

Queensland



# **JURISDICTION OF COURTS (CROSS-VESTING) ACT 1987**

**Reprinted as in force on 22 December 1993  
(includes amendments up to Act No. 41 of 1993)**

**Reprint No. 1**

**This reprint is prepared by  
the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel  
Warning—This reprint is not an authorised copy**

# Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 22 December 1993. As required by section 5 of the Reprints Act 1992, it—

- shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day; and
- incorporates all necessary consequential amendments, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind.

As required by section 6 of the Reprints Act 1992, the reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see List of legislation and List of annotations in Endnotes.

The opportunity has also been taken, under section 7 of the Reprints Act 1992, to do the following—

- correct spelling as permitted by section 26(1) of that Act;
- use punctuation and expressions consistent with current legislative drafting practice as permitted by sections 27 and 29 of that Act;
- use conjunctives and disjunctives consistent with current legislative drafting practice as permitted by section 28 of that Act;
- relocate marginal or cite notes as permitted by section 34 of that Act;
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current legislative drafting practice as permitted by section 35 of that Act;
- omit provisions that are no longer required as permitted by section 39 of that Act;
- omit the enacting words as permitted by section 42A of that Act;
- use the numbering and renumbering of provisions and references permitted by section 43 of that Act.

**Also see Endnotes for—**

- **details about when provisions commenced; and**
- **any provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated in the reprint.**

# Queensland



## JURISDICTION OF COURTS (CROSS-VESTING) ACT 1987

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*Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987*

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## **JURISDICTION OF COURTS (CROSS-VESTING) ACT 1987**

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 22 December 1993<sup>2</sup>]

### **An Act to provide for the cross-vesting of certain jurisdiction**

WHEREAS inconvenience and expense have occasionally been caused to litigants by jurisdictional limitations in federal, State and Territory courts, and whereas it is desirable—

- (a) to establish a system of cross-vesting of jurisdiction between those courts, without detracting from the existing jurisdiction of any court; and
- (b) to structure the system in such a way as to ensure as far as practicable that proceedings concerning matters which, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, would be entirely or substantially within the jurisdiction (other than any accrued jurisdiction) of the Federal Court or the Family Court or the jurisdiction of a Supreme Court of a State or Territory are instituted and determined in that court, whilst providing for the determination by one court of federal and State matters in appropriate cases; and
- (c) if a proceeding is instituted in a court that is not the appropriate court, to provide a system under which the proceeding will be transferred to the appropriate court.

#### **Short title**

**1.** This Act may be cited as the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987*<sup>3-5</sup>.

**Commencement**

**2.(1)** Section 1 and this section shall commence on the date on which this Act is assented to for and on behalf of Her Majesty.

**(2)** Except as provided by subsection (1), this Act shall commence on a day appointed by proclamation.

**Interpretation**

**3.(1)** In this Act—

**“Family Court”** means the Family Court of Australia;

**“Federal Court”** means the Federal Court of Australia;

**“Full Court”**, in relation to a Supreme Court of a State, includes any court of the State to which appeals lie from a single Judge of that Supreme Court;

**“judgment”** means a judgment, decree or order, whether final or interlocutory;

**“party”**, in relation to a proceeding, includes a person who intervenes in the proceeding;

**“proceeding”** does not include a criminal proceeding;

**“special federal matter”** has the same meaning as in the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987* (Cwlth);

**“State”** includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory;

**“State Family Court”**, in relation to a State, means a court of that State to which section 41 of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) applies by virtue of a proclamation made under section 41(2) of that Act;

**“State matter”** means a matter—

(a) in which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction otherwise than by reason of a law of the Commonwealth or of another State; or

(b) removed to the Supreme Court under section 8;

**“Territory”** does not include the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) A reference in this Act, other than a reference in section 4(3), to the Supreme Court of a State includes, if there is a State Family Court of that State, a reference to that State Family Court.

### **Vesting of additional jurisdiction in certain courts**

4.(1) The Federal Court has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.

(2) The Family Court has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.

(3) The Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.

