

Serial 97
Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment Bill 2023
Mr Paech

A Bill for an Act to amend the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014* and for related purposes

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

NORTHERN TERRITORY CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
AMENDMENT ACT 2023

Act No. [] of 2023

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Schedule 1 Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014 further amended

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

Act No. [] of 2023

An Act to amend the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014* and for related purposes

[Assented to [] 2023]
[Introduced [] 2023]

The Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory enacts as follows:

Part 1 Preliminary matters

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment Act 2023*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act commences on the day fixed by the Administrator by *Gazette* notice.
- (2) If a provision of this Act does not commence before 24 July 2025, it commences on that day.

Part 2 Amendment of Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014

3 Act amended

This Part amends the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014*.

4 Section 3 amended (Definitions)

(1) Section 3, definitions **presiding member**, **proceeding** and **rules**
omit

(2) Section 3

insert

additional ordinary member means an additional ordinary member appointed under section 16A.

internal review jurisdiction means the jurisdiction of the Tribunal mentioned in section 51A.

ordinary member means an ordinary member appointed under section 16.

presiding member, for a proceeding, means:

- (a) if the Tribunal is constituted by a single member for the proceeding – that member; or
- (b) in any other case – the member who is nominated under section 26 to preside at the proceeding.

rules means the rules of the Tribunal made by the rules committee under section 138.

(3) Section 3, at the end

insert

Note for section 3

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

5 Section 12 amended (Membership)

(1) Section 12(c)

omit

members.

insert

members; and

(2) After section 12(c)

insert

(d) any additional ordinary members.

6 Section 14 amended (Functions of President)

(1) Section 14(a)

omit

(2) Section 14(d) (*second occurrence*)

renumber as paragraph (da)

7 Section 16A inserted

After section 16

insert

16A Additional ordinary members

- (1) At the request of the President, the Minister may, by *Gazette* notice, appoint a person to be an additional ordinary member of the Tribunal.
- (2) A person must not be appointed to be an additional ordinary member unless:
 - (a) the person is eligible for appointment as an ordinary member in accordance with the requirements specified in section 16(2); and
 - (b) the person has agreed to the appointment.

8 Section 17 amended (Duration of appointment)

(1) Section 17, before "A"

insert

(1)

(2) Section 17

omit

member

insert

member, other than an additional ordinary member,

- (3) Section 17, at the end

insert

- (2) An additional ordinary member holds office for 2 years or any shorter period specified in the appointment and is eligible for reappointment.

9 Section 22 amended (Constitution of Tribunal for proceeding)

- (1) After section 22(1)

insert

- (1A) Despite subsection (1), the President may nominate more than 3 members to constitute the Tribunal if:

- (a) the proceeding is in relation to a matter within the Tribunal's review jurisdiction; and
- (b) the reviewable decision was made by a body comprised of 3 or more persons; and
- (c) the President is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in the particular circumstances of the proceeding.

- (1B) To avoid doubt, the number of members nominated by the President to constitute the Tribunal under subsection (1A) is not required to be the same as the number of persons who comprised the body that made the reviewable decision.

- (2) Section 22(2)

omit

(1),

insert

(1) or (1A),

- (3) After section 22(2)

insert

- (2A) A person cannot be nominated under subsection (1) to constitute, or be one of the persons constituting, the Tribunal for a proceeding

in the internal review jurisdiction of the Tribunal if the person was the member, or was one of the members, who constituted the Tribunal for the original proceeding to which the internal review relates.

(4) Section 22(3)

omit

The

insert

Subject to subsection (3A), the

(5) After section 22(3)

insert

- (3A) The Registrar may not constitute the Tribunal for a proceeding in respect of a matter in the internal review jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

10 Section 26 replaced

Section 26

repeal, insert

26 Nomination of presiding member for proceeding

If the Tribunal is constituted for a proceeding by 2 or more members, the President must nominate one of those members to preside at the proceeding.

