalty (except for the purposes of making a calculation under this section) as if the additional royalty was assessed under section 18 by the Secretary.
- (3) The Minister may, if satisfied that the liability to pay additional royalty under subsection (2) was not brought about by an attempt on the part of the royalty payer to avoid the payment of royalty, remit additional royalty payable under that subsection, or any part of that additional royalty, and on remission the liability to pay the additional royalty or part of the additional royalty, as the case may be, ceases.

41 Extension of time and payment by instalments

The Secretary may grant such extension of time for payment of royalty or an amount on account of royalty, or permit payment to be made by such instalments and within such times, as he or she thinks fit and, in such a case, the royalty shall be due and payable, or the liability to make the payment on account of royalty shall accrue, accordingly.

42 Interest on unpaid royalty

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if any royalty remains unpaid after the time it becomes due and payable, or a payment on account of royalty remains unpaid after the liability to make the payment accrues, the person liable to pay the royalty or make the payment on account of royalty is, in addition to that liability, liable to pay interest on the amount outstanding at an annual rate calculated by adding 7% to the monthly average yield of 90-day bank accepted bills published by the Reserve Bank of Australia for:

- (a) if the day on which the royalty became due and payable or payment on account of royalty accrued is on or after the commencement of the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2002* but before 1 July 2003 – May 2002; or
- (b) if the day on which the royalty became due and payable or payment on account of royalty accrued is on or after 1 July 2003 – the month of May in the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the day occurs,

and computed from the day when the amount became outstanding to and including the day on which the interest is calculated.

- (2) Where an extension of time for the payment of royalty or on account of royalty has been granted under section 41, the interest payable under this section shall be computed from such date as the Secretary determines, being not earlier than the date on which the royalty would have been due and payable or the liability to make the payment on account of royalty accrued, had that extension of time not been granted.

42A Penalty royalty

- (1) If a royalty payer:
 - (a) evades, or attempts to evade; or
 - (b) does any act with intent to evade; or
 - (c) makes default in the performance of any duty imposed under this Act or the Regulations with intent to evade,

the assessment or payment of a sum which is or may become chargeable against the royalty payer by way of royalty (in this section referred to as the deficient royalty) the Secretary shall, when assessing the deficient royalty, assess the royalty payer with additional royalty by way of a penalty (in this section referred to as penal royalty) not exceeding twice the deficient royalty or \$10,000, whichever is the greater.

- (2) Penal royalty is payable in respect of the same royalty year as the deficient royalty.
- (3) The royalty payer may object to the assessment of penal royalty under Part 11 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2007* in the same manner as any other assessment.

42B Penalty royalty on default assessment under section 19

- (1) If the Secretary makes a default assessment under section 19, the royalty payer in respect of whom the default assessment is made is liable to pay:
 - (a) the amount of royalty payable on the default assessment; and
 - (b) an additional amount of royalty equal to 75% of that amount of royalty; and
 - (c) interest imposed under section 42 on the part of that amount of royalty not paid on the due date in accordance with section 40.
- (2) The Secretary may, for the reasons he or she thinks sufficient, remit the whole or a part of an additional amount of royalty referred to in subsection (1)(b) and, on remission, the liability to pay that whole or part of the additional amount of royalty ceases.

43 Secretary may collect royalty from person owing money to royalty payer or operator

- (1) The Secretary may, at any time, by notice in writing, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the royalty payer at his or her last place of business known to the Secretary, require a person:
 - (a) by whom any money is due or accruing or may become due to a royalty payer or operator; or
 - (b) who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of a royalty payer or operator; or
 - (c) who holds or may subsequently hold money on account of some other person for payment to a royalty payer or operator; or
 - (d) having authority from some other person to pay money to a royalty payer or operator,

to pay to the Secretary, either immediately upon the money becoming due or being held, or at or within a time specified in the notice (not being a time before the money becomes due or is held):

