

Queensland



RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1994

Act No. 86 of 1994

Queensland



RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1994

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Queensland



Residential Tenancies Act 1994

Act No. 86 of 1994

An Act about residential tenancy agreements, and related matters

[Assented to 1 December 1994]

The Parliament of Queensland enacts—

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

PART 1—INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994*.

Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

PART 2—INTERPRETATION

Division 1—Location of definitions

Definitions and dictionary

3.(1) The dictionary¹ in Schedule 3 defines particular words used in this Act.

- (2)** Division 2 of this Part defines key terms used in this Act.

¹ In some Acts, definitions are contained in a dictionary that appears as the last Schedule and forms part of the Act—*Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14.

(3) The key terms and definitions found elsewhere in the Act are signposted² in the dictionary.

Division 2—Meaning of key terms

Lessor

4.(1) A “**lessor**” is the person who gives the right to occupy residential premises under a residential tenancy agreement.

(2) A “**lessor**” also includes—

- (a) the person who is to give the right to occupy residential premises under a proposed residential tenancy agreement; and
- (b) a tenant who has given, or is to give, the right to occupy residential premises to a subtenant.

Premises

5.(1) “**Premises**” include a part of premises and land occupied with premises.

(2) “**Premises**” also include—

- (a) a caravan or its site, or both the caravan and site; and
- (b) a mobile home in, or intended to be situated in, a moveable dwelling park or its site, or both the mobile home and site; and
- (c) a houseboat.

Residential premises

6. “**Residential premises**” are premises used, or intended to be used, as a place of residence or mainly as a place of residence.

² The signpost definitions in the dictionary alert the reader to the terms defined elsewhere in the Act and tell the reader where these definitions can be found. For example, the definition ‘ “**rental bond**” see section 57’ tells the reader that there is a definition of the term “**rental bond**” in section 57.

Residential tenancy

7. A “**residential tenancy**” is the right to occupy residential premises under a residential tenancy agreement.

Residential tenancy agreement

8.(1) A “**residential tenancy agreement**” is an agreement under which a person gives to someone else a right to occupy residential premises as a residence.

(2) Subsection (1) applies—

- (a) whether or not the right is a right of exclusive occupation; and
- (b) whether the agreement is express or implied.

Tenant

9.(1) A “**tenant**” is the person to whom the right to occupy residential premises under a residential tenancy agreement is given.

(2) A “**tenant**” also includes—

- (a) the person to whom the right to occupy residential premises is to be given under a proposed residential tenancy agreement; and
- (b) the subtenant of a tenant.

PART 3—OPERATION OF ACT**Act applies only to certain residential tenancy agreements etc.**

10.(1) This Act applies only to residential tenancy agreements and to—

- (a) lessors, tenants and their respective rights and obligations under residential tenancy agreements; and
- (b) premises under residential tenancy agreements; and
- (c) a tenancy under a residential tenancy agreement.

(2) However, this Act does not apply to all residential tenancy agreements.

(3) For example, under Part 4³, this Act, or some of its provisions, do not apply to certain residential tenancy agreements.

Examples of residential tenancy agreements to which the Act does not apply—

1. Under section 16, this Act does not apply to a lease given by the State under certain other Acts.

2. A regulation under section 20 may declare that this Act does not apply to an agreement.

3. Under section 21, this Act does not apply to an agreement giving a right of occupancy for holiday purposes.

4. Under section 22, this Act generally does not apply to an agreement if the tenant is a boarder or lodger.

5. Under section 23, this Act generally does not apply to an agreement for premises that are part of an educational institution, hospital, nursing home or retirement village.

6. Under section 24, this Act does not apply to certain agreements under which the tenant is being supplied with temporary refuge accommodation.

7. Under section 25, this Act does not apply to agreements under the *Mobile Homes Act 1989*.

References to agreements

11. In this Act (other than Part 2, Division 2),⁴ a reference to an agreement is a reference to a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

Reference to lessors and tenants

12. In this Act (other than in Part 2, Division 2), a reference to a lessor or tenant is a reference to a lessor or tenant under a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

³ Part 4 deals with the application of this Act.

⁴ Part 2, Division 2 deals with the meaning of key terms.

References to premises

13. In this Act (other than Part 2, Division 2), a reference to premises is a reference to a residential premises under a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

References to tenancies

14. In this Act (other than in Part 2, Division 2), a reference to a tenancy is a reference to a residential tenancy under a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

PART 4—APPLICATION OF ACT*Division 1—General***Act binds all persons**

15.(1) This Act binds all persons, including the State, and, as far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.

(2) However, some provisions of this Act do not apply to the State.

Examples of provisions not applying to State—

1. Section 42 (Condition report) does not apply if the lessor is the State.
2. Section 50 (Receipts and other records) also does not apply if the lessor is the State.

State as lessor

16.(1) This Act does not apply to a lease, even if the lease is for, or for purposes that include, residential purposes, if—

- (a) the lease is granted under the authority of an authorising law; and
- (b) the State is the lessor.

(2) However, if the lessee sublets the land or a part of the land, under the authorising law, this Act applies to the sublease to the extent to which this Act is not inconsistent with the authorising law.

(3) In subsection (1)—

“**authorising law**” means an Act other than this Act or the *State Housing Act 1945*.

Application of Property Law Act to agreements

17.(1) The *Property Law Act 1974* does not apply to residential tenancy agreements.

(2) However, a regulation may declare that the *Property Law Act 1974*, or a provision of that Act, applies, or applies with prescribed changes, to residential tenancy agreements or a particular type of residential tenancy agreement.

Rights and remedies of persons

18.(1) A right or remedy given to a person under this Act is in addition to, and not in substitution for, a right or remedy the person would have apart from this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), this Act does not operate to reduce the effect of a right or remedy a person would have apart from this Act.

(3) In subsections (1) and (2), a reference to a right or remedy a person would have apart from this Act is a reference to a right or remedy that is not inconsistent with this Act.

Minors

19. A minor has the capacity to enter into a residential tenancy agreement if it is an agreement for necessities.

Changes to Act's application

20. A regulation may declare that this Act, or a provision of this Act, does not apply to, or applies with prescribed changes to, any of the following—

- (a) residential tenancy agreements;
- (b) residential premises;
- (c) entities.

Division 2—Agreements to which this Act applies and does not apply**Premises used for holidays**

21.(1) This Act does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement if the right of occupancy of the premises is given for holiday purposes.

(2) For subsection (1), a right to occupy premises given for 6 weeks or longer is evidence the right was not given for holiday purposes.

Boarders and lodgers

22.(1) This Act does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement if the tenant is a boarder or lodger.

(2) Despite subsection (1), if a rental bond is paid for a residential tenancy agreement under which the tenant is a boarder or lodger, the provisions of this Act about rental bonds apply to the agreement.

Educational institutions, hospitals, nursing homes and retirement villages

23.(1) This Act does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement for premises that are part of an educational institution, hospital, nursing home or retirement village.

(2) However, this Act applies to a residential tenancy agreement for premises mentioned in subsection (1) if the premises are used as a person's place of residence under the person's employment at the institution, hospital, nursing home or retirement village.

(3) Despite subsection (1), this Act applies to a residential tenancy agreement for premises that are part of a retirement village if the agreement is declared under the regulations to be a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

Temporary refuge accommodation

24. This Act does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement if the tenant is being supplied with temporary refuge accommodation at the premises and the accommodation is not approved supported accommodation.

Agreements under Mobile Homes Act

25.(1) This Act does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement if the agreement is a mobile home agreement.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent this Act from applying to a subsequent agreement.

(3) A regulation may declare that this Act, or a provision of this Act, does not apply to a subsequent agreement or applies with prescribed changes to a subsequent agreement.

(4) In this section—

“**subsequent agreement**” means an agreement under which a mobile home occupier becomes a lessor under this Act.

Hotels and motels

26. This Act applies to a residential tenancy agreement even if the premises are part of a hotel or motel.

Approved supported accommodation

27.(1) This Act applies to a residential tenancy agreement even if the tenant’s right of occupancy of the premises arises out of approved supported accommodation.

(2) Despite subsection (1), this Act does not apply to an agreement under

which the tenant's right of occupancy arises out of approved supported accommodation if the tenant is a person declared under the regulations to be a person to whom this Act does not apply.

Division 3—Moveable dwelling premises

Application of Division

28. This Division applies only to agreements for moveable dwelling premises.

Purpose of Division

29.(1) This Division provides for the classifying of tenancies of moveable dwelling premises as either short or long tenancies.

(2) For some matters, the way this Act applies to a residential tenancy of moveable dwelling premises depends on whether the tenancy is a short or long tenancy.

Examples—

1. Section 39 (which requires written agreements) applies to a long tenancy (moveable dwelling), but does not apply to a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

2. Section 44 requires a copy of park rules to be given to the tenant at different times depending on whether the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling) or short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

Short tenancy statements

30.(1) If the lessor and tenant intend that the tenant's occupation of the premises is not to continue for more than 30 days (the "**base period**"), they may make a written statement to that effect (the "**short tenancy statement**").

(2) The short tenancy statement must be made before, or when, the tenancy starts.

Extending short tenancy statements

31.(1) If the parties make a short tenancy statement, they may make another written statement (the “**short tenancy (extension) statement**”) agreeing that this Act should continue to apply to the tenancy for another period stated in the statement (the “**extended period**”) in the same way it applies during the base period.

(2) A short tenancy (extension) statement may only be made in the base period.

(3) Only 1 short tenancy (extension) statement may be made about the tenancy.