(4) The State Family Court of another State has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.

(5) Subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) does not—

- (a) invest the Federal Court, the Family Court or a Supreme Court with; or
- (b) confer on any such court;

jurisdiction with respect to criminal proceedings.

### **Transfer of proceedings**

5.(1) Where—

- (a) a proceeding (the “**relevant proceeding**”) is pending in the Supreme Court; and
- (b) it appears to the Supreme Court that—
  - (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Federal Court or the Family Court and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Federal Court or the Family Court; or
  - (ii) having regard to—

(A) whether, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or

another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction and apart from any accrued jurisdiction of the Federal Court or the Family Court, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the Supreme Court and capable of being instituted in the Federal Court or the Family Court; and

- (B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the Commonwealth and not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction; and

- (C) the interests of justice;

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Federal Court or the Family Court, as the case may be; or

- (iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Federal Court or the Family Court;

the Supreme Court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Federal Court or the Family Court, as the case may be.

**(2) Where—**

- (a) a proceeding (the **“relevant proceeding”**) is pending in the Supreme Court (the **“first court”**); and
- (b) it appears to the first court that—
- (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by that other Supreme Court; or
- (ii) having regard to—
- (A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, apart from this



Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the first court and capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court of another State or Territory; and

- (B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State or Territory referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction; and

- (C) the interests of justice;

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by that other Supreme Court; or

- (iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory;

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to that other Supreme Court.

**(3) Where—**

- (a) a proceeding (the **“relevant proceeding”**) is pending in the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory (the **“first court”**); and
- (b) it appears to the first court that—
- (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court of Queensland and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of Queensland; or
- (ii) having regard to—

- (A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the first court and capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court of Queensland; and
- (B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction; and
- (C) the interests of justice;

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of Queensland; or

- (iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of Queensland;

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court of Queensland.

**(4)** Where—

- (a) a proceeding (the “**relevant proceeding**”) is pending in the Federal Court or the Family Court (the “**first court**”); and
- (b) it appears to the first court that—
  - (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court; or
  - (ii) having regard to—
    - (A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State

relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the first court and capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court; and

(B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction; and

(C) the interests of justice;

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court; or

(iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court;

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court.

(5) Where—

(a) a proceeding (the **“relevant proceeding”**) is pending in the Federal Court or the Family Court (the **“first court”**); and

(b) it appears to the first court that—

(i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the other of the courts referred to in paragraph (a) and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the other of the courts referred to in paragraph (a); or

(ii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the other of the courts referred to in paragraph (a);

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to that other court.

(6) Where—

- (a) a court (the **“first court”**) transfers a proceeding to another court under a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction; and
- (b) it appears to the first court that—
  - (i) there is another proceeding pending in the first court that arises out of, or is related to, the first mentioned proceeding; and
  - (ii) it is in the interests of justice that the other proceeding be determined by the other court;

the first court shall transfer the other proceeding to the other court.

(7) A court may transfer a proceeding under this section on the application of a party to the proceeding, of its own motion or on the application of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

(8) A person who is entitled to practise as a barrister or a solicitor, or as both a barrister and a solicitor, in a court has, if a proceeding (the **“transferred proceeding”**) in that court is transferred to another court under a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the same entitlement to practise in relation to—

- (a) the transferred proceedings; and
- (b) any other proceeding out of which the transferred proceeding arises or to which the transferred proceeding is related, being another proceeding that is to be determined together with the transferred proceeding;

in the other court that the person would have if the other court were a federal court exercising federal jurisdiction.

### **Special federal matters**

**6.(1)** If—

- (a) a matter for determination in a proceeding that is pending in the Supreme Court is a special federal matter; and
- (b) the court does not make an order under subsection (3) in respect of the matter;

the court must transfer the proceeding in accordance with this section to the

Federal Court or a court mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

(2) If the court orders that a proceeding be transferred, the proceeding must be transferred—

- (a) if the matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the definition of “special federal matter” in section 3(1) of the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987* (Cwlth)—to the Federal Court; or
- (b) if the matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter mentioned in paragraph (ab) of that definition—to whichever of the Family Court, the Family Court of Western Australia or the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, in the opinion of the court, is appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) The Supreme Court may order that the proceeding be determined by that court if it is satisfied that there are special reasons for doing so in the particular circumstances of the proceeding other than reasons relevant to the convenience of the parties.

