



Magistrates Courts Act 1921

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Also see endnotes for information about—

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Queensland

Magistrates Courts Act 1921

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Magistrates Courts Act 1921

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 September 2010]

An Act to amend the laws relating to the jurisdiction of magistrates and justices of the peace in civil matters

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*.

2 Definitions

In this Act—

action includes an action and proceedings in replevin or interpleader and garnishee proceedings.

ADR convenor means a mediator or case appraiser.

ADR costs means—

- (a) for a mediation—
 - (i) the mediator's fee; and
 - (ii) the venue provider's fee for providing the venue; and
 - (iii) other costs prescribed under the rules; and
- (b) for a case appraisal—
 - (i) the case appraiser's fee; and

- (ii) the venue provider's fee for providing the venue;
and
- (iii) other costs prescribed under the rules.

ADR dispute means a dispute referred to an ADR process.

ADR process see section 22.

approval, of a person as a mediator or case appraiser,
means—

- (a) in the case of a mediator—approval under section 25; or
- (b) in the case of a case appraiser—approval under section 26.

case appraisal see section 24.

case appraiser means—

- (a) a case appraiser approved under section 26; or
- (b) a magistrate.

conciliation process see section 42D.

conciliator means a person approved as a conciliator under section 42S or 42T.

dispute means—

- (a) for part 5A—a dispute that is the subject of an employment claim; or
- (b) otherwise—
 - (i) a dispute in an action; or
 - (ii) something else about which the parties are in dispute that may be dealt with in a mediation at the same time as an ADR dispute.

district means a district appointed under the *Justices Act 1886* for the purposes of a Magistrates Court.

employment claim see section 42B.

lawyer means an Australian lawyer who, under the *Legal Profession Act 2007*, may engage in legal practice in this State.

mediation see section 23.

mediator means a mediator approved under section 25 or a mediator within the meaning of the *Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990*.

party means a party to a dispute.

referring court, for a conciliation process, means the Magistrates Court the registrar of which appointed a conciliator for the dispute.

referring court, of a mediation or case appraisal, means the Magistrates Court that referred the action to mediation or case appraisal.

referring order means an order made under section 29 referring a dispute to an ADR process.

relevant organisation, for a person, means an organisation or federal organisation within the meaning of the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 409, of which the person is a member or is eligible to become a member.

rules means the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules*.

3 Registrars

A clerk of the court under the *Justices Act 1886* is the registrar of each Magistrates Court held at each place for which the clerk is appointed.

3A Principal clerk of courts is principal registrar

- (1) There is to be a principal registrar of Magistrates Courts.
- (2) The principal clerk of courts appointed under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 22D also holds appointment as the principal registrar of Magistrates Courts.
- (3) The principal registrar of Magistrates Courts may—
 - (a) discharge the powers and functions of each registrar mentioned in section 3; and

- (2) The agreement must—
 - (a) be written; and
 - (b) be signed by each of the parties or their lawyers; and
 - (c) include a statement that the parties know that the proceeding is not otherwise within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court; and
 - (d) be filed in accordance with the rules.

5 Abandonment of excess etc.

A Magistrates Court shall have jurisdiction in a personal action if the original claim is reduced to \$50000, or less, by payment, abandonment of excess, or otherwise, or by deducting any sum for which the plaintiff gives the defendant credit upon the plaint being entered.

5A Proceeding started in wrong court

- (1) This section applies if a Magistrates Court considers the court does not have jurisdiction to hear and decide a proceeding started in the court.
- (2) If the Magistrates Court considers the District Court has jurisdiction to hear the proceeding, the Magistrates Court may, by order, transfer the proceeding to the District Court.
- (3) If subsection (2) does not apply and the Magistrates Court considers the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear the proceeding, the Magistrates Court may, by order, transfer the proceeding to the Supreme Court.
- (4) If the Magistrates Court considers that the party who started the proceeding knew, or should have known, that the court did not have jurisdiction to hear the proceeding, the court may strike out the proceeding and order the party who started the proceeding to pay the costs of the other party to the proceeding.

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- (5) If the Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction and the matter may not be transferred under subsection (2) or (3) or struck out under subsection (4), the court—
 - (a) must strike out the proceeding; and
 - (b) may order the party who started the proceeding to pay the costs of the other party to the proceeding.
- (6) In this section—

proceeding includes appeal.

6 Splitting debt by giving bills etc.

If a defendant has given 2 or more bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or other securities, for a debt or sum originally exceeding \$50000, the plaintiff may sue separately upon each of the securities not exceeding \$50000 as forming a distinct cause of action.

7 Title to land etc.

- (1) Except as by this Act provided, a Magistrates Court shall not have jurisdiction to try any case in which the title to land, or the validity of a devise, bequest, or limitation under a will or settlement, is in question.
- (2) If the title to land incidentally comes in question in an action, the court shall have power to decide the claim which it is the immediate object of the action to enforce, but the judgment of the court shall not be evidence of title between the parties or their privies in another action in that court or in any proceedings in any other court.

8 Infants

Any person under the age of 18 years to whom any wages or any other sum whatsoever, whether liquidated or unliquidated, not exceeding the amount in respect of which a Magistrates Court has jurisdiction, is due may sue for and recover such

sum in the court in the same manner as if the person were of full age.

9 Executors etc.

- (1) Executors and administrators may sue and are liable to be sued in a Magistrates Court.
- (2) A judgment obtained by a plaintiff but not satisfied previous to the plaintiff's death and also all causes of action shall survive to the plaintiff's personal representative, who may sue out execution in his or her own name in the same way that the plaintiff, if living, might have done.