(4) The extended period may not be more than 30 days.

Setting aside short tenancy (extension) statements

32.(1) If the parties made a short tenancy (extension) statement, the tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order setting aside the statement because the lessor exerted undue influence on the tenant to make the statement.

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the tenant has established the ground of the application.

Short tenancies

33. For any period for which a short tenancy statement or short tenancy (extension) statement applies to the tenancy, the tenancy is a “**short tenancy (moveable dwelling)**”.

Long tenancies

34. If the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling), it is a “**long tenancy (moveable dwelling)**”.

CHAPTER 2—RESIDENTIAL TENANCY AGREEMENTS

PART 1—AGREEMENTS

Division 1—General

Terms of agreements include duties under Act etc.

35.(1) If, under this Act, a duty is imposed on, or an entitlement is given to, a lessor or tenant, the duty or entitlement is taken to be included as a term of the residential tenancy agreement.

(2) If the premises are moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park, any park rules for the time being in force also are taken to be included as terms of the agreement.

(3) If there is a mediation agreement in force about the residential tenancy agreement, the terms of the mediation agreement also are taken to be included as terms of the residential tenancy agreement.

(4) This section applies even if the duty, entitlement or rule is not included as a term of a written agreement.

Contracting out prohibited

36.(1) An agreement or arrangement is void to the extent to which it purports to exclude, change or restrict the application or operation of a provision of this Act about the terms of a residential tenancy agreement.

(2) A person must not enter into an agreement or arrangement with the intention, either directly or indirectly, of defeating, evading or preventing the operation of this Act.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

“**agreement**” includes an agreement that is not a residential tenancy agreement.

Inconsistency between Act and agreements

37. If a provision of this Act is inconsistent with a term of a residential tenancy agreement, the provision prevails and the term is void to the extent of the inconsistency.

Essential terms

38. A regulation may declare provisions of this Act imposing duties on, or giving entitlements to, a lessor or tenant to be essential terms of a residential tenancy agreement (the “**essential terms**”).

Written agreements required

39.(1) The lessor must ensure the agreement is in writing to the extent, and in the way, required by this section.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) The written agreement must—

- (a) identify the parties and premises; and
- (b) include terms about—
 - (i) payment of rent; and
 - (ii) for a fixed term agreement—the term; and
- (c) include all other essential terms; and
- (d) include all other terms (other than non-essential terms); and
- (e) state the address for service for each party.

(3) The written agreement may include non-essential terms.

(4) For including in the agreement terms (“**required terms**”) taken under this Act to be terms of the agreement, it is enough if the agreement includes terms to the same effect as the required terms.

(5) The agreement must be written in a clear and precise way.

(6) The costs of preparing the agreement are payable by the lessor.

(7) This section does not apply to an agreement for a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

Format of agreements

40.(1) The written agreement may include a term by—

- (a) using an abbreviated form of words for the term (the “**short form**”); and
- (b) including the term in full (the “**full term**”) in—
 - (i) another part of the agreement; or
 - (ii) another document attached to, or accompanying, the agreement when it is signed by the tenant; and
- (c) clearly identifying the full term to which the short form of the term applies.

(2) If a term is included in the agreement using the short form of the term, the short form is taken to be an obligation by the tenant to the lessor, or by the lessor to the tenant, in the terms contained in the full term to which the short form of the term applies.

Lessor to give agreement to tenant

41.(1) The lessor must give to the tenant, as required by this section—

- (a) the written agreement for signing; and
- (b) after the agreement has been signed by both parties, a copy of the signed agreement; and
- (c) if a term of the agreement is included in the agreement using only the short form—another document attached to, or accompanying, the agreement setting out the full term.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) The copy of the signed agreement must be given to the tenant within 1 month after it is signed by the tenant.

(3) The document mentioned in subsection (1)(c) must be given to the

tenant when the agreement for signing, and the signed agreement, is given to the tenant.

(4) This section does not apply to an agreement for a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

Division 2—Associated documents

Condition report

42.(1) This section applies to a lessor only if at least some of the terms of the agreement are required to be in writing.

(2) The lessor must—

- (a) prepare and sign a condition report for the premises and any inclusions; and
- (b) give 2 copies of the report to the tenant when the written agreement is given to the tenant for signing.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The tenant must, within 3 days after receiving the copies—

- (a) sign the copies; and
- (b) if the tenant does not agree with the report—show the parts of the report the tenant disagrees with by marking the copies in an appropriate way; and
- (c) return a copy to the lessor or lessor's agent.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) The lessor must keep, at least until 6 months after the agreement ends—

- (a) the signed copy of the report returned to the lessor or lessor's agent by the tenant; or
- (b) if the tenant does not return a signed copy—another copy of the report.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(5) This section does not apply if the lessor is the State.

Information statement

43.(1) This section applies to a lessor only if at least some of the terms of the agreement are required to be in writing.

(2) The lessor must give to the tenant, as required by this section, a statement in the approved form containing information for the benefit of the tenant.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), the information may be about—

- (a) the duties and entitlements of the lessor and tenant; and
- (b) the procedures for resolving disputes under the agreement (including mediation processes); and
- (c) entities to which issues about the agreement may be referred.

(4) The statement must be given to the tenant when a copy of the signed agreement is given to the tenant.

Park rules

44.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The lessor must give to the tenant, as required by this section—

- (a) a copy of the park rules; and
- (b) if a park rule is changed—a copy of the rule as changed.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The copy of the park rules must be given to the tenant—

- (a) if the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling)—when the agreement is given to the tenant for signing; or
- (b) if the tenancy is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—at the start of the agreement.

(4) The copy of a park rule as changed must be given to the tenant as soon as practicable after the change takes effect.

By-laws

45. If by-laws under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1994* are to apply to the occupation of premises by a tenant, the lessor must inform the tenant of the application of the by-laws, when giving the written agreement to the tenant for signing.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 3—Fixed term agreements**Continuation of fixed term agreements**

46.(1) This section applies to an agreement if—

- (a) it creates a residential tenancy for a fixed term; and
- (b) it does not provide for its continuance after the day the term ends (the “**end day**”); and
- (c) none of the following notices is given by lessor or tenant to the other party before the end day—
 - notice to leave
 - notice of intention to leave
 - abandonment termination notice.

(2) However, this section does not apply to an agreement if the tenancy is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(3) If the tenant continues to occupy the premises after the end day, the agreement continues to apply—

- (a) on the same terms on which it applied immediately before the end day (other than any term about the agreement’s term); and
- (b) on the basis the tenant is holding over under a periodic tenancy.

PART 2—RENT

How rent to be paid

47.(1) The tenant must pay the rent in an approved way.

(2) If an approved way for payment of rent is stated in the agreement, the tenant must pay the rent in the way stated.

(3) However, if, after signing the agreement—

- (a)** the lessor or tenant gives to the other party a written notice stating an approved way, or a different approved way, as the way in which rent is required, or is proposed, to be paid; and
- (b)** the other party agrees in writing (the “**rent agreement**”) to payments of rent being made in the way stated;

the tenant must pay the rent in the way stated while the rent agreement remains in force.

(4) Rent is paid in an “**approved**” way if it is paid by—

- (a)** cash; or
- (b)** cheque; or
- (c)** deposit to a financial institution account nominated by the lessor; or
- (d)** credit card; or
- (e)** an EFTPOS system; or
- (f)** deduction from pay, or a pension or other benefit, payable to the tenant; or
- (g)** another way agreed on by the lessor and tenant.

Where rent to be paid

48.(1) If the place for payment of rent is stated in an agreement, the tenant must pay the rent at the place stated.

(2) However, if, after signing the agreement, the lessor gives the tenant a written notice stating a place, or a different place, as the place at which rent

is required to be paid and the place is reasonable, the tenant must pay the rent at the place stated in the notice while the notice is in force.

(3) If the place for payment of rent is not stated, the tenant must pay the rent at an appropriate place.

Rent in advance

49.(1) A lessor must not require, as payment of rent in advance under an agreement, more than—

- (a) for a periodic agreement or an agreement for moveable dwelling premises—2 weeks rent; or
- (b) for another agreement—1 month rent.

(2) A lessor must not require a payment of rent under an agreement in a period for which rent has already been paid.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Receipts and other records

50.(1) If rent under an agreement is paid in cash, the person receiving the payment must give a receipt as required by this section.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) If rent under an agreement is paid by cheque, the person receiving the payment must give a receipt, as required by this section, if the person making the payment asks for a receipt when making the payment.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(3) A receipt must be signed by the person receiving the payment.

(4) A receipt must be given to the person making the payment—

- (a) if the payment is made by the person personally and in cash—when the payment is made; or
- (b) if the payment is made by the person in cash but not personally—before the end of the next business day after the day the payment is received; or

(c) if the payment is made by cheque—within 3 business days after the day the payment is received.

(5) The lessor must, for a payment of rent under an agreement—

(a) make a written record of the payment (the “**rent payment record**”) as required by this section; and

(b) give a copy of the record to the tenant as required by this section, if the tenant asks for it.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply if the rent payment—

(a) is made in cash; or

(b) is made by cheque and a receipt is given for the payment.

(7) A copy of a rent payment record asked for by a tenant must be given within 7 days after the request is made.

(8) A receipt or rent payment record must state—

(a) the tenant’s name; and

(b) the address of the premises; and

(c) the date the payment is received; and

(d) the period for which the payment is made; and

(e) the amount of the payment; and

(f) that the payment is a payment of rent.