- (e) so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount due by the royalty payer in respect of royalty or additional royalty payable under this Act, where such royalty or additional royalty remains unpaid after 60 days after the royalty or additional royalty became due and payable, or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount; or

- (f) such amount as is specified in the notice out of each of any payments which the person so notified becomes liable from time to time to make to the royalty payer or operator, until the amount due by the royalty payer in respect of royalty or additional royalty payable under this Act, where such royalty remains unpaid after 60 days after the royalty or additional royalty became due and payable, is satisfied.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with a notice under this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

- (3) A person making a payment in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to have been acting under the authority of the royalty payer or operator, and of all other persons concerned, and is hereby indemnified by the Territory in respect of the payment.
- (4) In this section **operator** means the person who, by agreement with the royalty payer, has the right to work and obtain from the production unit in respect of which the royalty is payable a mineral commodity, whether the person does so personally or through an agent, servant or associate.

44 Cancellation of mining tenement

- (1) The Minister may cancel a mining tenement forming a production unit where the royalty levied under this Act remains unpaid in respect of that production unit for 6 months or more from the date upon which the royalty became due and payable.

Note for subsection (1)

In relation to a mining tenement that is a mineral title under the Mineral Titles Act 2010, see also sections 96 and 105(1) and (2)(a) of that Act.

- (2) The Minister shall not, under subsection (1), cancel a mining tenement unless the Minister has first:
- (a) given to the tenement holder written notice of the intention so to do, indicating the reason for the proposed action; and
 - (b) specified in the notice a date, being not earlier than 30 days after the service of that notice on the tenement holder, on or before which the tenement holder may submit to the Minister any matter that he or she wishes the Minister to consider before deciding whether to cancel the mining tenement; and
 - (c) considered any submissions made to the Minister in response to, and within the time specified in, the notice given under this subsection.

- (3) A reference in this section to a mining tenement or production unit includes a reference to part of a mining tenement or production unit.

45 Amounts overpaid

- (1) Where, by reason of an amendment of an assessment of his or her liability to pay royalty, or for any other reason, a royalty payer has paid an amount for royalty in excess of his or her liability to pay, the Secretary:
- (a) may, where satisfied that the royalty payer will have, within 2 months after the Secretary becomes aware of the overpayment, a liability to pay a further amount of or on account of royalty, retain that overpayment, or so much of it as the Secretary thinks necessary to meet that further liability, on account of that further liability; and
 - (b) shall, in any other case, refund to the royalty payer the amount of royalty overpaid.
- (2) A refund payable under subsection (1)(b) by the Secretary shall be paid from the public moneys of the Territory and the appropriation for that purpose is hereby established or increased to the extent necessary.

Part V Offences and prosecutions

46 Failure to furnish returns or information

- (1) A person who fails to deliver or furnish a statement or information required by or under this Act to be delivered or furnished, or to comply with a requirement of the Secretary or an authorized person made under this Act, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

- (1A) An offence against this section for failing to deliver a statement required by section 12(1) to be delivered is a regulatory offence.
- (2) A prosecution for an offence against this section may be commenced at any time.

47 Refusal to give evidence or produce documents

A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails:

- (a) to attend before the Secretary or an authorized person; or
- (b) to take an oath; or

(c) to answer a question or produce documents,

when so required under this Act or the Regulations, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

49 False returns or statements

A person who makes or delivers a statement required by or under this Act or the Regulations to be made or delivered which is false in a material particular, or makes a false answer, whether orally or in writing, to a question put to the person by the Secretary or an authorized person, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

Part VI Miscellaneous

49AA Secretary

- (1) The Minister may in writing appoint a public sector employee to the office of Secretary.
- (2) The appointment may be of:
 - (a) a person by name; or
 - (b) a person by reference to the office, position or designation held or occupied by the person; or
 - (c) a person from time to time holding, acting in or performing the duties of a named office, designation or position.
- (3) The Secretary has the functions given to the Secretary under this or any other Act.
- (4) The Secretary may do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in relation to the performance of the Secretary's functions.