10 Corporations

Corporations and joint stock companies which have an office or place of business at which they carry on business in Queensland shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts.

11 Complaint when equitable claim

In an action in which a plaintiff seeks to enforce an equitable claim under this Act, the plaintiff or so much of it as relates to the equitable claim shall express that the plaintiff is suing upon equitable grounds.

Part 3 Magistrates Court

14 Magistrates Courts to be courts of record

- (1) Each Magistrates Court shall be a court of record, and the judgment thereof may be set up as a defence in any action brought in any court of law in Queensland.

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- (2) The entry of the judgment on the cause list of a Magistrates Court shall be deemed to be a record of such judgment.

15 In what Magistrates Courts actions to be brought

The districts and Magistrates Courts respectively in which proceedings may be brought and heard and determined shall be as prescribed by rules of court.

16 Constitution of Magistrates Courts

Every action within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court for hearing and determination shall be heard and determined by a magistrate sitting alone provided that, where the rules permit, an action may be heard and determined by a registrar, not being a police officer, who shall, subject to and in accordance with the rules, have the jurisdiction and powers a magistrate has for the purpose.

17 Officers of Magistrates Court

- (1) A Magistrates Court shall from time to time appoint a bailiff or bailiffs for the service and execution of the process, judgments, and orders authorised by this Act.
- (2) Such bailiff or bailiffs shall receive to their own use the prescribed fees.
- (3) A bailiff may appoint an appropriate person in writing to assist the bailiff.
- (4) The bailiff is responsible for the civil acts and defaults of the assistant in the discharge or purported discharge of the assistant's duties as assistant.

Part 4 Practice and procedure

18 Appearance to be in person or by lawyer, or other person allowed by the court

- (1) Subject to the rules and the orders of the court for the orderly transaction of business, a party to an action or a lawyer retained by or on behalf of any party, or any person allowed by special leave of the court, may appear to address a Magistrates Court and examine and cross-examine the witnesses.
- (2) But a person not being a lawyer is not entitled to receive or recover or receive, directly or indirectly, a sum of money or other remuneration for appearing or acting on behalf of another person in the court.

19 Laws of evidence

The laws of evidence that apply in the Supreme Court apply in the trial of all questions of fact in the court.

20 Evidence

- (1) In any legal proceedings whatsoever the books of a Magistrates Court and any entries therein, or copies of the said books or entries, under the seal of the court and purporting to be signed and certified by the registrar, shall, upon production and on proof of the identity of the parties concerned, be evidence of the contents of the books or of the judgments or other entries, and of the proceedings referred to in them, and of the regularity of the proceedings.
- (2) All process of a Magistrates Court purporting to be sealed shall be received in evidence without further proof thereof.

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Part 5 ADR processes

Division 1 Preliminary

21 Objects of part

The objects of this part are—

- (a) to provide an opportunity for litigants to participate in ADR processes in order to achieve negotiated settlements and satisfactory resolutions of disputes; and
- (b) to introduce ADR processes into the court system to improve access to justice for litigants and to reduce cost and delay; and
- (c) to provide a legislative framework allowing ADR processes to be conducted as quickly, and with as little formality and technicality, as possible; and
- (d) to safeguard ADR processes—
 - (i) by ensuring they remain confidential; and
 - (ii) by extending the same protection to participants in an ADR process they would have if the dispute were before a Magistrates Court.

21A Application of pt 5

This part does not apply to a dispute that is the subject of an employment claim.

Division 2 Important terms

22 ADR process

- (1) An *ADR process* is a process of mediation or case appraisal under which the parties are helped to achieve an early, inexpensive settlement or resolution of their dispute.

- (2) In division 6, an **ADR process** includes all the steps involved in an ADR process, including, for example—
- (a) pre-mediation and post-mediation sessions; and
 - (b) a case appraisal session; and
 - (c) joint sessions; and
 - (d) private sessions; and
 - (e) another step prescribed under the rules.

23 Mediation

Mediation is a process under the rules under which the parties use a mediator to help them resolve their dispute by negotiated agreement without adjudication.

24 Case appraisal

- (1) **Case appraisal** is a process under the rules under which a case appraiser provisionally decides a dispute.
- (2) A case appraiser's decision is not binding on the parties until—
- (a) the time prescribed by the rules for filing an election to go to trial has passed; and
 - (b) a Magistrates Court, by order, gives effect to the decision.

Division 3 Establishment of ADR processes

25 Approval of mediators

The Chief Magistrate may approve, or refuse to approve, a person as a mediator.

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26 Approval of case appraisers

The Chief Magistrate may approve, or refuse to approve, a person as a case appraiser.

27 ADR register

- (1) The registrar of a Magistrates Court in Brisbane nominated by the Chief Magistrate for the purpose must keep a register of information about ADR processes.
- (2) The register may be kept in the form (whether or not in a documentary form) the registrar considers appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the registrar may change the form in which a register or a part of a register is kept.
- (4) The register must contain—
 - (a) the name and address of each mediator and each case appraiser (other than a magistrate); and
 - (b) other information prescribed under the rules; and
 - (c) other information decided by the Chief Magistrate.
- (5) However, subsection (4) does not require the registrar to enter in the register the name and address of, and the other information about, a mediator under the *Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990*.