11 Section 28 replaced

Section 28

repeal, insert

28 Questions of law referred to President

- (1) The presiding member for a proceeding may refer a question of law arising in the proceeding to the President for determination.
- (2) If a question of law is referred to the President under subsection (1), the President may:
- (a) decide the question of law; or

- (b) further refer the question of law to the Supreme Court for determination under section 29(1A).
- (3) If the President decides the question of law, the President may:
 - (a) decide any other questions or matters that remain to be determined by the Tribunal in the proceeding; and
 - (b) make any orders that may be necessary to dispose of the proceeding.
- (4) A decision or order made by the President under subsection (2)(a) or (3) is taken to be the decision or order of the Tribunal for the proceeding.

12 Section 29 amended (Questions of law referred to Supreme Court)

- (1) Section 29(1)
omit, insert
 - (1) If the President is a member constituting the Tribunal for a proceeding, the President may refer a question of law arising in the proceeding to the Supreme Court for determination.
 - (1A) If the President refers a question of law to the Supreme Court under subsection (1) or section 28(2)(b), the Court may:
 - (a) decide the question; and
 - (b) make any consequential orders it considers appropriate.
- (2) Section 29(3)
omit
adjourn
insert
stay

13 Section 31 replaced

Section 31

repeal, insert

31 Kinds of jurisdiction

The Tribunal has the following kinds of jurisdiction in relation to matters:

- (a) original jurisdiction;
- (b) review jurisdiction;
- (c) internal review jurisdiction.

14 Section 41 replaced

Section 41

repeal, insert

41 Decision maker to give statement of reasons and evidentiary material to Tribunal

- (1) If a proceeding in the Tribunal's review jurisdiction is commenced, the decision maker must give to the Tribunal:
 - (a) a written statement of the decision maker's reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) any documents and evidentiary material in the possession, or under the control, of the decision maker that may be relevant to the Tribunal's review of the decision.
- (2) The decision maker's statement of reasons under subsection (1)(a) must include any findings on material questions of fact that led to the decision, referring to the evidence or other material on which those findings were based.
- (3) If the Tribunal considers that the statement of reasons given by the decision maker does not satisfy the requirements specified in subsection (2), the Tribunal may, by written notice, request the decision maker to give to the Tribunal an additional statement containing the further particulars specified by the Tribunal in the notice.
- (4) The decision maker must comply with a notice given under subsection (3) within the period specified in the notice.

15 Section 48 replaced

Section 48

repeal, insert

48 Application of statements of government policy

- (1) The Minister responsible for the administration of the relevant Act under which the reviewable decision was made may certify in writing that there was, at the time the decision was made, a statement of policy that was:
 - (a) publicly available; and
 - (b) applicable in relation to decisions of that kind.
- (2) If a statement of policy is certified under subsection (1), the decision maker for the reviewable decision must give the certified statement to the Tribunal.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), the Tribunal must have regard to the certified statement of policy in conducting its review of the reviewable decision.
- (4) The Tribunal is only required to have regard to the certified statement of policy to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the relevant Act.

16 Part 3, Division 4 inserted

After section 51, in Part 3

insert

Division 4 Internal review jurisdiction**51A Internal review jurisdiction**

The Tribunal has jurisdiction to conduct an internal review in accordance with Part 5, Division 1 of a decision made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

17 Section 62 amended (Tribunal may make orders for proceedings for private hearing, non-publication)

(1) Section 62(1)(b)

omit

all words after "address"

insert

of:

- (i) a party to the proceeding; or
- (ii) a witness appearing before the Tribunal in the proceeding;

(2) Section 62(1)(c)

omit

all words after "publication"

insert

of:

- (i) evidence given before the Tribunal in the proceeding; or
- (ii) an order or decision made by the Tribunal in the proceeding;

(3) Section 62(1)(d) and (e)

omit (all references)

a

insert

the

18 Section 70 amended (Completion of part-heard proceedings)

Section 70(2)

omit

all words after "member"

insert

in order to enable the Tribunal to complete the proceedings and, for that purpose, is taken to continue to hold office as a member until the completion of the proceedings.