49A Delegation by Secretary

The Secretary may, in writing, delegate any of the Secretary's powers and functions under this Act to:

- (a) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or an arrangement of secondment by name; or

- (b) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or arrangement of secondment, by reference to the office, position or designation held or occupied by the person; or
- (c) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or an arrangement of secondment, from time to time holding, acting in or performing the duties of a named office, position or designation.

49B Delegation by Minister

The Minister may, in writing, delegate any of the Minister's powers and functions under this Act to:

- (a) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or an arrangement of secondment by name; or
- (b) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or arrangement of secondment, by reference to the office, position or designation held or occupied by the person; or
- (c) a public sector employee, or a person engaged by the Territory under a contract or an arrangement of secondment, from time to time holding, acting in or performing the duties of a named office, position or designation.

50 Secrecy

- (1) Subject to this section, a person who is or has been:
 - (b) a Territory employee; or
 - (c) contracted by the Territory to provide a service in connection with the administration of this Act; or
 - (d) an employee of a person referred to in paragraph (c),
must not, directly or indirectly, other than for the purposes of this Act or the contract:
 - (e) make a record of, or communicate to a person, information concerning the affairs of another person acquired by him or her under this Act because of that office, employment or contract; or

- (f) produce to a person, or permit a person to have access to, a document furnished to him or her for the purposes of this Act.

Maximum penalty: 4 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the communication of information or the production of a document by:

- (a) the Secretary or a person authorised by the Secretary to another Territory employee performing a function under this Act for the purpose of enabling the Territory employee to carry out that function; or

- (b) the Secretary or a person authorised by the Secretary to the Auditor-General performing a function or exercising of a power under the *Audit Act 1995* or another Act in relation to an audit relating to the Agency responsible for this Act; or

- (c) a Territory employee performing a function under this Act to a Territory employee performing a function under an Act administered by the Commissioner of Territory Revenue for the purpose of enabling the second-mentioned Territory employee to carry out the second-mentioned function; or

- (d) a Territory employee performing a function under this Act to a Territory employee performing a function under the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* or the *Petroleum Act 1984*, where the communication or production is necessary for the efficient administration of this Act; or

- (e) a Territory employee performing a function under this Act to the Commonwealth in relation to the payment of an amount of royalty under this Act by a holder of a mining tenement on Aboriginal land within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* of the Commonwealth; or

- (ea) a Territory employee exercising or performing a power, duty or function in accordance with an arrangement made under section 7 of the *Uranium Royalty (Northern Territory) Act 2009* (Cth) to the Commonwealth; or

- (eb) a Territory employee performing a function under this Act or exercising or performing a power, duty or function under the *Uranium Royalty (Northern Territory) Act 2009* (Cth) to another Territory employee, where the communication is necessary for the efficient administration of that Commonwealth Act.

- (3) Nothing in this section prevents the Auditor-General from disclosing information or publishing a document that he or she has acquired under subsection (2)(b) if the disclosure or publication does not directly or indirectly divulge information identifying the affairs of a particular person.
- (4) Nothing in this section prevents a Territory employee from disclosing information or publishing a document that he or she has acquired under subsection (2)(d) if the disclosure or publication:
- (a) is in the performance by the employee of a function under the *Mineral Titles Act 2010* or the *Petroleum Act 1984*; and
 - (b) does not directly or indirectly divulge information identifying the affairs of a particular person.
- (4A) A person to whom this section applies must not be required to:
- (a) produce in court an assessment, return, statement, notice, record or other document made or given for the purposes of this Act; or
 - (b) divulge or communicate to a court a matter or thing that has come or came to his or her notice when performing duties for the purposes of this Act,
- unless:
- (c) the person about whom the assessment, return, statement, notice, record or other document concerned consents to the production, divulgence or communication; or
 - (d) the production, divulgence or communication is made in connection with the administration or execution of this Act; or
 - (e) the production, divulgence or communication is made for the purposes of legal proceedings arising out of this Act or of a report of such legal proceedings.
- (5) In this section, ***Territory employee*** means a Chief Executive Officer or an employee as defined in the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*.