(4) Before making an order under subsection (3), the court must be satisfied that—

- (a) a written notice specifying the nature of the special federal matter has been given to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth and the Attorney-General of the State; and
- (b) a reasonable time has elapsed since the giving of the notice for the Attorneys-General to consider whether submissions to the court should be made in relation to the proceeding.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the court—

- (a) may adjourn the proceeding for such time as the court thinks necessary and may make such order as to costs in relation to an adjournment as it thinks fit; and
- (b) may direct a party to the proceeding to give a notice in accordance with that subsection.

(6) In considering whether there are special reasons for the purposes of subsection (3), the court must—

- (a) have regard to the general rule that special federal matters should

be heard by the Federal Court or a court mentioned in subsection (2)(b), whichever is appropriate in the particular case; and

- (b) take into account any submission made in relation to the proceeding by an Attorney-General mentioned in subsection (4).

(7) Nothing in this section prevents the court granting urgent relief of an interlocutory nature if it is in the interests of justice to do so.

(8) If, through inadvertence, the Supreme Court determines a proceeding of the kind mentioned in subsection (1) without—

- (a) the court making an order under subsection (3) that the proceeding be determined by that court; or
- (b) a notice mentioned in subsection (4) being given;

nothing in this section invalidates the decision of that court.

(9) This section does not apply to a proceeding by way of an appeal that is instituted in the Full Court of the Supreme Court if the court the decision of which is the subject of the appeal had made an order under subsection (3), or under section 6(1) as in force before the commencement of the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Amendment Act 1993*, in relation to the special federal matter.

### **Institution and hearing of appeals**

**7.(1)** An appeal shall not be instituted from a decision of a single Judge of the Federal Court or the Family Court to the Full Court of the Supreme Court.

(2) An appeal shall not be instituted from the Federal Court or the Family Court to the other of those courts.

(3) Where it appears that the only matters for determination in a proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a single Judge of the Supreme Court are matters other than matters arising under an Act specified in the Schedule to the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987* (Cwlth), that proceeding shall be instituted only in, and shall be determined only by, the Full Court of the Supreme Court.

(4) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), where it appears that a matter for

determination in a proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a single Judge of the Supreme Court (not being a proceeding to which subsection (5) applies) is a matter arising under an Act specified in the Schedule referred to in subsection (3), that proceeding shall be instituted only in, and shall be determined only by—

- (a) the Full Court of the Federal Court or of the Family Court, as the case requires; or
- (b) with special leave of the High Court, the High Court.

(5) A proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a Judge of a State Family Court, being a proceeding involving the determination of—

- (a) a matter arising under an Act specified in the Schedule referred to in subsection (3); and
- (b) another matter;

may be dealt with as if no matter for determination in the proceeding were a matter arising under an Act specified in that Schedule.

(6) Where—

- (a) the Full Court of the Supreme Court commences to hear a proceeding by way of an appeal; and
- (b) before the Court determines the proceeding, it appears to the Court that the proceeding is a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies;

the Court shall, unless the interests of justice require that the Court proceed to determine the proceeding, transfer the proceeding to the Full Court of the Federal Court or of the Family Court, as the case requires.

(7) Where the Full Court of the Supreme Court—

- (a) determines a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies as mentioned in subsection (6); or
- (b) through inadvertence, determines a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies;

nothing in this section invalidates the decision of that Court.