(9) This section does not apply—

(a) if the lessor is the State; or

(b) to an agreement prescribed under the regulations.

Keeping of records

51.(1) The lessor must keep, for at least the required period, for each payment of rent under the agreement—

(a) if a receipt was required to be given for the payment—a copy of the receipt, or another appropriate written record of the payment; or

- (b) if a receipt was not required to be given for the payment—the rent payment record for the payment.

Maximum penalty—15 penalty units.

(2) The lessor is taken to comply with subsection (1) if the relevant document is kept by the lessor’s agent.

(3) For subsection (1), the **“required period”** is—

- (a) the period fixed under the regulations and ending more than 1 year after the agreement ends; or
- (b) if a period is not fixed under the regulations—the period ending 1 year after the agreement ends.

False, misleading or incomplete rent records

52.(1) In this section—

“rent record” means a receipt, rent payment record or another record of a rent payment.

(2) A person must not—

- (a) in a rent record, make an entry the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) fail to enter a material particular in a rent record, unless the person does not know, and cannot reasonably obtain, the necessary information.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Rent increases

53.(1) If the lessor proposes to increase the rent, the lessor must give written notice of the proposal to the tenant.

(2) The notice must state—

- (a) the amount of the increased rent; and
- (b) the day from when the increased rent is payable.

(3) The day stated must not be earlier than 1 month after the notice is given.

(4) The increased rent is payable from the day stated in the notice, and the agreement is taken to be amended accordingly.

(5) However, if the agreement is a fixed term agreement, the rent may be increased before the term ends only if the agreement—

- (a) provides for a rent increase; and
- (b) states the amount of the increase or how the amount of the increase is to be worked out.

(6) A rent increase is payable by the tenant only if the rent is increased under this section.

(7) This section does not apply if the lessor is the State.

Rent decreases

54.(1) This section applies if the premises—

- (a) are destroyed, or made completely or partly unfit to live in, in a way that does not result from a breach of the agreement; or
- (b) no longer may be used lawfully as a residence; or
- (c) are appropriated or acquired compulsorily by an authority.

(2) The rent payable under the agreement decreases accordingly or, if an order for a decrease in the rent is made by a tribunal, to the extent stated in the order.

(3) A tribunal may make an order for a rent decrease only if—

- (a) the premises are partly unfit to live in; and
- (b) an application is made to the tribunal by the tenant for the order.

Seizure of tenant's goods for rent etc.

55.(1) A person must not seize or dispose of any of the goods of a tenant as security for, or in payment of, rent payable under an agreement.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to goods to which section 223 applies.⁵

Apportionment

56.(1) The rent payable under an agreement accumulates from day to day.

(2) On termination of the agreement—

- (a) the rent is to be appropriately apportioned; and
- (b) the appropriate amount is payable by or to the tenant.

(3) If there is a dispute between the lessor and tenant about the amount payable, either party may apply to a tribunal and the tribunal may make any order it considers appropriate about the payment of an amount by or to the tenant.

PART 3—RENTAL BONDS*Division 1—Payments to Authority***Meaning of “rental bond”**

57.(1) A “rental bond” for an agreement is an amount—

- (a) paid by or for the tenant under the agreement; and
- (b) made up of 1 or more of the following amounts—

⁵ Section 223 (Abandoned goods).

- (i) an amount (other than rent paid in advance) intended to be available for the financial protection of the lessor against the tenant breaching the agreement;
- (ii) key money for the agreement.

(2) In deciding whether an amount is a rental bond, it does not matter—

- (a) when the amount is paid; or
- (b) if the amount is paid directly to the Authority.

(3) A “**rental bond**” includes a part of a rental bond.

Meaning of “key money”

58.(1) “Key money” for an agreement is an amount (other than rent paid in advance) paid with a view to ensuring the acceptance of a person as the tenant under the agreement.

(2) In deciding whether an amount is key money, it does not matter—

- (a) how the amount is described in the agreement or arrangement about the payment of the amount; or
- (b) when the amount is paid; or
- (c) to or by whom the amount is paid; or
- (d) whether the payment secured for a person a benefit, even if the benefit has a value proportionate to the amount paid.

Example of benefit under subsection (2)(d)—

A right to use a facility or receive a service.

Duty to pay rental bond

59. A person receiving a rental bond must, within 10 days of receiving it—

- (a) pay it to the Authority; and
- (b) give the Authority a notice, in the approved form, about the rental bond.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Duty to pay rental bond if financial protection given

60.(1) This section applies to a lessor under an agreement if—

- (a) financial protection against a breach of the agreement by the tenant is given to the lessor (whether by a guarantee or undertaking given by a financial institution or in another way); and
- (b) the financial protection is not given in the form of a rental bond; and
- (c) the maximum rental bond for the agreement is not paid.

(2) Within 10 days after the financial protection is given, the lessor must pay to the Authority an amount equal to—

- (a) the maximum rental bond for the agreement; or
- (b) if a rental bond less than the maximum rental bond has been paid—the difference between the maximum rental bond and the amount of rental bond actually paid.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) An amount paid, or required to be paid, by the lessor under subsection (2) is taken to be a rental bond.

No entitlement to interest

61. No one other than the Authority has legal or beneficial entitlement to an amount earned on the investment of a rental bond held by the Authority.

Continuance of rental bond

62.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the Authority holds a rental bond for an agreement; and
- (b) the agreement ends; and
- (c) the tenant continues occupying the premises under another agreement (the “**new agreement**”) with the lessor; and

- (d) the Authority does not receive an application for payment of the rental bond.
- (2) The rental bond is taken to be a rental bond for the new agreement.

Division 2—Payments by Authority

Purpose of Division

63. This Division deals with the payment by the Authority of rental bonds held by it.

Making payment

64. The Authority may pay a rental bond only under this Division.

Application for payment

65. An application to the Authority for payment of a rental bond must be made in the approved form.

Payment to party on joint application or other party's direction

66. The Authority must pay a rental bond in the way directed by an application if the application is made—

- (a) jointly by the lessor and tenant; or
- (b) by the lessor and directs that payment be made to the tenant only;
or
- (c) by the tenant and directs that payment be made to the lessor only.

Payment to lessor on lessor's own direction

67.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application for the payment of a rental bond is made to the Authority by the lessor only; and
- (b) the application directs that a payment be made to the lessor.

(2) The Authority—**(a) must—**

- (i)** give the tenant written notice (the “**Authority’s notice**”) of the application; and
- (ii)** if the application also directs that a payment be made to the tenant—make the payment to the tenant; and

(b) may make the payment to the lessor.**(3) However, the Authority may make the payment to the lessor only if—****(a) the tenant does not, within the allowed period⁶—**

- (i)** apply to a tribunal for an order about the payment;⁷ and
- (ii)** give the Authority a written notice (the “**tenant’s notice**”) informing it of the application; or

(b) after the application is made, and the tenant’s notice is given, under paragraph (a)—the application is withdrawn.**Payment to tenant on tenant’s own direction****68.(1) This section applies if—**

- (a)** an application for the payment of a rental bond is made to the Authority by the tenant only; and
- (b)** the application directs that a payment be made to the tenant.

(2) The Authority—**(a) must—**

- (i)** give the lessor written notice (“**Authority’s notice**”) of the application; and

⁶ See section 69 (Allowed period for tenant’s and lessor’s notices).

⁷ Under section 234 a reference to making an application to the tribunal includes a reference to giving a mediation notice to the Authority.

- (ii) if the application also directs that a payment be made to the lessor—make the payment to the lessor; and
 - (b) may make the payment to the tenant.
- (3) However, the Authority may make the payment to the tenant only if—
- (a) the lessor does not, within the allowed period⁸—
 - (i) apply to a tribunal for an order about the payment;⁹ and
 - (ii) give the Authority a written notice (“**lessor’s notice**”) informing it of the application; or
 - (b) after the application is made, and the lessor’s notice is given, under paragraph (a)—the application is withdrawn.

Allowed period for tenant’s and lessor’s notices

69. For sections 67 and 68,¹⁰ the “**allowed period**” is—

- (a) 14 days after the giving of the Authority’s notice; or
- (b) if a longer period is prescribed under the regulations—the longer period.

Payment under tribunal order

70.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a tribunal makes an order about payment of a rental bond; and
- (b) the Authority is given a copy of the order.

(2) The Authority must pay the rental bond in accordance with the order.

⁸ See section 69 (Allowed period for tenant’s and lessor’s notices)

⁹ Under section 234 a reference to making an application to the tribunal includes a reference to giving a mediation notice to the Authority.

¹⁰ Section 67 (Payment to lessor on lessor’s own direction) and 68 (Payment to tenant on tenant’s own direction).

Payment to cotenants

71.(1) This section applies if, under a residential tenancy agreement—

- (a) there are cotenants; and
- (b) the cotenants contributed to a rental bond or, under the regulations, are taken to have contributed to a rental bond.

(2) The Authority must pay the rental bond to the cotenants—

- (a) if the cotenants agree in writing about the proportions in which the rental bond is to be paid—in the agreed proportions; or
- (b) if the cotenants do not agree, but the amount contributed by each cotenant is stated on the receipt for the rental bond—in the proportions in which the rental bond was contributed; or
- (c) in any other case—in equal proportions.

(3) However, if, on an application made to a tribunal by a cotenant, the tribunal makes an order about the payment of the rental bond to the cotenants, the Authority must pay the rental bond in accordance with the order.

Payment to rental bond supplier

72.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the rental bond is payable to the tenant; but
- (b) the Authority is satisfied a person paid the rental bond direct to it as assistance to the tenant.