28 Parties may agree to ADR process

- (1) The parties to a dispute may agree to refer their dispute to an ADR process.
- (2) If the parties agree to the referral, they must file a consent order in the form prescribed under the rules with the registrar.
- (3) A consent order filed under this section is taken to be a referring order.

29 Court may consider and order reference to ADR process

- (1) A Magistrates Court may require the parties or their representatives to attend before it to enable the court to decide whether the parties' dispute should be referred to an ADR process.
- (2) This section also applies if—
 - (a) a party applies to a Magistrates Court for an order referring a dispute to an ADR process; or
 - (b) the parties are otherwise before a Magistrates Court.
- (3) The court may, by order (*referring order*), refer the dispute for mediation or case appraisal.
- (4) Without limiting the court's discretion, the court may take the following matters into account when deciding whether to refer a dispute to case appraisal—
 - (a) whether the costs of litigating the dispute to the end are likely to be disproportionate to the benefit gained;
 - (b) the likelihood of an appraisal producing a compromise or an abandonment of a claim or defence;
 - (c) other circumstances justify an appraisal.
- (5) If the court decides to refer the dispute to a mediator under the *Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990*, it is sufficient if the order appoints the director of a specified dispute resolution centre as mediator.

30 Parties must attend at ADR process if Magistrates Court orders

- (1) If a referring order is made, the parties—
 - (a) must attend before the ADR convenor appointed to conduct the ADR process; and
 - (b) must not impede the ADR convenor in conducting and finishing the ADR process within the time allowed under the referring order.

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- (2) If a party impedes the ADR process, a Magistrates Court may impose sanctions against the party, including, for example—
 - (a) by ordering that any claim for relief by the defaulting party is stayed until further order; and
 - (b) by taking the party's action into account when awarding costs in the proceeding or in another related proceeding between the parties.

31 Procedure at case appraisal

- (1) At a case appraisal, the case appraiser—
 - (a) must decide the procedure to be used at the case appraisal; and
 - (b) may adopt any procedure that will, in the case appraiser's opinion, enable a sound opinion of the likely outcome of the dispute to be reached; and
 - (c) must finish the case appraisal as quickly as possible.
- (2) However, the case appraiser may, in special circumstances—
 - (a) receive evidence; and
 - (b) examine witnesses, and administer oaths to witnesses, who have been lawfully called before the case appraiser.
- (3) A Magistrates Court may, at any time, give directions about procedure to be used at the case appraisal.
- (4) This section is subject to section 32.

32 Subpoenas

- (1) A person may be subpoenaed to appear at a case appraisal only by order of a Magistrates Court.
- (2) A person may not be subpoenaed to appear at a mediation.
- (3) A person subpoenaed to appear at a case appraisal must not be compelled to answer a question, or produce a document, the person could not be compelled to answer or produce before a Magistrates Court.

Division 4 Party unable to pay share of costs

33 Party unable to pay share of costs

- (1) If, at any time, a Magistrates Court is of the opinion a party to an ADR process is unable, because of the party's financial circumstances, to pay the party's percentage of the ADR costs, the court may make an order appropriate in the circumstances.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the order may provide—
 - (a) the reference to the ADR process be cancelled; or
 - (b) the referring order be revoked and another referring order made.

Division 5 What to do when ADR process is finished

34 Mediated resolution agreement

- (1) If, at a mediation, the parties agree on a resolution of their dispute or part of it, the agreement must be written down and signed by or for each party and by the mediator.
- (2) The agreement has the same effect as any other compromise.

35 Mediator to file certificate

As soon as practicable after a mediation has finished, the mediator must file with the registrar of the referring court a certificate about the mediation in the form prescribed under the rules.

36 Case appraiser to file certificate and decision

As soon as practicable after a case appraisal has finished, the case appraiser must file with the registrar of the referring court—

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- (a) a certificate about the case appraisal in the form prescribed under the rules; and
- (b) the case appraiser's decision (if any).

37 Orders giving effect to mediation agreement

- (1) A party may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order giving effect to an agreement reached after mediation.
- (2) However, a party may apply for the order only after the mediator's certificate is filed with the registrar of the referring court.
- (3) The court may make any order it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

38 Orders giving effect to case appraiser's decision

- (1) A party may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order giving effect to a case appraiser's decision after the time prescribed under the rules for electing to go to trial has passed.
- (2) However, a party may apply for the order before the time mentioned in subsection (1) if all parties agree.
- (3) The court may make any order it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Division 6 Confidentiality, protection and immunity

39 ADR convenors to maintain secrecy

- (1) An ADR convenor must not, without reasonable excuse, disclose information coming to the convenor's knowledge during an ADR process.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) It is a reasonable excuse to disclose information if the disclosure is made—

- (a) with the agreement of all the parties to the ADR process; or
- (b) for this part; or
- (c) for statistical purposes without revealing, or being likely to reveal, the identity of a person about whom the information relates; or
- (d) for an inquiry or proceeding about an offence happening during the ADR process; or
- (e) for a proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the ADR process; or
- (f) under a requirement imposed under an Act.

40 Ordinary protection and immunity allowed

- (1) In performing the functions of mediator or case appraiser, an ADR convenor has the same protection and immunity as a magistrate performing the functions of a magistrate.
- (2) A party appearing in an ADR dispute has the same protection and immunity the party would have if the dispute were being heard before a Magistrates Court.
- (3) A witness attending in an ADR dispute has the same protection and immunity as a witness attending before a Magistrates Court.
- (4) A document produced at, or used for, an ADR dispute has the same protection during the ADR dispute it would have if produced before a Magistrates Court.
- (5) In subsection (2)—
party includes a party's lawyer or agent.