19 Section 80 replaced

Section 80

repeal, insert

80 Tribunal may reopen proceeding

- (1) This section applies in relation to a proceeding that has been determined by the Tribunal.
- (2) A party to the proceeding, or another person whose interests are affected by the decision made by the Tribunal in the proceeding, may apply to the Tribunal for the decision to be set aside and the proceeding reopened if the party or person:
 - (a) did not appear and was not represented at a relevant hearing for the decision; and
 - (b) had a reasonable excuse for not appearing or being represented at the relevant hearing.
- (3) A party to the proceeding may apply to the Tribunal for the decision made by the Tribunal in the proceeding to be set aside and the proceeding reopened if the party:
 - (a) consented to the making of the decision; and
 - (b) considers that there are grounds for the decision to be set aside by the Tribunal, including that the party's consent to the decision was obtained by reason of fraud, duress, the suppression of evidence or the giving of false evidence.
- (4) An application under subsection (2) or (3) must be made within the time specified by, and otherwise in accordance with, the rules.
- (5) The rules may limit the number of applications that can be made by the same party or other person under subsection (2) or (3) in respect of the same proceeding without obtaining the leave of the Tribunal.

- (6) For the determination of an application under subsection (2), the Tribunal is to be constituted by the same members that constituted the Tribunal when it made the decision in the proceeding, if practicable.
- (7) On an application under subsection (2), if the Tribunal is satisfied that the party or other person had a reasonable excuse for not appearing or being represented at the relevant hearing, the Tribunal may set aside the decision and reopen the proceeding.
- (8) On an application under subsection (3), if the Tribunal is satisfied that there are grounds on which the Tribunal's decision ought to be set aside, the Tribunal may set aside the decision and reopen the proceeding.
- (9) If a proceeding is reopened by the Tribunal under subsection (7) or (8), the Tribunal:
- (a) may make any orders or give any directions for the conduct of the proceeding that the Tribunal considers appropriate in the circumstances; and
 - (b) must decide any issues or questions arising in the proceeding that are required to be decided by the Tribunal again.
- (10) The determination of an application under subsection (2) or (3) is part of the original proceeding to which the application relates and not a new proceeding.
- (11) In this section:

relevant hearing, in relation to a decision made by the Tribunal in a proceeding, means a hearing at which the decision was made or which preceded the making of the decision, but does not include a compulsory conference or mediation.

20 Section 85 replaced

Section 85

repeal, insert

85 Access to records for proceedings

- (1) A party to a proceeding may, on request:
- (a) inspect the Tribunal's records for the proceeding; or
 - (b) obtain a copy of material contained in the Tribunal's records for the proceeding.

- (2) A person who is not a party to a proceeding may apply for permission to:
 - (a) inspect the Tribunal's records for the proceeding; or
 - (b) obtain a copy of material contained in the Tribunal's records for the proceeding.
- (3) An application under subsection (2):
 - (a) may be made for permission to be granted to a person or a class of persons specified in the application; and
 - (b) is to be determined by the President or the Registrar.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3)(a), a class of persons specified in an application may be persons from time to time representing an Agency who require access to the Tribunal's records for a proceeding for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Agency.
- (5) If an application is made under subsection (2), the President or the Registrar may grant permission to the person, or the class of persons, to inspect or obtain a copy of material contained in the Tribunal's records.
- (6) The President or the Registrar may grant permission under subsection (5) subject to any conditions the President or the Registrar considers appropriate, including conditions limiting the publication or use of any materials copied from the Tribunal's records.
- (7) An entitlement or permission to access the Tribunal's records for a proceeding under this section is subject to:
 - (a) any order of the Tribunal under section 62; and
 - (b) any other direction or order to the contrary that is made or given by the Tribunal under another provision of this or any other Act.
- (8) The Tribunal may charge a fee prescribed by regulation for the inspection or copying of material contained in the Tribunal's records under this section.
- (9) A decision of the President or the Registrar under this section is an administrative decision that is final and not subject to any form of review.

(10) In this section:

records, of the Tribunal for a proceeding, means the following materials:

- (a) any document filed with, or issued by, the Tribunal in the proceeding;
- (b) a transcript of evidence taken by the Tribunal in the proceeding;
- (c) any evidentiary material;
- (d) any decision or order made by the Tribunal in the proceeding;
- (e) any other material specified in the rules.