(2) The Authority must pay the rental bond to the person (the “**rental bond supplier**”) and not the tenant.

Limitation affecting payment

73.(1) The Authority must not pay a rental bond if it knows—

- (a) the lessor or tenant has given a notice to leave, or notice of intention to leave, the premises; and
- (b) the handover day for the notice has not arrived.

(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent the Authority making a payment it may make without giving notice to the lessor or tenant.

Discontinuance of application for payment

74.(1) The Authority must stop dealing with an application for the payment of a rental bond if—

- (a) the application is made by the lessor or tenant, but not both; and
- (b) the application is withdrawn before the Authority makes a payment as directed in the application.

(2) If an application for the payment of a rental bond is made jointly by the lessor and tenant and 1 of the parties withdraws from the application, the Authority must deal with the application as an application made by the other party.

Payment under person's direction

75.(1) If the Authority is required to pay a rental bond to a person, the Authority may make the payment in accordance with the person's directions.

(2) However, if the payment is required to be made to the tenant, the Authority may make the payment to a person other than the tenant only if, under the regulations, the person is taken to have contributed to the rental bond.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to section 72.¹¹

(4) Also, if the payment is required to be made to the lessor, the Authority may make the payment only to the lessor or the lessor's agent.

¹¹ Section 72 deals with payment to a rental bond supplier.

Division 3—Enforcement provisions**Receipt**

76.(1) A lessor or lessor's agent receiving a rental bond must give a receipt for the rental bond as required by this section.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) The receipt must—

- (a) be given to the person paying the rental bond when the rental bond is received; and
- (b) be signed by the person receiving the rental bond.

(3) The receipt must state the following—

- (a) the name of the person receiving the rental bond;
- (b) the tenant's name and, if the person receiving the bond is not the lessor, the lessor's name;
- (c) the address of the premises for which the bond is paid;
- (d) the date the bond is received;
- (e) the amount of the bond;
- (f) if there are cotenants and the cotenants tell the person receiving the bond the proportions in which the bond is paid—the amount paid by each cotenant.

(4) The person giving the receipt must keep a copy of it for at least 1 year after the agreement ends.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—10 penalty units.

Payments above maximum amount

77.(1) A person must not require payment of, or accept, a rental bond more than, or amounts as rental bond totalling more than, the maximum rental bond for the agreement.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the weekly rent under the agreement is more than—

- (a) the amount prescribed under the regulations; or
- (b) if an amount is not prescribed—\$300.

Order for payment if guilty of offence

78.(1) If a person is found guilty of an offence against section 59 or 60,¹² the court making the finding may order the person to pay to the Authority, within a stated time, an amount equal to the rental bond.

(2) The court may make the order as well as imposing a penalty for the offence.

(3) An amount ordered to be paid by a person may be recovered by the Authority as a debt owing to it by the person.

(4) Subsection (1) does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or another law.

Division 4—Accounts and investments

Accounts

79.(1) The Authority must keep—

- (a) a rental bond account; and
- (b) a rental bond interest account.

(2) The accounts are in addition to other accounts the Authority is required or permitted to keep under this or another Act.

Rental bond account

80.(1) The Authority must pay into the rental bond account all rental bonds it receives.

¹² Section 59 (Duty to pay rental bond) or 60 (Duty to pay rental bond if financial protection given).

(2) The Authority may pay only the following amounts out of the rental bond account—

- (a) amounts payable under Division 2;¹³
- (b) amounts invested under guidelines approved by the Governor in Council for making investments from the account.

Rental bond interest account

81.(1) The Authority must pay into the rental bond interest account all amounts earned on investments or loans made by it.

(2) The Authority may pay only the following amounts out of the rental bond interest account—

- (a) amounts to meet the cost of performing its functions under this Act;
- (b) amounts invested under guidelines approved by the Governor in Council for making investments from the account;
- (c) amounts paid out under another provision of this Act.

Other payments from rental bond interest account

82.(1) The Authority may make payments from its rental bond interest account (whether by way of grant or loan) for—

- (a) establishing or administering rental advisory services; or
- (b) establishing schemes for supplying residential accommodation; or
- (c) researching, or setting up projects about improving, relationships between lessors and tenants.

(2) However, the Authority may make a payment under subsection (1) only with the Minister's agreement.

¹³ Division 2 (Payments by Authority).

Division 5—Miscellaneous**Increase in rental bond**

83. The tenant must increase a rental bond if—

- (a) the rent payable under the agreement increases; and
- (b) the lessor gives written notice to the tenant to increase the rental bond; and
- (c) the notice is given at least 11 months after—
 - (i) the agreement started; or
 - (ii) if the rental bond has been increased previously—the notice was given under this section for the previous increase; and
- (d) the notice states the day by which the increase must be made; and
- (e) the day stated is at least 1 month after the tenant is given the notice about the increase.

Rental bond resulting from rent decrease

84.(1) This section applies if, in the first 6 months of the term of an agreement, the rent payable under the agreement decreases or is decreased.

(2) The amount paid as rent in the 6 month period above the amount that would have been payable if the lower, or lowest, amount of rent payable in the period had applied for the full period is, subject to an order of a tribunal, taken to be a payment of a rental bond.

(3) If the lessor disputes the amount being treated as a rental bond, the lessor may, within 7 days after the end of the 6 month period, apply to a tribunal and the tribunal may make an order declaring the amount, or a part of the amount, is, or is not, a rental bond.

(4) If, because of subsection (2), a rental bond above the maximum rental bond is paid, the Authority must pay the amount to the tenant on payment of the excess amount to it.

PART 4—HOLDING DEPOSITS

Payment of holding deposits

85. A person may require a prospective tenant to pay, or accept from a prospective tenant, a holding deposit for a tenancy of premises.

Receipts for holding deposits

86.(1) A person receiving a holding deposit must give a receipt for the deposit as required by this section.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) The receipt must—

- (a) be given to the person paying the deposit when the deposit is received; and
- (b) be signed by the person receiving the deposit.

(3) The receipt must state the following—

- (a) the name of the person receiving the deposit;
- (b) the tenant's name and, if the person receiving the deposit is not the lessor, the lessor's name;
- (c) the address of the premises for which the deposit is paid;
- (d) the date the deposit is received;
- (e) the amount of the deposit;
- (f) that the payment is a holding deposit;
- (g) when the option to enter into an agreement may be exercised.

Rights and obligations about holding deposits

87.(1) A holding deposit paid to or for a prospective lessor of residential premises is forfeited to the prospective lessor if—

- (a) the prospective tenant does not, within the option period—

- (i) exercise the option to enter into an agreement for the premises; or
 - (ii) notify the prospective lessor of the intention not to exercise the option; or
- (b) having exercised the option, the prospective tenant fails to take all necessary and reasonable steps to enter into the agreement.

(2) If the holding deposit is not forfeited but the agreement is not entered into, the prospective lessor must refund the deposit to the prospective tenant within 3 days after the prospective tenant notifies the prospective lessor of the intention not to exercise the option.

(3) If the holding deposit is not refunded, it may be recovered by the prospective tenant as a debt owing by the prospective lessor to the tenant.

(4) If the prospective tenant exercises the option, the prospective lessor must take all necessary and reasonable steps to enter into the agreement.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (5) If the agreement is entered into—
- (a) the holding deposit must be applied in full or part payment of the rental bond for the agreement; and
 - (b) if an amount remains from the deposit after payment of the rental bond—the amount must be applied in payment of rent.

Orders of tribunal

88. If an application is made to a tribunal by a person by or to whom a holding deposit is paid, the tribunal may make any order it considers appropriate about the forfeiture, refunding or application of the deposit.

PART 5—OUTGOINGS OF LESSOR

Outgoings other than service charges

89.(1) The lessor must pay all charges, levies, premiums, rates or taxes payable for the premises.

(2) This section does not apply if—

- (a) the lessor is the State; and
- (b) rent is not payable under the agreement; and
- (c) the tenant is an entity receiving financial or other assistance from the State to supply rented accommodation to persons.

Meaning of “service charge”

90.(1) For premises that are not moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park, a “**service charge**” is a charge payable by a person as owner or occupier of premises for—

- (a) electricity, gas or excess water supplied to the premises; or
- (b) another service or facility, prescribed under the regulations, supplied to, or used at, the premises.

(2) For premises that are moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park, a “**service charge**” is a charge payable by a person as owner or occupier of premises for—

- (a) electricity, gas or water, or a sewerage service, supplied to, or used at, the premises or park; or
- (b) another service or facility, prescribed under the regulations, supplied to, or used at, the premises or park.

Service charges generally

91.(1) This section applies to premises that are not moveable dwelling premises if the tenant is required to pay an amount for the lessor’s outgoings for a service charge for the premises because the tenant is enjoying or sharing the benefit of the relevant service or facility.

(2) If the premises are not individually metered for the service or facility, the tenant may be required to pay an amount for the outgoings only if the agreement states—

- (a) the service or facility for which the outgoings are payable; and
- (b) how the apportionment of the outgoings to the tenant will be worked out; and
- (c) how the outgoings may be recovered by the lessor from the tenant.

(3) The tenant may not be required to pay an amount for the outgoings that is more than—

- (a) if the premises are not individually metered—the amount worked out under the agreement; or
- (b) if the premises are individually metered and—
 - (i) a way for working out the amount payable by the tenant is prescribed under the regulations—the amount worked out in the way prescribed; or
 - (ii) a way is not prescribed—the amount charged by the relevant supply authority for the quantity of the thing, or the service or facility, supplied to, or used at, the premises.