51 Regulations

The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted to be prescribed; or

- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

52 Savings

- (1) The law in force immediately before the commencement of this Act relating to the assessment and payment of royalties shall continue to apply to and in relation to a mining tenement exempted under section 3(1) from the operation of this Act until it ceases to be so exempted.
- (2) Notwithstanding the repeals and amendments effected by the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1987*, the *Mineral Royalty Act 1982* remains in force to the extent necessary to give effect to section 3(5) as if the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1987* (other than section 4 of that Act) had never commenced.

Part VII Transitional matters for Treasury Legislation and Consequential Amendment Act 2006

53 Secretary

The Chief Executive Officer continues as the Secretary on the commencement of the *Treasury Legislation and Consequential Amendment Act 2006* until the Minister appoints a person to the office of Secretary under section 49AA.

Part VIII Transitional matters for Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010

54 Definitions

In this Part:

amended, in relation to a specified provision, means the provision as in force on the commencement day.

commencement day means the day on which Part 3 of the *Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010* commences.

transitional period means a period mentioned in section 55(1)(b) or (2)(b).

transitional royalty year means a royalty year that commences before 1 July 2010 and ends after that date.

55 Rate of royalty

- (1) The percentage of net value specified in amended section 10(1) applies in relation to:
 - (a) a royalty year that commences on or after 1 July 2010; and
 - (b) a period that commences on or after 1 July 2010 in a transitional royalty year.
- (2) The percentage of net value specified in section 10(1), as in force immediately before the commencement day, applies in relation to:
 - (a) a royalty year that ends before 1 July 2010; and
 - (b) a period that ends before 1 July 2010 in a transitional royalty year.

Example of application of subsections (1)(b) and (2)(b)

If a transitional royalty year commences on 1 January 2010, the percentage of the net value for the period 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2010 is 18% and the percentage of the net value for the period 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2010 is 20%.

- (3) For calculating the net value under amended section 10(2) in relation to each transitional period in a transitional royalty year, the amount of each element of the formula must be apportioned between the transitional periods:
 - (a) as agreed between the royalty payer and Secretary on or before 31 December 2010; or
 - (b) in the absence of an agreement – as determined by the Secretary.
- (4) To avoid doubt, an apportionment under subsection (3) may apportion the whole of an amount to one of the transitional periods and none of the amount to the other transitional period.

Part IX Transitional matters for Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2013**56 Gross value of commodity sold or removed before 1 July 2013**

- (1) This section applies for the purpose of determining the gross realization for a production unit for a royalty year any part of which was before 1 July 2013.

- (2) The gross value of a saleable mineral commodity that was sold or removed without sale from the production unit before 1 July 2013 is to be determined in accordance with this Act as in force before 1 July 2013.

57 Operating costs – royalty year ending before 1 July 2013

- (1) This section applies for the purpose of determining the operating costs for a production unit for a royalty year that ended before 1 July 2013.
- (2) The operating costs are to be determined in accordance with this Act as in force before 1 July 2013.

58 Operating costs – royalty year that includes 1 July 2013

- (1) This section applies for the purpose of determining the operating costs for a production unit for a royalty year that started before 1 July 2013 and ends on or after 1 July 2013.
- (2) The operating costs for the royalty year are:
 - (a) the operating costs of the production unit for the part of the royalty year ending immediately before 1 July 2013 (the ***pre-July period***) determined in accordance with this Act as in force immediately before 1 July 2013; and
 - (b) the operating costs of the production unit for the part of the royalty year beginning on 1 July 2013 (the ***post-June period***) determined in accordance with this Act as amended by the *Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2013*.
- (3) If an expenditure relates in part to the pre-July period and in part to the post-June period, the amount of the expenditure must be apportioned between the periods:
 - (a) as agreed between the royalty payer and the Secretary on or before 31 December 2013; or
 - (b) in the absence of an agreement – as determined by the Secretary.
- (4) To avoid doubt, an apportionment under subsection (3) may apportion the whole of an amount to one period and none of the amount to the other period.