21 Section 89 amended (Power to require person to give evidence or produce evidentiary material)

(1) Section 89(1)

omit

requiring a person

insert

to a person (the **recipient**) requiring the recipient

(2) Section 89(2)

omit, insert

- (2) A summons to produce evidentiary material may, instead of requiring production of the material before the Tribunal, provide for the production of the material to:
 - (a) the Registrar; or
 - (b) another person specified in the summons.
- (3) A party to the proceeding or the recipient may apply to the Tribunal for an order to set aside or vary the summons.
- (4) On an application under subsection (3), the Tribunal may set aside or vary the summons.

-
- (5) The Tribunal may make an order requiring the payment to the recipient of an amount in respect of the recipient's reasonable costs of complying with the summons by:
- (a) if the summons was issued on the application of a party to the proceeding – the party; or
 - (b) otherwise – the parties to the proceeding in the proportions determined by the Tribunal.
- (6) The Tribunal may make an order under subsection (5) on the application of the recipient or on its own initiative.

22 Section 94 amended (Commencing proceeding)

- (1) Section 94, heading

omit

Commencing

insert

Applications to commence

- (2) Section 94(1) to (3)

omit, insert

- (1) An application to commence a proceeding in the Tribunal must be:
- (a) filed with the Registrar; and
 - (b) made in accordance with the relevant Act, this Act and the rules; and
 - (c) accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulation.
- (2) A proceeding in the Tribunal commences when the application is accepted under section 95.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) to commence a proceeding for the review of a reviewable decision must be filed:
- (a) if the relevant Act specifies a period within which an application for the review of the decision is required to be made – within the specified period after the relevant day for that decision; or
 - (b) otherwise – within 28 days after the relevant day for the decision.

(3) Section 94(7), definition **relevant day**, paragraph (b)

omit

applied to the decision maker for

insert

requested the decision maker to give

23 Section 95 replaced

Section 95

repeal, insert

95 Acceptance or rejection of application to commence proceeding

- (1) On receipt of an application to commence a proceeding under section 94(1), the Registrar may:
 - (a) accept the application; or
 - (b) reject the application.
- (2) The Registrar may accept the application under subsection (1)(a) on conditions determined by the Registrar.
- (3) The Registrar may reject the application under subsection (1)(b) on the following grounds:
 - (a) the application is made by a person who is not entitled to make it;
 - (b) the application is made after the expiry of the time limit within which the application is required to be made;
 - (c) the application does not relate to a matter within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;
 - (d) the application otherwise does not comply with the relevant Act, this Act or the rules.
- (4) If the Registrar rejects an application or accepts it subject to conditions, the person who made the application may request the Registrar to refer the application to the President to review the Registrar's decision.

- (5) If a request is made under subsection (4), the Registrar must refer the person's application to the President to review the Registrar's decision.
- (6) On a referral under subsection (5), the President may:
 - (a) confirm the Registrar's decision; or
 - (b) direct the Registrar to accept the application:
 - (i) without conditions; or
 - (ii) on conditions determined by the President.
- (7) A review conducted by the President on a referral under subsection (5) is not a review of a decision for the purpose of section 33.

24 Section 100 amended (Withdrawing proceeding)

After section 100(3)

insert

- (4) If a proceeding or a part of a proceeding is withdrawn under this section, another proceeding of the same kind in relation to the same matter cannot be commenced without the leave of the President.

25 Section 101B inserted

After section 101A

insert

101B Tribunal may set aside default decision

- (1) A party against whom the Tribunal makes a decision under section 101A(1) (a **default decision**) may apply to the Tribunal to set aside the decision.
- (2) The application must be made within the time limits specified by, and otherwise in accordance with, the rules.
- (3) On an application under subsection (1), if the Tribunal is satisfied that the party had a reasonable excuse for failing to respond to the application referred to in section 101A(1), the Tribunal may set aside the default decision.
- (4) The determination of an application under this section is part of the original proceeding in which the default decision was made.

26 Section 105 amended (Decisions and reasons for decisions)

- (1) Section 105(2)
omit, insert
- (2) The Tribunal must give its final decision in a proceeding, and its reasons for its decision, to the parties:
- (a) in writing; and
- (b) within 28 days after the hearing for the proceeding.
- (2A) The Tribunal's reasons for its final decision under subsection (2) must set out the Tribunal's findings on any material questions of fact, referring to the evidence or other material on which those findings are based.
- (2) Section 105(3)
omit
- However, the validity of a decision of the Tribunal
insert
- The validity of the final decision
- (3) Section 105(4)
omit
- (2).
- insert*
- (2)(b).
- (4) After section 105(4)
insert
- (5) In this section:
- final decision**, in a proceeding, means a decision of the Tribunal that finally determines the matters that are the subject of the proceeding.