Service charges for moveable dwelling premises individually metered

92.(1) This section applies to moveable dwelling premises if the tenant is required to pay an amount for the lessor's outgoings for a service charge for the premises because the tenant is enjoying or sharing the benefit of the relevant service or facility.

(2) The tenant may be required to pay an amount for the outgoings only if the premises are individually metered for the service or facility.

(3) The tenant must not be required to pay an amount for the outgoings that is more than—

- (a) if a way for working out the amount payable by the tenant is prescribed under the regulations—the amount worked out in the way prescribed; or
- (b) if a way is not prescribed—the amount charged by the relevant

supply authority for the quantity of the thing, or the service or facility, supplied to, or used at, premises.

Service charges absorbed in rent for moveable dwelling premises

93.(1) This section applies to moveable dwelling premises if the tenant is not required to pay an amount for the lessor's outgoings for a service charge for the premises, even though the tenant is enjoying or sharing the benefit of the relevant service or facility.

(2) If—

- (a) a service or facility becomes unavailable for use by the tenant because of action taken by the lessor; and
- (b) it is a service or facility for which an amount of rent is attributable;

reduced rent is payable under the agreement from the day the service or facility ceases to be available, and the agreement is taken to be amended accordingly.

(3) The reduced rent is the amount of rent payable under the agreement immediately before the service or facility became unavailable, reduced by—

- (a) the amount agreed on by the lessor and tenant as reflecting the amount of rent attributable to the service or facility; or
- (b) if they do not agree on an amount—the amount decided by a tribunal as reflecting the amount of rent attributable to the service or facility.

(4) If the tenant asks the lessor for details of the amount of the rent attributable to service charges for the premises, the lessor must give the tenant a written statement showing—

- (a) each service or facility for which an amount of rent is attributable; and
- (b) the amount attributed to the service or facility.

Orders of tribunal

94.(1) This section applies if the lessor and tenant do not agree about—

- (a) the amount of the lessor's outgoings for a service charge payable by the tenant; or
- (b) the amount of the reduced rent payable under the agreement because a service or facility ceases to be available for use by the tenant.

(2) Either party may apply to a tribunal for a decision about the amount payable.

(3) For an application about outgoings, the tribunal may, in addition to deciding the amount of the outgoings payable by the tenant, make an order requiring payment of the amount by the tenant.

(4) For an application about reduced rent, the tribunal may, as well as deciding the amount of the reduced rent payable under the agreement, make any order it considers appropriate about rent paid, or payable, under the agreement.

PART 6—PENALTIES AND PREMIUMS

Collateral contracts prohibited

95. A person (the “**proposer**”) must not require another person (the “**prospective tenant**”) to agree to buy goods or services from the proposer or someone else as a condition of the prospective tenant being accepted as the tenant under an agreement.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Terms requiring payment of penalty etc. void

96.(1) A term of an agreement is void to the extent it provides that, if the tenant breaches the agreement or this or another Act, the tenant is liable to pay—

- (a) all or a part of the rent remaining payable under the agreement; or
- (b) increased rent; or

- (c) an amount as a penalty; or
- (d) an amount as liquidated damages.

(2) A lessor must not require a tenant to enter into an agreement containing a term that is void under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Terms about rent reductions etc.

97.(1) This section applies to a term of an agreement providing that, if the tenant does not breach the agreement or this or another Act—

- (a) the rent will, or may be, reduced; or
- (b) the tenant will, or may be, given or paid a rebate or refund of rent or other benefit.

(2) However, this section does not apply to a term of a residential tenancy agreement providing only that, if the tenant pays the rent before or when it is payable—

- (a) the rent will, or may be, reduced; or
- (b) the tenant will, or may be, given or paid a rebate or refund of rent or other benefit.

(3) A term to which this section applies is taken to be varied so that the tenant is entitled immediately to the reduction, rebate, refund or other benefit.

(4) A variation is taken to be made on the commencement of the agreement, or the application of this section to the agreement, whichever happens later.

(5) In this section—

“**term**” includes part of a term.

Premiums for letting moveable dwelling premises

98.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) A person must not require someone else to pay, or accept from someone else an amount—

- (a) for accepting the other person as a tenant under a long tenancy (moveable dwelling); and
- (b) for which the other person does not receive a benefit as tenant.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

CHAPTER 3—RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF LESSORS AND TENANTS

PART 1—OCCUPATION AND USE OF THE PREMISES

Legal impediments to occupation as residence

99.(1) The lessor must ensure there is no legal impediment to occupation of the premises by the tenant as a residence for the term of the tenancy.

(2) Subsection (1) applies only to legal impediments the lessor knew about, or ought reasonably to have known about, when entering into the agreement.

Vacant possession

100.(1) The lessor must ensure the tenant has vacant possession of the premises on the day the tenant is entitled to occupy the premises under the agreement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any part of the premises to which the tenant does not have a right of exclusive occupation.

Quiet enjoyment

101.(1) The lessor must take reasonable steps to ensure the tenant has quiet enjoyment of the premises.

(2) The lessor or lessor's agent must not interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in using the premises.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

Tenant's use of premises

102. The tenant must not—

- (a) use the premises for an illegal purpose; or
- (b) cause a nuisance by the use of the premises; or
- (c) interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of a neighbour of the tenant.

PART 2—GENERAL STANDARD OF THE PREMISES**Lessor's obligations generally**

103.(1) This section does not apply to an agreement if—

- (a) the premises are moveable dwelling premises consisting only of the site for the dwelling; and
- (b) the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) At the start of the tenancy, the lessor must ensure—

- (a) the premises and inclusions are reasonably clean; and
- (b) the premises are fit for the tenant to live in; and
- (c) the premises and inclusions are in a reasonable state of repair, having regard to the age of, rent payable for, and expected life of, the premises or inclusions.

(3) While the tenancy continues, the lessor must—

- (a) maintain the premises and inclusions in a reasonable state of repair, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (2)(c); and
- (b) if the premises include a common area—keep the area reasonably clean.

(4) In this section—

“**premises**” include any common area available for use by the tenant with the premises.

Lessor’s obligations for facilities in moveable dwelling parks

104.(1) This section applies only to an agreement for moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) However, this section does not apply if the lessor is a mobile home occupier for the premises.

(3) At the start of the tenancy, the lessor must ensure the facilities in the park are clean and in a reasonable state of repair, having regard to the rent payable for the premises and the age, and expected life, of the facilities.

(4) While the tenancy continues, the lessor must keep the facilities clean and maintain them in a reasonable state of repair, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (3).

Lessor’s obligations for moveable dwelling site

105.(1) This section applies to an agreement only if—

- (a) the premises are moveable dwelling premises consisting only of the site for the dwelling; and
- (b) the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) At the start of the tenancy, the lessor must ensure the premises are reasonably clean and are a fit site for a moveable dwelling.

(3) While the tenancy continues, the lessor—

- (a) must ensure the premises remain a fit site for a moveable dwelling; and

- (b) may make any improvements to the premises the lessor considers appropriate.

Tenant's obligations generally

106.(1) This section does not apply to an agreement if—

- (a) the premises are moveable dwelling premises consisting only of the site for the dwelling; and
- (b) the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The tenant—

- (a) must keep the premises and inclusions reasonably clean, having regard to their condition at the start of the residential tenancy; and
- (b) must not intentionally or negligently damage the premises or inclusions.

(3) At the end of the tenancy, the tenant must leave the premises and inclusions, as far as possible, in the same condition they were in at the start of the tenancy, fair wear and tear excepted.

Tenant's obligations for facilities in moveable dwelling parks

107.(1) This section applies only to an agreement for moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The tenant must not—

- (a) do anything to a facility in the park that makes the facility unfit for use or detracts from its appearance; or
- (b) intentionally or negligently damage a facility in the park.

Tenant's obligation for moveable dwelling site

108.(1) This section applies—

- (a) to an agreement for moveable dwelling premises consisting only of the site for the dwelling; and
- (b) if the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The tenant must keep the premises in a way that does not detract from the general standards of the moveable dwelling park, or other general area, where the premises are situated.

(3) The tenant's obligation applies having regard to the condition of the premises at the start of the tenancy and any improvements made later by the lessor.

PART 3—LESSOR'S RIGHT OF ENTRY

Grounds for entry

109. The lessor or lessor's agent may enter the premises only—

- (a) to inspect the premises; or
- (b) to make routine repairs to, or carry out maintenance of, the premises; or
- (c) to show the premises to a prospective purchaser or tenant; or
- (d) to allow a valuation of the premises to be carried out; or
- (e) if the lessor or agent believes, on reasonable grounds, the premises have been abandoned; or
- (f) if the tenant agrees; or
- (g) in an emergency; or
- (h) if the lessor or agent believes on reasonable grounds that the entry is necessary to protect the premises or inclusions from imminent or further damage.

Example of entry in an emergency—

To make emergency repairs to the roof of the premises.

Notice of entry

110.(1) The lessor or agent may enter the premises under section 109(a) to (e) only if—

- (a) the lessor or agent has given notice of the proposed entry (the “**entry notice**”) to the tenant; and
- (b) the entry notice is in the approved form; and
- (c) the entry notice is given—
 - (i) for an entry under section 109(a) if the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—at least 7 days before entering the premises; or
 - (ii) for another entry—at least 24 hours before entering the premises.

(2) An entry under section 109(g) or (h) may be made without giving the tenant notice of the proposed entry.