**Part X Transitional matters for Revenue Legislation
Amendment Act 2018****59 Transitional matters for *Revenue Legislation Amendment
Act 2018***

- (1) This Act, as in force immediately before 1 July 2018, continues to apply in relation to a royalty year that started before 1 July 2018.
- (2) The amendments made to this Act by Part 2, Division 2 of the *Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2018* apply in relation to a royalty year that starts on or after 1 July 2018.
- (3) The amendments made to this Act by Part 2, Division 3 of the *Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2018* apply in relation to a royalty year that starts on or after 1 July 2019.

**Part XI Transitional matters for Mineral Royalty
Amendment Act 2021****60 Transitional matters for *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2021***

- (1) Section 4B(1), as amended by section 4 of the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2021*, applies only in relation to a royalty year that commences on or after 1 July 2021.
- (2) Section 4B(1), as in force immediately before the commencement of section 4 of the *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2021*, continues to apply in relation to a royalty year that commenced before 1 July 2021.

ENDNOTES
1**KEY**

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended
app = appendix
bl = by-law
ch = Chapter
cl = clause
div = Division
exp = expires/expired
f = forms
Gaz = Gazette
hdg = heading
ins = inserted
lt = long title
nc = not commenced

od = order
om = omitted
pt = Part
r = regulation/rule
rem = remainder
renum = renumbered
rep = repealed
s = section
sch = Schedule
sdiv = Subdivision
SL = Subordinate Legislation
sub = substituted

2**LIST OF LEGISLATION*****Mineral Royalty Act 1982 (Act No. 31, 1982)***

Assent date 23 June 1982
 Commenced 1 July 1982 (s 2)

Criminal Law (Regulatory Offences) Act 1983 (Act No. 68, 1983)

Assent date 28 November 1983
 Commenced 1 January 1984 (s 2 s 2 *Criminal Code Act 1983* (Act No. 47, 1983), *Gaz* G46, 18 November 1983, p 11 and *Gaz* G8, 26 February 1986, p 5)

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1987 (Act No. 18, 1987)

Assent date 25 June 1987
 Commenced 1 July 1986 (s 2)

Mining Amendment Act 1991 (Act No. 27, 1991)

Assent date 17 June 1991
 Commenced 17 June 1991

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1992 (Act No. 77, 1992)

Assent date 14 December 1992
 Commenced 14 December 1992

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 (Act No. 14, 1995)

Assent date 23 June 1995
 Commenced 23 June 1995

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1998 (Act No. 76, 1998)

Assent date 15 October 1998
 Commenced 15 October 1998

Financial Relations Agreement (Consequential Provisions) Act 2000 (Act No. 32, 2000)

Assent date 27 June 2000
 Commenced 1 July 2000 (s 2)

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2002 (Act No. 53, 2002)

Assent date 10 October 2002
Commenced 10 October 2002

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2002 (Act No. 59, 2002)

Assent date 7 November 2002
Commenced 7 November 2002

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2003 (Act No. 37, 2003)

Assent date 30 June 2003
Commenced 1 July 2003 (s 2)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2003 (Act No. 44, 2003)

Assent date 7 July 2003
Commenced 7 July 2003

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2004 (Act No. 38, 2004)

Assent date 6 July 2004
Commenced 1 July 2004 (s 2)

Taxation (Administration) Amendment (Objections and Appeals) Act 2005 (Act No. 5, 2005)

Assent date 4 March 2005
Commenced 31 March 2005 (Gaz S11, 31 March 2005, p 1)

Statute Law Revision Act 2005 (Act No. 44, 2005)

Assent date 14 December 2005
Commenced 14 December 2005

Treasury Legislation and Consequential Amendment Act 2006 (Act No. 19, 2006)

Assent date 28 June 2006
Commenced pt 1: 28 June 2006; pt 2: 2 May 2006; rem: 1 July 2006 (s 2)