27 Section 110 amended (Conduct of compulsory conference)

After section 110(3)

insert

- (3A) The member may adjourn the conference if the member considers that further negotiations between the parties may lead to a settlement.

28 Section 112 replaced

Section 112

repeal, insert

112 Settlement at compulsory conference

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if the parties to a proceeding reach a settlement at a compulsory conference, the member may make any decision or order necessary to give effect to the settlement.
- (2) The member may only make a decision or order under subsection (1) if the member is satisfied that the Tribunal could make the decision or order under the relevant Act or this Act.
- (3) The member may decline to make a decision or order under subsection (1) on the basis that the settlement reached by the parties may prejudice a person who:
- (a) was not present or represented at the compulsory conference; and
 - (b) has a direct or material interest in the matter to which the settlement relates.
- (4) A decision or order made under subsection (1) may be enforced as if it were a decision or order made by the Tribunal.

29 Section 120 amended (Conduct of mediation)

After section 120(2)

- (3) The mediator may adjourn the mediation if the mediator considers that further negotiations between the parties may lead to a settlement.

30 Section 122 replaced

Section 122

repeal, insert

122 Settlement at mediation if mediator is member

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if the parties to a proceeding reach a settlement at a mediation and the mediator is a member, the member may make any decision or order necessary to give effect to the settlement.
- (2) The member may only make a decision or order under subsection (1) if the member is satisfied that the Tribunal could make the decision or order under the relevant Act or this Act.
- (3) The member may decline to make a decision or order under subsection (1) on the basis that the settlement reached by the parties may prejudice a person who:
 - (a) was not present or represented at the mediation; and
 - (b) has a direct or material interest in the matter to which the settlement relates.
- (4) A decision or order made under subsection (1) may be enforced as if it were a decision or order made by the Tribunal.

31 Section 127 amended (Parties)

- (1) After section 127(1)(c)

insert

 - (ca) for a proceeding in the Tribunal's internal review jurisdiction – any person who was a party to the original proceeding to which the internal review relates; or
- (2) After section 127(3)
 - (4) The Tribunal may order the removal of a person as a party to the proceeding under subsection (1)(ca) if the Tribunal considers it appropriate to do so.
- (3) Section 127, note

omit

32 Section 138 amended (Rules)

- (1) Section 138(1), after "and"

insert

at least

- (2) Section 138(6)

omit

his or her

insert

the chairperson's

- (3) After section 138(6)

insert

- (7) The rules committee may make rules of the Tribunal under this Act.

Note for subsection (7)

See section 65 of the Interpretation Act 1978.

- (8) Without limiting subsection (7), the rules of the Tribunal may provide for the following:

- (a) the practice and procedure of the Tribunal in the exercise of its jurisdiction, including in respect of jurisdiction conferred on the Tribunal by a particular relevant Act;
- (b) the conduct, organisation and management of the business of the Tribunal;
- (c) the filing, issue and service of applications and other documents, including by means of electronic communication.

33 Sections 140 and 140A replaced

Sections 140 and 140A

repeal, insert

140 Applications for internal review

- (1) A party to a proceeding in the Tribunal's original jurisdiction may apply to the Tribunal for an internal review of a decision made by the Tribunal in the proceeding.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), an application for an internal review cannot be made in relation to:
 - (a) a decision of a kind excluded by the relevant Act; or
 - (b) a decision of a kind prescribed by regulation; or
 - (c) a decision other than a final decision in the proceeding.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) must be:
 - (a) accompanied by a written statement setting out the grounds on which the application is made; and
 - (b) made in accordance with the rules.
- (4) An internal review on an application under subsection (1) may be brought only with the leave of the President.
- (5) In this section:

final decision, in a proceeding, means a decision of the Tribunal that finally determines the matters that are the subject of the proceeding.