(3) Despite subsection (1), the lessor or agent may enter the premises under section 109(b) without giving the entry notice if it is not practicable to give the notice because of—

- (a) the remoteness of the premises; and
- (b) the shortage in the general area of the premises of a suitably qualified tradesperson or other person needed to make the repairs or carry out the maintenance.

(4) If the lessor or agent—

- (a) proposes to enter the premises under section 109(e); and
- (b) has been unable to contact the tenant after making reasonable efforts;

the lessor or agent may give the entry notice to the tenant by fixing the notice in a secure way to a conspicuous part of the premises.

General qualifications about entry

111.(1) If the agent is not the agent to whom the tenant normally pays the rent, the agent may enter the premises under section 109(a) to (e) only if—

- (a) the tenant agrees; or
- (b) the agent produces for the tenant’s inspection written evidence of the agent’s appointment; or

(c) for an entry under section 109(e) the tenant does not respond to the entry notice within a reasonable time.

(2) An entry under section 109(a) to (e) must be made at a reasonable time.

(3) The lessor or agent may enter the premises under section 109(c) only if—

(a) 1 of the following notices is given to the tenant before, or when, giving the entry notice—

(i) a notice in the approved form of the lessor's intention to sell the premises; or

(ii) a notice to leave the premises; or

(b) a notice of intention to leave the premises has been given to the lessor by the tenant.

(4) The lessor or agent may enter the premises under section 109(f) only at a time agreed with the tenant.

(5) The lessor or agent may enter the premises with someone else if it is necessary to achieve the purpose of the entry.

(6) Without limiting subsection (5), the lessor or agent may enter premises under section 109(h) with a police officer.

Rules of entry

112. The rights and obligations under sections 109, 110 and 111¹⁴ about the entry of premises are called the “**rules of entry**”.

Entry under order of tribunal

113.(1) This section applies if, on an application made to a tribunal by the lessor or tenant, the tribunal is satisfied—

(a) the tenant has not allowed the lessor or lessor's agent to enter the

¹⁴ Section 109 (Grounds for entry).
Section 110 (Notice of entry).
Section 111 (General qualifications about entry).

premises under the rules of entry; or

- (b) the lessor or lessor's agent has entered the premises in contravention of the rules of entry.

(2) The tribunal may change the rules of entry in the way it considers appropriate.

(3) If the tribunal changes the rules on the ground mentioned in subsection (1)(a), the lessor or lessor's agent may enter the premises under the rules of entry or the rules of entry as changed.

(4) If the tribunal makes an order on the ground mentioned in subsection (1)(b), the lessor or lessor's agent may enter the premises only under the rules as changed.

Unlawful entry of premises

114. The lessor or lessor's agent, must not enter the premises in contravention of—

- (a) the rules of entry; or
(b) if the rules have been changed by a tribunal—the rules of entry as changed.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

PART 4—PERSONAL DETAILS OF THE PARTIES AND AGENTS

Tenant's name and other details

115.(1) If the lessor or the lessor's agent asks the tenant the tenant's name or place of employment, the tenant must not give a false name or place of employment.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) When handing over possession of the premises, the tenant must tell the lessor or lessor's agent the tenant's new residential or postal address,

unless the tenant has a reasonable excuse for not telling the lessor or agent the new address.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) Subsection (2) applies only if the lessor or lessor's agent asks the tenant in writing to state the new address.

Lessor's or agent's name and other details

116.(1) On or before the day the tenant starts occupying the premises, the lessor must give a written notice to the tenant stating—

- (a) the lessor's name and address for service; and
- (b) if the lessor has an agent who is authorised to stand in the lessor's place in a proceeding prescribed under the regulations (the "**prescribed proceeding**")—the agent's name and address for service.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) If a detail mentioned in the notice changes, the lessor must give written notice of the change to the tenant within 14 days after the change.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) If details of the lessor's agent are given to the tenant under this section, the agent stands in the lessor's place for a prescribed proceeding and, for example—

- (a) the proceeding may be taken against the agent as if the agent were the lessor; and
- (b) a tribunal may make an order against the agent as if the agent were the lessor; and
- (c) settlement may be made with the agent as if the agent were the lessor.

PART 5—THE DWELLING

Division 1—Fixtures and structural changes

Attaching fixtures and making structural changes

117. The tenant may attach a fixture, or make a structural change, to the premises only if the lessor agrees to the fixture's attachment or structural change.

Agreement about fixtures and structural changes

118.(1) The lessor's agreement to the attaching of a fixture, or making of a structural change, must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) describe the nature of the fixture or change; and
- (c) include any terms of the agreement.

(2) For an agreement about attaching a fixture to premises, the terms may include terms about—

- (a) whether the tenant may remove the fixture; and
- (b) if removal by the tenant is allowed—
 - (i) when and how the removal may be performed; and
 - (ii) the obligation of the tenant to repair any damage caused to the premises in the removal or compensate the lessor for the lessor's reasonable costs of repairing the damage; and
- (c) if removal by the tenant is not allowed—the obligation of the lessor to compensate the tenant for any improvement the fixture makes to the premises.

(3) The lessor must not act unreasonably in failing to agree to the attaching of a fixture, or the making of a structural change, to the premises.

(4) If the lessor agrees to a fixture being attached, or a structural change being made, to the premises by the tenant, the tenant must not contravene a term of the agreement.

Attaching fixture or making structural change without lessor's agreement

119.(1) If the tenant attaches a fixture, or makes a structural change, to the premises without the lessor's agreement, the lessor may—

- (a) waive the breach; and
- (b) treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the premises for the lessor's benefit.

(2) The lessor may take the action under subsection (1) instead of taking action for a breach of a term of the residential tenancy agreement by the tenant.

Division 2—Locks and keys**Supply of locks and keys**

120. The lessor must—

- (a) supply and maintain the locks that are necessary to ensure the premises are reasonably secure; and
- (b) give a key for each lock to the tenant.

Changing locks

121.(1) If the lessor or tenant changes a lock, the party must give to the other party a key for the changed lock, unless—

- (a) the other party agrees to not being given a key; or
- (b) a tribunal orders that a key not be given.

(2) However, the lessor or tenant may change a lock only if—

- (a) the party has a reasonable excuse for making the change; or
- (b) the other party agrees to the change.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2)(a), it is a reasonable excuse for the lessor or tenant to change a lock if it is changed in an emergency or under an order of a tribunal.

(4) This section does not apply if the lessor is the State.

Agreement about changing locks

122.(1) The lessor or tenant must not act unreasonably in failing to agree to the change of a lock.

(2) The changing of a lock by the lessor or tenant without the other party's agreement is evidence the party did not have a reasonable excuse for making the change.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the lessor is the State.

Orders of tribunal

123. If an application is made to a tribunal by the lessor or tenant about a lock or key for the premises, the tribunal may make any of the following orders—

- (a) an order authorising the lessor or tenant to change a lock of the premises;
- (b) an order that the lessor or tenant is not required to give to the other party a key to a lock of the premises;
- (c) an order requiring the lessor or tenant to give to the other party a key to a lock of the premises.

Division 3—Damage and repairs

Nominated repairer for emergency repairs

124.(1) The lessor may nominate a person (the “**nominated repairer**”)—

- (a) to act for the lessor in arranging for emergency repairs, or emergency repairs of a particular type, to be made of the premises or inclusions; or
- (b) to make emergency repairs, or emergency repairs of a particular type, of the premises or inclusions for the lessor.

(2) The nominated repairer may be stated in the agreement or a written notice given by the lessor to the tenant.

(3) The agreement or notice must state whether or not the nominated repairer is the tenant's first point of contact for notifying the need for emergency repairs.

(4) The lessor must give written notice to the tenant of any change of the lessor's nominated repairer.

Notice of damage

125.(1) If the tenant knows the premises or inclusions have been damaged, the tenant must give notice as soon as practicable of the damage.

(2) If the premises or inclusions need routine repairs, the notice must be given to the lessor.

(3) If the premises or inclusions need emergency repairs, the notice must be given to the lessor if—

- (a) there is no nominated repairer for the repairs; or
- (b) a nominated repairer for the repairs is not the tenant's first point of contact; or
- (c) a nominated repairer for the repairs is the tenant's first point of contact but the tenant has been unable to contact the repairer after making reasonable efforts.

(4) If the premises or inclusions need emergency repairs and there is a nominated repairer of the lessor for the repairs, the notice must be given to the repairer if—

- (a) the repairer is the tenant's first point of contact; or
- (b) the repairer is not the tenant's first point of contact but the tenant has been unable to contact the lessor after making reasonable efforts.

Tenant may arrange for emergency repairs to be made

126.(1) This section applies—

- (a) if—

- (i) the tenant has been unable to notify the lessor or nominated repairer of the need for emergency repairs of the premises or inclusions; or
 - (ii) the repairs are not made within a reasonable time after notice is given; and
- (b) the residential tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).
- (2) The tenant may arrange for a suitably qualified person to make the repairs.

Costs of emergency repairs arranged by tenant

127.(1) The maximum amount that may be incurred for emergency repairs arranged to be made by the tenant is an amount equal to the amount payable under the agreement for 2 weeks rent.

(2) The tenant may require the lessor—

- (a) to reimburse the tenant for any amount properly incurred by the tenant for the repairs; or
- (b) to pay the amount properly incurred for the repairs direct to the actual repairer.

(3) The requirement must—

- (a) be made by written notice given to the lessor; and
- (b) be supported by appropriate documents about the incurring of the amount; and
- (c) state that, if the lessor does not comply with the requirement within 7 days after receiving the notice, the tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order about the reimbursement or payment of the amount.