41 Admissions made to ADR convenors

- (1) Evidence of anything done or said, or an admission made, at an ADR process about the dispute is admissible at the trial of

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the dispute or before another civil proceeding in a Magistrates Court or elsewhere only if all the parties to the dispute agree.

(2) In subsection (1)—

civil proceeding does not include a civil proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the ADR process.

Division 7 Miscellaneous

42 Revocation of approval as mediator or case appraiser

- (1) The Chief Magistrate may revoke the approval of a person as a mediator or case appraiser.
- (2) The Chief Magistrate must give the person a statement of reasons for the revocation.

Part 5A Processes for employment claims

Division 1 Preliminary

42A Object of pt 5A

- (1) The object of this part is to reduce the cost of proceedings brought in a Magistrates Court by low income employees against employers for breaches of contracts of employment.
- (2) The object is achieved by—
 - (a) prescribing, under section 54, lower court fees for the proceedings; and
 - (b) providing for awards of costs in limited circumstances; and

- (c) allowing parties to be represented, without leave, by relevant organisations; and
- (d) providing for compulsory conciliation before the hearing of the proceedings.

42B Application of pt 5A

- (1) This part applies to a claim (an *employment claim*)—
 - (a) made in a proceeding started under this part by a person—
 - (i) who is or was an employee of an employer; and
 - (ii) whose annual wages at the time the breach of contract mentioned in paragraph (b) happened are not more than—
 - (A) if a regulation states an amount, or provides a way for working out an amount, for this subparagraph—that amount; or
 - (B) otherwise—\$98200; and
 - (b) arising out of a breach of a contract of employment between the employee and employer.
- (2) However, a claim is not an employment claim if the cause of action to which the claim relates is within the jurisdiction of the industrial relations commission.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if a person making an employment claim also makes a claim for relief or the imposition of a penalty under the *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Cwlth) or the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cwlth) in relation to the same employer.
- (4) This part applies to the person's claim under the *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Cwlth) or the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cwlth) as if it were an employment claim.

[s 42C]

42C Decision of Magistrates Court about whether claim is an employment claim

- (1) In a proceeding started under this part in a Magistrates Court, the court may, on the application of a party to the proceeding, decide whether the claim made in the proceeding is or is not an employment claim.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) a Magistrates Court decides a claim is not an employment claim because of section 42B(2); and
 - (b) the plaintiff discontinues or withdraws the proceeding in the Magistrates Court; and
 - (c) the plaintiff later starts a proceeding based on the claim in the industrial relations commission.
- (3) For the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*—
 - (a) if there is a time limit under that Act for starting the proceeding mentioned in subsection (2)(c), the period starting on the day the proceeding was started in the Magistrates Court and ending on the day the court's decision is made must be disregarded; and
 - (b) any conciliation of the dispute under this part is taken to be conciliation of the dispute by the industrial relations commission.

Division 2 Conciliation of disputes

Subdivision 1 What is conciliation

42D Meaning of *conciliation process*

- (1) A *conciliation process* is a process of conciliation under which the parties to a dispute are helped and encouraged by a conciliator to resolve the dispute.

-
- (2) In subdivision 5, a ***conciliation process*** includes all the steps involved in the process of conciliation, including, for example, each of the following—
- (a) telephone conferencing;
 - (b) joint sessions;
 - (c) private sessions.

42E Functions of conciliator

The functions of a conciliator include each of the following—

- (a) encouraging the settlement of a dispute by arranging, and helping to conduct, negotiations between the parties;
- (b) promoting the open exchange by the parties of information relevant to the dispute;
- (c) giving the parties information about the operation of this Act and other laws relevant to the settlement of the dispute;

Example of other laws that may be relevant—

Uniform Civil Procedure Rules

- (d) informing the parties about the conciliator's assessment of the merits of the employment claim and the possible consequences if the claim is heard by a Magistrates Court, including the orders that may be made by the court;
- (e) helping in the settlement of the dispute in any other appropriate way.

Subdivision 2 Starting conciliation process

42F Registrar must appoint conciliator

The registrar of a Magistrates Court in which an employment claim is filed must, as soon as practicable—

[s 42G]

- (a) appoint a conciliator for the dispute; and
- (b) ensure the parties are notified of the name and contact details of the conciliator appointed for the dispute.

42G Requirement for conciliator to start conciliation process

A conciliator appointed for a dispute must start conciliating the dispute as soon as practicable after being appointed.

Subdivision 3 Conduct of conciliation process

42H Attendance at and participation in conciliation process

- (1) A conciliator may, by written notice, require the parties to a dispute to participate in a conciliation process in a particular way.

Examples of ways of participating in a conciliation process—

- attending before the conciliator at a stated time and place to participate in the conciliation process
 - participating in a telephone conference
- (2) The parties must comply with a requirement made by the conciliator under subsection (1).
 - (3) If a party does not comply with a requirement made by the conciliator under subsection (1), a Magistrates Court may, subject to this part, impose sanctions against the party, including, for example, by ordering that any claim for relief by the defaulting party is stayed until further order.

42I Procedure for conciliation process

- (1) For a conciliation process, the conciliator—
 - (a) must decide the procedure to be used; and
 - (b) may adopt any procedure that will, in the conciliator's opinion, enable the conciliator to perform the conciliator's functions.