140A Determination of internal review

- (1) An internal review of a decision (the **original decision**) conducted by the Tribunal on an application under section 140(1) is limited to:
 - (a) a determination of whether the original decision was or was not affected by any error of fact or law; and
 - (b) the correction of any identified error of fact or law in respect of the decision.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Tribunal must hear and determine the internal review by way of a reconsideration of the evidence or material that was before the Tribunal when the original decision was made.
- (3) The Tribunal may allow a party to the internal review to give further evidence or material on the internal review if the Tribunal considers that it would be in the interests of justice to do so.
- (4) On the internal review, the Tribunal may:
 - (a) confirm the original decision; or
 - (b) vary the original decision; or

- (c) set aside the original decision and substitute a new decision;
or
 - (d) set aside the original decision and send the matter back to the Tribunal as originally constituted for the proceeding in which the original decision was made in accordance with any recommendations that it considers appropriate.
- (5) In addition to any orders made under subsection (4), the Tribunal may make any consequential orders that it considers appropriate.

140B Effect of internal review on original decision

- (1) The commencement of a proceeding in the Tribunal's internal review jurisdiction does not affect the operation of the decision to which the internal review relates unless an order is made under subsection (2).
- (2) The Tribunal conducting the internal review may make an order staying the operation of the original decision until:
 - (a) the Tribunal makes its decision under section 140A(4); or
 - (b) another time specified in the order.
- (3) The Tribunal may make an order under subsection (2):
 - (a) at any time after the commencement of the internal review;
and
 - (b) on the application of a party to the internal review or on its own initiative.

34 Section 151 amended (Annual report)

- (1) Section 151(1) and (2)(f)
 - omit*
 - administration
 - insert*
 - management
- (2) Section 151(2)(b)
 - omit*
 - that are outstanding; and

insert

before the Tribunal that are incomplete as at the end of the financial year; and

35 Part 8, Division 3 inserted

After section 157

insert

Division 3 Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment Act 2023

158 Definitions

In this Division:

amending Act means the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment Act 2023*.

commencement means the commencement of Part 2 of the amending Act.

former internal review provisions means sections 140 and 140A, as in force immediately before the commencement.

new internal review provisions means sections 51A, 140, 140A and 140B, as inserted by the amending Act.

159 Decisions subject to new internal review provisions

The new internal review provisions:

- (a) apply in relation to a decision that is made by the Tribunal in a proceeding in the Tribunal's original jurisdiction after the commencement, even if the proceeding was commenced before the commencement; and
- (b) do not apply in relation to a decision that was made by the Tribunal before the commencement.

160 Applications for internal review not made before commencement

- (1) This section applies to a person if, immediately before the commencement, the person:
 - (a) was entitled to make an application to the Tribunal under the former internal review provisions for review of a decision; and

- (b) had not yet made an application to the Tribunal for review of the decision.
- (2) The person may apply to the Tribunal for review of the decision under the former internal review provisions, as if section 33 of the amending Act had not commenced.
- (3) The Tribunal must hear and determine the person's application in accordance with the former internal review provisions, as if section 33 of the amending Act had not commenced.

161 Applications for internal review not determined before commencement

- (1) Subsection (2) applies in relation to an application to the Tribunal for review of a decision that:
 - (a) was made by a person under the former internal review provisions before the commencement; and
 - (b) had not been finally determined by the Tribunal before the commencement.
- (2) The Tribunal must continue to hear and determine the person's application in accordance with the former internal review provisions, as if section 33 of the amending Act had not commenced.

36 Act further amended

Schedule 1 has effect.

Part 3 Consequential amendments

37 Other laws amended

Schedule 2 amends the laws mentioned in it.

Part 4 Repeal

38 Repeal of Act

This Act is repealed on the day after it commences.

Schedule 1 Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014 further amended

section 36

Provision	Amendment	
	<i>omit</i>	<i>insert</i>
section 16(3)(b)	Minister	Administrator
section 56(a)	which aspects	on the matters on which
section 117	must establish	may keep
section 118(1)	an approved	a

Schedule 2 Other laws amended

section 37

Provision	Amendment	
	<i>omit</i>	<i>insert</i>
<i>Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2014</i>		
regulation 6	140(1A) review	140(2)(b) internal review
Schedule, item 1.11	review	internal review
<i>Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Rules 2016</i>		
rule 9(3), (7) and (8)	whole subrule	