Examples of appropriate documents for subsection (3)(b)—

Invoices, accounts and receipts.

Orders of tribunal about emergency repairs

128.(1) This section applies if the tenant makes a requirement of the lessor for the reimbursement or payment of an amount for emergency repairs.

(2) If the lessor objects to the requirement, the lessor may, within 7 days after the requirement is made, apply to a tribunal for an order about the reimbursement or payment.

(3) If, within the 7 day period, the lessor does not comply with the requirement or make the application, the tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order about the reimbursement or payment.

(4) An application under subsection (2) must be decided by a tribunal, but an application under subsection (3) may be decided by a tribunal or registrar.

(5) However, a registrar may decide an application only if—

- (a) the registrar is satisfied the tenant has given to the lessor appropriate documents to support the incurring of the amount for which reimbursement or payment is sought; and
- (b) the lessor has not made an application under subsection (2); and
- (c) the registrar is satisfied a tribunal has not been notified of a dispute between the parties about the amount.

Examples of appropriate documents for subsection (5)(a)—

Invoices, accounts and receipts.

(6) If an application is made under subsection (2) or (3), a tribunal or registrar may make any order or give any directions about the reimbursement or payment the tribunal or registrar considers appropriate in all the circumstances of the case.

(7) In deciding an application under subsection (2) or (3), the tribunal or registrar may have regard to—

- (a) whether the tenant obtained a number of quotations for the repairs; and
- (b) whether the repairs were necessary because of a breach of a term of the agreement by the tenant.

(8) Subsection (7) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal or register may have regard.

PART 6—MOVEABLE DWELLING PREMISES

Division 1—Application of Part

Application of Part

129. This Part applies only if premises under an agreement are moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

Division 2—Relocation

Notice to relocate

130.(1) The lessor may give a notice (“**notice to relocate**”) to the tenant requiring the tenant to relocate to another site in the moveable dwelling park within a stated period.

(2) The notice to relocate may be given only if the relocation is necessary—

- (a) to allow the carrying out of necessary or desirable work in the park; or
- (b) because of an emergency; or
- (c) for health or safety reasons; or
- (d) if the lessor is a mobile home occupier—the lessor has an obligation under a mobile home agreement to reposition the moveable dwelling.

Examples of work to which subsection (2)(a) could apply—

Maintenance, repairs, upgrading and restoration.

(3) The tenant may be required to relocate to another site only if the other

site is, as far as practicable, reasonably comparable to the site currently occupied by the tenant.

- (4) The period stated in the notice must be reasonable.
- (5) The notice to relocate must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) identify the site to which the tenant is to relocate; and
 - (c) state the period within which the tenant is to relocate; and
 - (d) state the reasons for the relocation.

Effect of relocation

131. If the tenant complies with the notice to relocate given to the tenant, the tenant's site for the agreement is the site to which the tenant relocates, and the agreement is taken to be amended accordingly.

Costs of relocation

132.(1) The reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the tenant in complying with the notice to relocate are payable to the tenant by the lessor.

(2) If application is made to a tribunal under this section by the tenant, the tribunal may make an order requiring the lessor to pay to the tenant the amount it considers the tenant is entitled to receive under subsection (1).

Division 3—Park rules

Park rules

133.(1) The owner of the moveable dwelling park may make rules about the use, enjoyment, control and management of the park.

- (2) However, rules may be made only about—
 - (a) the use and operation of communal facilities; and
 - (b) the making and abatement of noise; and
 - (c) the carrying on of sporting and other recreational activities; and

- (d) speed limits for motor vehicles; and
- (e) parking of motor vehicles; and
- (f) the disposal of refuse; and
- (g) the keeping of pets; and
- (h) other things prescribed under the regulations.

Notice of proposed change of park rule

134.(1) If the owner of a moveable dwelling park proposes to change a park rule, the owner must—

- (a) fix a day (the “**objection closing day**”) by which residents of the park may object to the proposed change (the “**proposal**”); and
- (b) give notice of the proposal to each resident and any person who becomes a resident before the objection closing day.

(2) A notice must be given—

- (a) for a resident—at least 1 month before the objection closing day; or
- (b) for someone else—when the person becomes a resident.

(3) The notice must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) inform the resident that the resident may object to the proposal before the objection closing day; and
- (c) inform the resident how the objection may be made.

Objection to proposal

135.(1) A resident of the park may object to the proposal because it is unreasonable.

(2) The objection must be made by written notice given to the park owner before the objection closing day.

(3) The notice must give particulars of why the proposal is considered to be unreasonable.

Park liaison committee

136.(1) This section applies only if objections to the proposal are made before the objection day by—

- (a) at least 5 park residents from 5 different sites in the park; or
- (b) if the park has less than 10 sites—a majority of the park residents.

(2) As soon as practicable after the objection closing day, the persons who have objected (the “**objectors**”) and the park owner must set up a committee (the “**park liaison committee**”) to consider the objections.

(3) The committee is to consist of the following members—

- (a) a person chosen by the objectors;
- (b) the park owner or the park owner’s nominee;
- (c) someone else agreed on by the other members.

(4) The member mentioned in subsection (3)(a) may be an objector.

(5) The member mentioned in subsection (3)(c) may be a mediator.

(6) The committee may consider the objections only if the 3 members are present.

(7) If the members mentioned in subsection (3)(a) and (b) fail, within 7 days after the objection closing day, to agree on the other person who is to be a member, the park owner must give written notice of the failure to each of the objectors (“**non-resolution notice**”).

Consideration of objections by committee

137.(1) If a park liaison committee is set up, it must consider all objections properly made about the proposal and—

- (a) declare the proposal to be either reasonable or unreasonable; or
- (b) if it considers the proposal is unreasonable—change the proposal in a way it considers appropriate to make it reasonable.

(2) The committee must give written notice of its decision to—

- (a) the objectors; and

- (b) if the park owner is not a member of the committee—the park owner.

Application to tribunal about proposal

138.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) non-resolution notices are given to the objectors; or
- (b) the park owner or an objector is dissatisfied with a decision of the park liaison committee.

(2) The park owner or objector may apply to a tribunal for an order declaring the proposal to be reasonable or unreasonable.

(3) The application must—

- (a) be made within 7 days after receiving the non-resolution notice or the decision being made; and
- (b) give particulars of why the proposal is considered to be reasonable or unreasonable.

(4) A single application may be made by objectors if it is made by—

- (a) at least 5 park residents from 5 different sites in the park; or
- (b) if the park has less than 10 sites—a majority of the park residents.

(5) In subsection (2), a reference to the proposal about which an order may be sought includes a change of a park rule proposed by the park owner as changed by the park liaison committee.

Decision of tribunal about proposal

139.(1) If an application is made to a tribunal about the reasonableness of the proposal to change a park rule, the tribunal may—

- (a) declare the proposal to be reasonable or unreasonable; or
- (b) change the proposal in a way it considers appropriate to make it reasonable; or
- (c) make any other order it considers appropriate.

(2) In deciding the application, the issues to which the tribunal may have regard include the following—

- (a) the park's location;
- (b) the park's internal layout;
- (c) the amenities, improvements, facilities and other physical features of the park;
- (d) the number of residents and their needs;
- (e) the levels of rent and other charges paid by residents.

(3) Subsection (2) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

When proposal takes effect

140.(1) This section sets out the way of working out when a proposal to change a park rule takes effect.

(2) This section applies (as "**case 1**") if—

- (a) no objections are made to the proposal; or
- (b) the number of objections made to the proposal are not sufficient to require the setting up of a park liaison committee.

(3) This section applies (as "**case 2**") if—

- (a) non-resolution notices about the proposal are given to the objectors; and
- (b) no application is made to a tribunal within the required time.

(4) This section applies (as "**case 3**") if—

- (a) a decision is made by a park liaison committee—
 - (i) declaring the proposal to be reasonable; or
 - (ii) changing the proposal in a way it considers appropriate to make the proposal reasonable; and
- (b) no application is made to a tribunal within the required time.

(5) This section applies (as "**case 4**") if a decision is made by a tribunal—

- (a) declaring the proposal to be reasonable; or

(b) changing the proposal in a way it considers appropriate to make the proposal reasonable.

(6) If case 1 applies, the proposal takes effect—

(a) at the end of the objection closing day; or

(b) if a later day is stated by the park owner—on the later day.

(7) If case 2 applies, the proposal takes effect—

(a) at the end of the last day on which an application may be made to a tribunal; or

(b) if a later day is stated by the park owner—on the later day.

(8) If case 3 applies, the proposal takes effect on the day decided by the park liaison committee.

(9) If case 4 applies, the proposal takes effect on the day decided by the tribunal.

When changes of park rules have no effect

141.(1) A change of a park rule has no effect if—

(a) it is made otherwise than under this Division; or

(b) a park liaison committee or tribunal, in considering a proposal about the change, decides that the proposal is unreasonable.

(2) However, subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a decision of the park liaison committee if a later decision of a tribunal—

(a) decided the proposal was reasonable; or

(b) changes the proposal in a way it considered appropriate to make the proposal reasonable.

Division 4—Goods and services

Supply of goods and services

142.(1) The lessor must not require the tenant to buy goods or services from the lessor or a person nominated by the lessor (the “**nominated**”

supplier”).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a requirement made by the lessor about reticulated gas if, on application made to a tribunal by the lessor, the tribunal authorises the lessor or nominated supplier to supply the gas to the tenant.