## **Orders by Supreme Court**

### **8.(1) Where—**

- (a) a proceeding (the “**relevant proceeding**”) is pending in—
  - (i) a court, other than the Supreme Court, of the State; or
  - (ii) a tribunal established by or under an Act; and
- (b) it appears to the Supreme Court that—
  - (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Federal Court, the Family Court or the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory and, if an order is made under this subsection in relation to the relevant proceeding, there would be grounds on which that other proceeding could be transferred to the Supreme Court; or
  - (ii) an order should be made under this subsection in relation to the relevant proceeding so that consideration can be given to whether the relevant proceeding should be transferred to another court;

the Supreme Court may, on the application of a party to the relevant proceeding or of its own motion, make an order removing the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court.

(2) Where an order is made under subsection (1) in relation to a proceeding, this Act applies in relation to the proceeding as if it were a proceeding pending in the Supreme Court.

(3) Where a proceeding is removed to the Supreme Court in accordance with an order made under subsection (1), the Supreme Court may, if the Supreme Court considers it appropriate to do so, remit the proceeding to the court or tribunal from which the proceeding was removed.

## **Exercise of jurisdiction pursuant to cross-vesting laws**

### **9. The Supreme Court—**

- (a) may exercise jurisdiction (whether original or appellate) conferred on that court by a provision of this Act or of a law of the Commonwealth or a State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction;



and

- (b) may hear and determine a proceeding transferred to that court under such a provision.

### **Transfer of matters arising under Part V, Division 1 or 1A of the Trade Practices Act**

**10.** Where—

- (a) a proceeding is pending in the Federal Court, the Family Court, the Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory; and
- (b) a matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter arising under Division 1 or 1A of Part V of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth); and
- (c) no matter for determination in the proceeding is a special federal matter; and
- (d) the proceeding is not a proceeding by way of an appeal from a judgment of a court; and
- (e) a court of the State, other than the Supreme Court, has jurisdiction with respect to all of the matters for determination in the proceeding;

the court referred to in paragraph (a) may on the application of a party to the proceeding or of its own motion, transfer the proceeding to the court referred to in paragraph (e).

### **Conduct of proceedings**

**11.(1)** Where it appears to a court that the court will, or will be likely to, in determining a matter for determination in a proceeding, be exercising jurisdiction conferred by this Act or by a law of the Commonwealth or a State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction—

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), the court shall, in determining that matter, apply the law in force in the State or Territory in which the court is sitting (including choice of law rules); and
- (b) subject to paragraph (c), if that matter is a right of action arising

under a written law of another State or Territory, the court shall, in determining that matter, apply the written and unwritten law of that other State or Territory; and

- (c) the rules of evidence and procedure to be applied in dealing with that matter shall be such as the court considers appropriate in the circumstances, being rules that are applied in a superior court in Australia or in an external Territory.

(2) The reference in subsection (1)(a) to the State or Territory in which the court is sitting is, in relation to the Federal Court or the Family Court, a reference to the State or Territory in which any matter for determination in the proceeding was first commenced in or transferred to that court.

(3) Where a proceeding is transferred or removed to a court (the “**transferee court**”) from another court (the “**transferor court**”), the transferee court shall deal with the proceeding as if, subject to any order of the transferee court, the steps that had been taken for the purposes of the proceeding in the transferor court (including the making of an order), or similar steps, had been taken in the transferee court.

### **Orders as to costs**

12. Where a proceeding is transferred or removed to a court, that court may make an order as to costs that relate to the conduct of the proceeding before the transfer or removal if those costs have not already been dealt with by another court.

### **Limitation on appeals**

13. An appeal does not lie from a decision of a court—

- (a) in relation to the transfer or removal of a proceeding under this act; or
- (b) as to which rules of evidence and procedure are to be applied pursuant to section 11(1).

### **Enforcement and effect of judgments**

14.(1) A judgment of the Federal Court or the Family Court that is given,

in whole or in part, in the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction is enforceable in the State as if the judgment had been given entirely in the exercise of the jurisdiction of that court apart from any such law.

(2) A judgment of the Supreme Court that is given, in whole or in part, in the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction is enforceable in the State as if the judgment had been given entirely in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court apart from any such law.

(3) Where—

- (a) a provision of a law of the State (not being a law relating to the enforcement of judgments) refers to a thing done by the Supreme Court; and
- (b) that thing is done by another court in exercise of jurisdiction conferred by this Act;

the reference in that provision to the Supreme Court shall be read as a reference to that other court.