Example of a procedure that may be used—

a conciliation conference

- (2) A Magistrates Court may, at any time of its own initiative or on the application of a party or the conciliator, give directions about the procedure to be used for a conciliation process.

42J Limited right to representation

- (1) For a conciliation process, a party may be represented by a relevant organisation.
- (2) Also, a party may be represented by a person other than a relevant organisation if—
- (a) either—
 - (i) the other party agrees to the party being represented by the person; or
 - (ii) the conciliator is satisfied the party should be permitted to be represented by the person; and
 - (b) the person is appointed as the party's representative in writing.

42K No fee or costs payable to conciliator by parties

The parties are not liable to pay any fee or costs for a conciliation process to the conciliator.

Subdivision 4 Procedure for finishing conciliation process

42L Conciliator to file certificate

- (1) As soon as practicable after a conciliation process is finished, the conciliator must file with the registrar of the referring court a certificate about the conciliation process in the form prescribed under the rules.

[s 42M]

- (2) A Magistrates Court must not hear and decide a dispute that is not entirely or partly resolved during the conciliation process unless the conciliator has filed a certificate about the conciliation process under subsection (1).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not stop the court making a decision under section 42C.

42M Conciliation agreements

- (1) This section applies if, in a conciliation process, the parties agree on a resolution of all or part of the dispute.
- (2) The agreement must be written down and signed by or for each party and by the conciliator.
- (3) The agreement has the same effect as any other compromise.

42N Orders giving effect to conciliation agreement

- (1) A party may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order giving effect to an agreement reached in a conciliation process.
- (2) However, a party may apply for the order only after the conciliator's certificate about the conciliation process is filed with the registrar of the referring court.
- (3) The court may make any order giving effect to an agreement reached in a conciliation process the court considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Subdivision 5 Confidentiality, protection and immunity

42O Conciliators to maintain secrecy

- (1) A conciliator must not, without reasonable excuse, disclose information coming to the conciliator's knowledge during a conciliation process.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

-
- (2) It is a reasonable excuse to disclose information if the disclosure is made—
- (a) with the agreement of all parties to the dispute; or
 - (b) for this part; or
 - (c) for statistical purposes without revealing, or being likely to reveal, the identity of a person about whom the information relates; or
 - (d) for an inquiry or proceeding about an offence happening during the conciliation process; or
 - (e) for a proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the conciliation process; or
 - (f) under a requirement imposed under this or another Act.

42P Ordinary protection and immunity allowed

- (1) A conciliator has, in performing the conciliator's functions, the same protection and immunity as a magistrate performing the functions of a magistrate.
- (2) A person who is a party, or a party's representative, participating in the conciliation process for a dispute has the same protection and immunity the person would have if the dispute were being heard before a Magistrates Court.
- (3) A document produced during, or used for, a conciliation process has the same protection during the process it would have if produced before a Magistrates Court.

42Q Admission made in conciliation process

- (1) Evidence of anything done or said, or an admission made, during the conciliation process for a dispute is admissible at the trial of the dispute or in another civil proceeding in a Magistrates Court or elsewhere only if all the parties to the dispute agree.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

[s 42R]

civil proceeding does not include a civil proceeding founded on fraud alleged to be connected with, or to have happened during, the conciliation process.

42R No official record of conciliation process

- (1) A person must not make an official record of anything said for the purposes of a conciliation process.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (2) A conciliator does not commit an offence against subsection (1) merely by making notes of the conciliation process or complying with section 42L(1).

Subdivision 6 Approval of conciliators

42S Approval of members of industrial commission

- (1) A person who is a member of the industrial commission is approved as a conciliator.

- (2) In this section—

member, of the industrial commission, does not include the president of the commission.

42T Approval of other persons by Chief Magistrate

The Chief Magistrate may approve, or refuse to approve, a person as a conciliator.

42U Revocation of approval

- (1) The Chief Magistrate may revoke the approval under section 42T of a person as a conciliator.
- (2) The Chief Magistrate must give the person a statement of reasons for the revocation.

42V Appeal against refusal to approve as, or revocation of approval of, conciliator

An appeal lies to the District Court against—

- (a) a refusal to approve a person as a conciliator under section 42T; or
- (b) the revocation of approval of a person as a conciliator under section 42U.

42W Payment of conciliators

A person approved as a conciliator under section 42T is entitled to be paid the fees prescribed under a regulation.

42X Conciliation register

- (1) A registrar of a Magistrates Court nominated by the Chief Magistrate for the purpose must keep a register of information about conciliation processes.
- (2) The register may be kept in the form, whether or not in a documentary form, the registrar considers appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the registrar may change the form in which all or part of the register is kept.
- (4) The register must contain each of the following—
 - (a) the name and contact details of each conciliator;
 - (b) other information prescribed under the rules;
 - (c) other information decided by the Chief Magistrate.

Division 3 Special provisions for proceedings heard in Magistrates Court

42Z Application of div 3

This division applies to a proceeding heard in a Magistrates Court involving an employment claim.

[s 42ZA]

42ZA Representation of parties

- (1) A relevant organisation may appear for a party to the proceeding without special leave of the court.
- (2) This section applies despite section 18.

42ZB No inference may be drawn from failure to settle

No inference may be drawn against a party to the proceeding because of the failure to resolve all or part of the dispute during a conciliation process.