Revenue Law Reform (Budget Initiatives) Act 2008 (Act No. 23, 2008)

Assent date 30 June 2008
Commenced pt 1, ss 3, 12(1), 18 and 19: 1 January 2008; ss 7, 10 and 11(1): 6 May 2008; rem: 1 July 2008 (s 2)

Financial Management Amendment Act 2009 (Act No. 15, 2009)

Assent date 18 June 2009
Commenced 18 June 2009

Payroll Tax Act 2009 (Act No. 18, 2009)

Assent date 25 June 2009
Commenced 1 July 2009 (s 2)

Revenue and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010 (Act No. 21, 2010)

Assent date 30 June 2010
Commenced pt 2 and pt 4 divs 1 and 2: 4 May 2010; rem: 1 July 2010 (s 2)

Mineral Titles (Consequential Amendments) Act 2010 (Act No. 37, 2010)

Assent date 18 November 2010
Commenced 7 November 2011 (s 2, s 2 *Mineral Titles Act 2010* (Act No. 27, 2010) and Gaz G41, 12 October 2011, p 5)

Penalties Amendment (Justice and Treasury Legislation) (Act No. 38, 2010)

Assent date 18 November 2010
 Commenced 1 February 2011 (Gaz S6, 1 February 2011)

Oaths, Affidavits and Declarations (Consequential Amendments) Act 2010 (Act No. 40, 2010)

Assent date 18 November 2010
 Commenced 1 March 2011 (s 2, s 2 *Oaths, Affidavits and Declarations Act 2010* (Act No. 39, 2010) and Gaz G7, 16 February 2011, p 4)

Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2013 (Act No. 20, 2013)

Assent date 28 June 2013
 Commenced 1 July 2013 (s 2)

Statute Law Revision Act 2014 (Act No. 38, 2014)

Assent date 13 November 2014
 Commenced 13 November 2014

Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2018 (Act No. 14, 2018)

Assent date 28 June 2018
 Commenced pts 3, 4 and 6 (except ss 34 and 36(3)): 1 May 2018;
 pt 2, divs 1 and 2, pt 5, ss 34 and 36(3) and pt 7: 1 July 2018;
 pt 2, div 3 and pt 8: 1 July 2019 (s 2)

Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2021 (Act No. 11, 2021)

Assent date 20 May 2021
 Commenced ss 4 and 6: 1 July 2021; rem: 21 May 2021 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment (NTCAT Conferral of Jurisdiction) Act 2023 (Act No. 24, 2023)

Assent date 21 September 2023
 Commenced 27 November 2023 (Gaz G24, 23 November 2023, p 2)

3 SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

s 7 *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 1998* (Act No. 76, 1998)
 s 9 *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2003* (Act No. 37, 2003)
 s 10 *Mineral Royalty Amendment Act 2004* (Act No. 1, 2004)

4 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, 4AB, 4AC, 4B, 25, 42A, 44 and 50.

5 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

s 3 sub No. 18, 1987, s 4
 amd No. 77, 1992, s 4; No. 76, 1998, s 6; No. 37, 2003, s 4
 s 4 sub No. 18, 1987, s 5
 amd No. 27, 1991, s 4; No. 77, 1992, ss 5 and 10; No. 14, 1995, s 5; No. 37, 2003, s 5; No. 38, 2004, s 4; No. 5, 2005, s 8; No. 19, 2006, s 121; No. 21, 2010, s 37; No. 37, 2010, ss 7 and 13; No. 14, 2018, ss 4 and 12

ENDNOTES

s 4A	ins No. 18, 1987, s 6 amd No. 77, 1992, s 10; No. 21, 2010, s 37; No. 20, 2013, s 4; No. 14, 2018, s 13
ss 4AAA – 4AAB	ins No. 20, 2013, s 5
s 4AA	ins No. 77, 1992, s 6
ss 4AB – 4AC	ins No. 14, 2018, s 5
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