### **Suspension or cessation of operation of Act**

16.(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Governor may, if a proclamation has not been made under subsection (4), by proclamation declare that the operation of this Act is suspended from a day (being a day not earlier than 3 years after the commencement of this Act) specified in the proclamation and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force from that day until a proclamation is made under subsection (3) revoking the first mentioned proclamation.

(2) The Governor shall not make a proclamation under subsection (1) having effect from a particular day unless the Governor is satisfied that the Attorney-General has given notice of his or her intention to seek the making of such a proclamation to the Commonwealth and to each other State (other than a State in relation to which a proclamation under subsection (5) has been made) not less than 6 months before that day.

(3) Where the Governor has made a proclamation under subsection (1), the Governor may, by proclamation, revoke the first mentioned proclamation.

(4) Where the Governor is satisfied that the Acts of the Commonwealth and other States relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction are not effective to invest the Supreme Court of Queensland with, or confer on that Court, jurisdiction of the Federal Court, the Family Court or a Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory, the Governor may, by proclamation, declare that this Act shall, on a day specified in the proclamation, cease to be in force and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force on that day.

(5) Where the Governor is satisfied that an Act of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction has been repealed, rendered inoperative, suspended or altered in a substantial manner, the Governor may, by proclamation, declare that this Act shall, on a day specified in the proclamation, cease to be in force in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or in relation to that State and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or that State on that day.

(6) Where—

- (a) the Governor has made a proclamation under subsection (5) in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or a State; and
- (b) the Governor is satisfied that there is in force an Act of the Commonwealth or that State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, being an Act in terms substantially corresponding to the terms of this Act;

the Governor may, by proclamation, declare that this Act again applies in relation to the Commonwealth or the Territory or that State from a day specified in the proclamation, and where such a proclamation is made, this Act applies in relation to the Commonwealth or Territory or that State on and after that day.

(7) A proclamation under this section is subordinate legislation.

## **Saving**

17. This Act, as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Amendment Act 1993*, continues to apply to a proceeding pending in a court to which section 6 of the Act applied before that commencement.

**ENDNOTES****1 Index to Endnotes**

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**2 Date to which amendments incorporated**

This is the reprint date mentioned in section 5(c) of the Reprints Act 1992. Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 22 December 1993. Future amendments of the Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987 may be made in accordance with this reprint under section 49 of the Reprints Act 1992.

**3 List of legislation****Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987 No. 88**

date of assent 3 December 1987

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1988 (proc pubd Gaz 2 July 1988 p 2620)

as amended by—

**Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Amendment Act 1993 No. 41**

date of assent 7 September 1993

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 13 December 1993 (1993 SL No. 451)

## 4 List of annotations

### Key to abbreviations in list of annotations

amd	=	amended
Chap	=	Chapter
cl	=	clause
def	=	definition
Div	=	Division
hdg	=	heading
ins	=	inserted
om	=	omitted
prec	=	preceding
pres	=	present
prev	=	previous
(prev)	=	previously
prov	=	provision
Pt	=	Part
RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
renum	=	renumbered
Sdiv	=	Subdivision
sub	=	substituted

Provisions not included in reprint, or amended by amendments not included in reprint, are underlined

### Interpretation

- s 3      amd 1993 No. 41 s 4(3)  
           def **“State”** sub 1993 No. 41 s 4(1)–(2)  
           def **“Territory”** sub 1993 No. 41 s 4(1)–(2)

### Special federal matters

- s 6      sub 1993 No. 41 s 5

### Construction of Act to be subject to legislative power of State

- s 15     om 1993 No. 41 s 6

### Suspension or cessation of operation of Act

- s 16     amd 1993 No. 41 s 7

### Saving

- s 17     ins 1993 No. 41 s 8

## 5 Table of renumbered provisions

### TABLE OF RENUMBERED PROVISIONS under section 43 of the Reprints Act 1992

Previous	Renumbered as
2 (1st sentence)	2(1)