42ZC Limitation on awarding of costs

- (1) The court may order a party to the proceeding (the *paying party*) to pay the costs of another party to the proceeding, including costs incurred for a conciliation process, only if the court is satisfied—
 - (a) if the paying party is the plaintiff—the employment claim is frivolous or vexatious or is an abuse of the process of the court; or
 - (b) an unreasonable act or omission of the paying party connected with the conduct of the proceeding caused the other party to incur costs.
- (2) This section applies despite any other provision in this or another Act.

Part 6 Judgments, new trials, appeals and related matters

43 Judgments to be final

- (1) Subject to this Act, all judgments and orders made by a Magistrates Court shall be final and conclusive.

-
- (2) Except as provided by this Act, or by or pursuant to any other Act now in force or hereafter to be passed a judgment given by a Magistrates Court, or an action brought before it or depending therein, shall not be removed by appeal, motion, writ of error or certiorari, or otherwise into any other court.

44 New trial

- (1) Subject to this Act, any party dissatisfied with any decision of a Magistrates Court may, at any time within 7 clear days from such decision, apply to the court for a new trial.
- (2) The court may grant the same upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, or, in its discretion, may refuse the same with or without reasonable costs.

45 Appeal

- (1) Subject to this Act, any party who is dissatisfied with the judgment or order of a Magistrates Court—
- (a) in an action in which the amount involved is more than \$5000; or
 - (b) in an action for the recovery of possession of land if—
 - (i) the value of the land is more than \$5000; or
 - (ii) the annual rental of the land is more than \$5000; or
 - (c) in proceedings in interpleader in which the amount claimed or the value of the goods in question is more than \$5000; or
 - (d) in a proceeding under the *Property Law Act 1974*, part 19, division 4, subdivision 1;
- may appeal to the District Court as prescribed by the rules.
- (2) Provided that—
- (a) where in any of the cases above referred to in subsection (1) the amount is not more than \$5000, an appeal shall lie by leave of the District Court or a District Court judge, who shall not grant such leave to appeal unless

[s 45A]

the court or judge is satisfied that some important principle of law or justice is involved;

- (b) an appeal shall not lie from the decision of the Magistrates Court if, before the decision is pronounced, both parties agree, in writing signed by themselves or their lawyers or agents, that the decision of the court shall be final.
- (3) Within the time and in the way prescribed by the rules, the appellant must give to the other party or the other party's lawyer notice of the appeal, briefly stating the grounds of the appeal.
- (4) Notice of appeal shall not operate as a stay of execution upon the judgment, but the execution may proceed unless the magistrate or a District Court judge otherwise orders.

45A Limitation on appeal if simplified procedures apply

If the parties agree in writing, no appeal lies from a judgment in a proceeding to which any of the simplified procedures prescribed by the rules apply.

46 Special case stated

A Magistrates Court may state in the form of a special case for the opinion of the District Court any question of law arising in any case.

47 Jurisdiction of the District Court

On the hearing of an appeal or special case, the District Court may—

- (a) draw inferences of fact from facts found by the Magistrates Court, or from admitted facts or facts not disputed;
- (b) order a new trial on such terms as it thinks just;
- (c) order judgment to be entered for any party;

-
- (d) make any other order, on such terms as it thinks proper, to ensure the determination on the merits of the real questions in controversy between the parties;
 - (e) as regards any special case, remit the matter to the Magistrates Court with the opinion of the District Court thereon;
 - (f) make such order with respect to the costs of the appeal or special case as it thinks proper.

49 Appeal against refusal to approve and revocation of approval as mediator or case appraiser

An appeal lies to the District Court against—

- (a) a refusal to approve a person as a mediator or case appraiser; or
- (b) the revocation of approval of a person as a mediator or case appraiser.

Part 7 Miscellaneous

50 Contempt

- (1) A person is in contempt of a Magistrates Court if the person—
 - (a) without lawful excuse, fails to comply with an order of the court, other than an order mentioned in paragraph (e), or an undertaking given to the court; or
 - (b) wilfully insults a magistrate or a registrar, bailiff, or other court officer during the person's sitting or attendance in court, or in going to or returning from the court; or
 - (c) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaves himself or herself in court; or

[s 51]

- (d) unlawfully obstructs or assaults someone in attendance in court; or
 - (e) without lawful excuse, disobeys a lawful order or direction of the court at the hearing of any proceeding; or
 - (f) commits any other contempt of the court.
- (2) A contempt under subsection (1) must be dealt with in the way prescribed under the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules*.
- (3) However—
- (a) a contempt mentioned in subsection (1)(a) may be punished by a maximum penalty of 200 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment; and
 - (b) a contempt mentioned in subsection (1)(b) to (f) may be punished by a maximum penalty of 84 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.
- (4) Without limiting the court's power to punish for contempt, the court may order a person committing a contempt to be excluded from the room or other place in which the court is sitting.
- (5) A bailiff or other court officer acting under the court's order may, using necessary and reasonable help and force, take the person into custody and detain the person until the court rises.
- (6) Before the court rises, the court may—
- (a) ask the person to explain why the person should not be punished; or
 - (b) adjourn the matter to be dealt with on a stated date.
- (7) If the court acts under subsection (6)(a), the court may deal with the person immediately.

51 Transferred proceeding

A court to which a proceeding is transferred has jurisdiction to hear and decide the proceeding and enforce any decision

given in the proceeding as if the proceeding had been started in the court.

53 Action against officers

If an action is brought against a person for anything done under a warrant or judgment or a certified copy thereof issued or made under this Act, the production of the warrant or judgment or a certified copy thereof under the seal of a Magistrates Court shall be sufficient proof of the authority of the court, and such person is hereby indemnified for whatsoever is done by the person in obedience thereto.

54 Court fees

There shall be payable in respect of every proceeding in a Magistrates Court the prescribed fees.

55 Fees and fines to be paid to consolidated fund

All fees payable in respect of any proceedings to the registrar, except such part of them as the bailiff is entitled to receive and retain for the bailiff's own use under this Act, and all fines imposed under this Act and received by the registrar, shall be paid into the consolidated fund.

56 Fines, how to be enforced

Payment of any fine imposed by a Magistrates Court under the authority of this Act may be enforced upon the order of the court in like manner as payment of any debt adjudged in the court.

57 Procedure of court

The procedure for appeal to a Magistrates Court is, in the absence of relevant rules, as directed by a magistrate.

[s 57A]

57A Annual report

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, but within 4 months after the end of the financial year, the Chief Magistrate must prepare and give to the Minister a written report about the operation of Magistrates Courts during the year.
- (2) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after receiving the report.

58 Regulation-making power

The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

Part 9 Validations, savings and transitional

59 References to Small Debts Court

A reference in another Act to a Small Debts Court is a reference to a Magistrates Court.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 September 2010. Future amendments of the Magistrates Courts Act 1921 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1993 Act No. 39	1 November 1993	12 November 1993
2	1995 Act No. 58	12 April 1996	12 April 1996
2A	1996 Act No. 79	28 February 1997	3 March 1997
2B	1997 Act No. 38	1 August 1997	8 August 1997
2C	1999 Act No. 19	1 July 1999	1 October 1999
2D	1999 Act No. 89	21 December 1999	11 February 2000
3	1999 Act No. 89	1 March 2000	7 April 2000
3A	2000 Act No. 46	25 October 2000	7 November 2000
3B	2000 Act No. 58	17 November 2000	22 November 2000
3C	2001 Act No. 45	15 July 2001	14 September 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
3D	2002 Act No. 34	16 August 2002	

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
3E	2004 Act No. 11	1 July 2004	R3E withdrawn, see R4
4	—	1 July 2004	
4A	2007 Act No. 24	1 July 2007	R4C withdrawn, see R5
4B	2007 Act No. 55	9 November 2007	
4C	2007 Act No. 23 (amd 2007 Act No. 55)	1 January 2008	
5	—	1 January 2008	
5A	2009 Act No. 24	1 December 2009	
5B	2009 Act No. 49	10 December 2009	
5C	2010 Act No. 26	1 September 2010	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Obsolete and redundant provisions	2
Renumbered provisions	1, 2

6 List of legislation

Magistrates Courts Act 1921 12 Geo 5 No. 22

date of assent 11 November 1921

s 14 commenced 11 November 1921 (see s 14(3))

remaining provisions commenced 3 April 1922 (proc pubd gaz 30 March 1922 p 999)

amending legislation—

Magistrates Courts Acts Amendment Act 1954 3 Eliz 2 No. 32

date of assent 28 October 1954

commenced on date of assent

Justices Acts Amendment Act 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch

date of assent 14 April 1964

commenced 1 January 1965 (proc pubd gaz 7 November 1964 p 827)

Age of Majority Act 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch

date of assent 27 September 1974

commenced 1 March 1975 (proc pubd gaz 16 November 1974 p 1083)

Limitation of Actions Act 1974 No. 75 s 4 sch

date of assent 1 November 1974

commenced 1 July 1975 (see s 2)

Magistrates Courts Act Amendment Act 1975 No. 23

date of assent 15 May 1975

commenced 1 July 1975 (proc pubd gaz 14 June 1975 p 934)

District Courts' and Magistrates Courts' Jurisdiction Act 1976 No. 19 pt 3

date of assent 15 April 1976

commenced 14 June 1977 (proc pubd gaz 4 June 1977 p 866)

District and Magistrates Courts Acts and Property Law Act Amendment Act 1982 No. 51 pt 3

date of assent 22 October 1982

commenced 23 May 1983 (proc pubd gaz 14 May 1983 p 393)

District Courts (Venue of Appeals) Act 1988 No. 7 pt 4

date of assent 7 April 1988

commenced 1 August 1988 (proc pubd gaz 16 July 1988 p 2876)

District Courts Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1989 No. 40 pt 3

date of assent 5 May 1989

commenced 1 November 1989 (proc pubd gaz 21 October 1989 p 1249)

Public Service (Administrative Arrangements) Act 1990 (No. 2) No. 80 s 3 sch 6

date of assent 14 November 1990

commenced on date of assent

Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Amendment Act 1993 No. 39 pts 1–2 s 3 sch

date of assent 7 September 1993

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 November 1993 (1993 SL No. 384)

Courts Legislation Amendment Act 1995 No. 23 pts 1, 4 s 17 sch 2

date of assent 11 April 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 12 April 1996 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 12 April 1996 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2)) (see also 1995 No. 58 s 2(1) sch 1)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996 No. 79 pts 1, 23

date of assent 12 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 35)

Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 No. 28 ss 1–2, 295 sch 3

date of assent 22 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 13 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 210)

Courts Reform Amendment Act 1997 No. 38 ss 1–2 pt 11

date of assent 18 July 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 August 1997 (1997 SL No. 235)

Civil Justice Reform Act 1998 No. 20 ss 1, 2(3), 27 sch 2

date of assent 1 May 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1999 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2)) (1999 SL No. 70 s 2(3))

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999 No. 66 ss 1, 2(2) pt 5

date of assent 6 December 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2000 (2000 SL No. 15)

Property Law Amendment Act 1999 No. 89 pt 1 s 8 sch

date of assent 21 December 1999

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced on date of assent

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 58 ss 1–2 sch

date of assent 17 November 2000

commenced on date of assent

Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3

date of assent 28 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 34 s 1, pt 11, s 36 sch 3

date of assent 16 August 2002

commenced on date of assent

Legal Profession Act 2003 No. 97 ss 1, 2(2), 380 sch 1

date of assent 3 December 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions never proclaimed into force and rep 2004 No. 11 s 642

Legal Profession Act 2004 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 596 sch 1

date of assent 31 May 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 106)

Industrial Relations Act and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 23 ss 1–2(1), pt 6 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 28 May 2007

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 59 (in so far as it ins pt 5A div 2 sdiv 7) never proclaimed into force and om 2007 No. 55 s 54 sch 1

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2008 (see s 2(1))

amending legislation—

Judicial Remuneration Act 2007 No. 55 ss 1–2(1), 54 sch 1 (amends 2007 No. 23 above)

date of assent 9 November 2007

commenced on date of assent

Legal Profession Act 2007 No. 24 ss 1–2, 770 sch 1

date of assent 28 May 2007

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2007 (2007 SL No. 151)

Judicial Remuneration Act 2007 No. 55 ss 1–2(1), 54 sch 1

date of assent 9 November 2007

commenced on date of assent

Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Jurisdiction Provisions) Amendment Act 2009 No. 24 ss 1–2, ch 9 pt 24

date of assent 26 June 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 252)

Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) and Other Provisions Act 2009 No. 49 ss 1–2, pt 3 div 9

date of assent 19 November 2009

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 10 December 2009 (2009 SL No. 289)

Note—AIA s 15DA does not apply (see s 2(2)).

Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Reform and Modernisation Amendment Act 2010 No. 26 pts 1, 13

date of assent 13 August 2010

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 98, 100–105 commence 1 November 2010 (2010 SL No. 236)

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2010 (2010 SL No. 236)

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see table of renumbered provisions in endnote 8.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt hdg ins 1995 No. 23 s 17 sch 2

Short title

s 1 ins 1995 No. 23 s 17 sch 2

Definitions

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 23 s 18(1)

s 2 def “**action for a small debt**” ins 1975 No. 23 s 3
amd 1982 No. 51 s 7; 1989 No. 40 s 18
om 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2

def “**ADR convenor**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**ADR costs**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**ADR dispute**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**ADR process**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**approval**” ins 1997 No. 38 s 72(1)

def “**case appraisal**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**case appraiser**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**conciliation process**” ins 2007 No. 23 s 57(2)

def “**conciliator**” ins 2007 No. 23 s 57(2)

def “**dispute**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

sub 2007 No. 23 s 57(1)–(2)

def “**district**” sub 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch; 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

def “**employment claim**” ins 2007 No. 23 s 57(2)

def “**Justice**” om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

def “**lawyer**” ins 2004 No. 11 s 596 sch 1

amd 2007 No. 24 s 770 sch 1

def “**Magistrates Court**” or “**Court**” amd 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch

om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

def “**Magistrates Courts jurisdiction Act**” ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

om 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2

def “**mediation**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**mediator**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

amd 1997 No. 38 s 72(2)

def “**Minister**” ins 1990 No. 80 s 3 sch 6

om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

def “**minor claim**” ins 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2

om 2009 No. 24 s 1560

def “**minor debt claim**” ins 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2

om 2009 No. 24 s 1560

def “**party**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

def “**prescribed**” om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

def “**referring court**”, for a conciliation process, ins 2007 No. 23 s 57(2)

def “**referring court**”, of a mediation or case appraisal, ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)

- def “**referring order**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)
amd 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch
- def “**registrar**” sub 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch
om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch
- def “**relevant organisation**” ins 2007 No. 23 s 57(2)
- def “**rules**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)
sub 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2
- def “**rules of court**” om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch
- def “**Small Debts Court**” ins 1995 No. 23 s 18(2)
om 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2
- def “**this Act**” om 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch

Registrars

- s 3** amd 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch
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- s 3A** ins 2010 No. 26 s 99

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- s 4** amd 1954 3 Eliz 2 No. 32 s 2; 1964 No. 32 s 3 sch; 1976 No. 19 s 17; 1982 No. 51 s 7; 1989 No. 40 s 19; 1993 No. 39 s 4; 1997 No. 38 s 73

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- s 4A** ins 1998 No. 20 s 27 sch 2
amd 2004 No. 11 s 596 sch 1

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- s 5** (prev s 4(2)) amd 1954 3 Eliz 2 No. 32 s 2(a); 1976 No. 19 s 17(a); 1982 No. 51 s 7; 1989 No. 40 s 19; 1993 No. 39 s 4
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- s 5A** ins 2002 No. 34 s 37

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- s 6** (prev s 4(3)) amd 1954 3 Eliz 2 No. 32 s 2(a); 1976 No. 19 s 17(a); 1982 No. 51 s 7; 1989 No. 40 s 19; 1993 No. 39 s 4
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- s 7** (prev s 4(4)) renum 1993 No. 39 s 3 sch
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