PART 7—CHANGE OF LESSOR OR TENANT

Division 1—Transfer or subletting by tenant

Tenant’s action subject to lessor’s unqualified discretion

143.(1) This section applies to an agreement if—

- (a) the lessor is the State; or
- (b) the lessor is an entity receiving financial or other assistance from the State to supply rented accommodation to persons; or
- (c) the tenant’s right to occupy the premises is given under the tenant’s terms of employment; or
- (d) the tenancy is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The tenant may transfer the whole or a part of the tenant’s interest under the agreement, or sublet the premises, only if the lessor agrees in writing to the transfer or subletting.

Tenant’s action subject to lessor’s qualified discretion

144.(1) This section applies to an agreement only if section 143¹⁵ does not apply to the agreement.

¹⁵ Section 143 (Tenant’s action subject to lessor’s unqualified discretion).

(2) The tenant may transfer all or a part of the tenant's interest under the agreement, or sublet the premises, only if—

- (a) the lessor agrees in writing to the transfer or subletting; or
- (b) the transfer or subletting is made under an order of a tribunal.

(3) The lessor must act reasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting.

(4) The lessor is taken to act unreasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting if the lessor acts in a capricious or retaliatory way.

Order of tribunal about transfer or subletting

145.(1) If the tenant believes the lessor has acted unreasonably in failing to agree to a transfer or subletting under section 144¹⁶, the tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order under this section.

(2) If, on an application made to a tribunal by the tenant, the lessor fails to satisfy the tribunal that the lessor acted reasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting, the tribunal may make an order authorising the tenant to make the transfer or subletting without the lessor's agreement.

(3) In deciding whether the lessor acted reasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting, the tribunal may have regard to the following issues—

- (a) the likelihood of the proposed transferee fulfilling the tenant's obligations under the agreement;
- (b) the risk of damage to the premises or inclusions.

Example of risk for subsection (3)(b)—

A risk that may arise because of a hobby or business the proposed transferee intends carrying on at the premises.

(4) Subsection (2) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

¹⁶ Section 144 (Tenant's action subject to lessor's qualified discretion).

Lessor's expenses for transfer or subletting

146. The lessor must not require the tenant to pay, or accept from the tenant, an amount for the lessor's agreement to a transfer or subletting by the tenant, other than an amount for the reasonable expenses incurred by the lessor in agreeing to the transfer or subletting.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Lessor's fee for sale of caravan

147.(1) This section applies—

- (a) only to an agreement for moveable dwelling premises consisting only of the site for a caravan; and
- (b) if the residential tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The lessor may require the tenant to pay, or accept from the tenant, a fee (not more than an amount prescribed under the regulations) for the sale or attempted sale of a caravan on the premises only if—

- (a) the lessor supplies a service in the sale or attempted sale; and
- (b) when the service is supplied, there is a written agreement in force between the parties for the payment of the fee by the tenant to the lessor for the service.

(3) The lessor must not require the tenant to pay, or accept from the tenant, a fee for the sale or attempted sale of a caravan on the premises in contravention of subsection (2).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

Division 2—Transfer by lessor**Transfer by lessor**

148.(1) The lessor must—

- (a) if the lessor proposes to transfer the lessor's interest in the premises to another person (the “**purchaser**”)—give written notice of the tenancy to the purchaser; and

- (b) if the lessor transfers the interest subject to the tenancy—give written notice of the transfer (the “**attornment notice**”) to the tenant.

(2) The attornment notice operates as an attornment¹⁷ as tenant to the purchaser by the tenant at the rent, and on the other terms of the agreement applying when the notice is given, but only if the notice—

- (a) states the purchaser’s name and address; and
- (b) directs the tenant to make all future payments of rent to the purchaser.

(3) However, if an amount for rent is unpaid when the attornment notice is given, the amount may be recovered by the former lessor as a debt owing to the former lessor by the tenant.

(4) Subsection (1)(a) applies whether the transfer is proposed to be made with vacant possession or subject to the tenancy.

(5) This section does not apply to the State.

Division 3—Replacement of tenant

End of tenant’s occupation

149.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person who is not the tenant under an agreement is occupying the premises; and
- (b) the tenant dies or otherwise ceases to occupy the premises; and
- (c) the lessor is not the State.

(2) The person may apply to a tribunal for the following orders—

- (a) an order to be recognised as the tenant under the agreement;
- (b) an order to be joined as a party to a proceeding before the tribunal about the premises.

¹⁷ An attornment is an acknowledgment of the tenancy relationship between the tenant and new lessor.

(3) The application may be made—

- (a) when making another application to, or in a proceeding before, the tribunal; or
- (b) independently of another application or proceeding.

(4) In deciding the application, the tribunal may make the following orders—

- (a) an order recognising the person as the tenant under the agreement;
- (b) an order joining the person as a party to a proceeding before the tribunal.

(5) If the tribunal makes an order under subsection (4)(a), it may make any other order it considers appropriate.

Examples of orders under subsection (5)—

An order about the application of the terms of the agreement, or other terms, to the person as tenant.

(6) A person in whose favour an order is made under subsection (4)(a) is taken to be the tenant under the agreement on the terms the tribunal orders.

Injury to spouse

150.(1) This section applies to—

- (a) the spouse of the tenant occupying the premises with the tenant; and
- (b) a cotenant whose spouse is the other, or another, cotenant.

(2) The person may apply to a tribunal for an order to be recognised as the tenant, or a tenant, under the agreement instead of the person's spouse because the person's spouse has committed an act of domestic violence against the person.

(3) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the person has established the ground of the application.

(4) In deciding the application, the tribunal must have regard to the following issues (the “**domestic violence issues**”)—

- (a) whether the person has applied for a protection order against the person's spouse;

- (b) if an application was made—whether a domestic violence order was made and, if made, whether it is in force;
- (c) if a domestic violence order has been made—whether a condition was imposed prohibiting the person’s spouse from entering, or remaining, on the premises.

(5) Subsection (4) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

(6) If the tribunal makes the order, it may make any other order it considers appropriate.

Examples of orders tribunal may make—

1. An order about the application of the terms of the agreement, or other terms, to the person as tenant, or as a tenant.

2. An order about any rental bond paid by the person’s spouse.

(7) A person in whose favour an order is made under subsection (3) is taken to be the tenant, or a tenant, under the agreement on the terms the tribunal orders.

(8) The tribunal may not make an order under subsection (3) without giving the lessor an opportunity to be heard on the application.

CHAPTER 4—TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS

PART 1—GENERAL

Termination of agreements

151.(1) A residential tenancy agreement terminates only in a way mentioned in this section.

(2) A residential tenancy agreement terminates if—

- (a) the lessor gives a notice to leave the premises to the tenant; and

- (b) the tenant hands over vacant possession of the premises on or after the handover day.
- (3) A residential tenancy agreement terminates if the tenant—
 - (a) gives a notice of intention to leave the premises to the lessor; and
 - (b) hands over vacant possession of the premises on or after the handover day.
- (4) A residential tenancy agreement terminates if—
 - (a) a tribunal makes an order terminating the agreement (whether or not a notice to leave has been given); or
 - (b) the tenant abandons the premises.

Acceptance of rent does not operate as waiver of breach

152. If the lessor makes a demand for, takes a proceeding for the recovery of, or accepts, rent payable under the agreement, the lessor's action—

- (a) does not operate as a waiver of—
 - (i) a breach of the agreement by the tenant; or
 - (ii) a notice to leave given to the tenant by the lessor for an unremedied breach; and
- (b) is not evidence of the creation of a new tenancy.

PART 2—ACTION BY LESSOR

Division 1—Notices to remedy breach

Notice to remedy tenant's breach

153.(1) This section applies if the lessor believes on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the rent payable under the agreement has remained unpaid in breach of the agreement for at least 7 days; or
- (b) the tenant has breached another term of the agreement and the breach has not been remedied.

(2) The lessor may give a notice¹⁸ to the tenant requiring the tenant to remedy the breach within the allowed remedy period.

Tenant may dispute notice to remedy breach

154.(1) The tenant may dispute a notice to remedy breach by giving—

- (a) a written dispute notice¹⁹ to a tribunal; and
- (b) a copy of the dispute notice to the lessor.

(2) The dispute notice must be given within the allowed remedy period.

Division 2—Notices to leave premises

Notice to leave for unremedied breach

155.(1) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²⁰ to the tenant because the tenant has failed to comply, within the allowed remedy period, with a notice to remedy breach given to the tenant by the lessor.

(2) A notice to leave may be given under this section even if a dispute notice has been given about the notice to remedy breach.

(3) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for an **“unremedied breach”**.

¹⁸ See section 192 (Notice to remedy breach) for requirements about the notice.

¹⁹ See section 195 (Dispute notice) for requirements about the notice.

²⁰ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Notice to leave for tenant's non-compliance with tribunal order

156.(1) The lessor may give a notice to leave²¹ the premises to the tenant because the tenant has failed to comply with an order of a tribunal.

(2) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for **“non-compliance (tribunal order)”**.

Notice to leave for non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation)

157.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²² to the tenant because the tenant has failed to comply, within the required period, with a notice to relocate given to the tenant by the lessor.

(3) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for **“non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation)”**.

Notice to leave if agreement frustrated

158.(1) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²³ to the tenant because the premises—

- (a) have been destroyed, or made completely or partly unfit to live in, other than because of a breach of the agreement; or
- (b) no longer may be used lawfully as a residence; or
- (c) have been appropriated or acquired compulsorily by an authority.

(2) A notice to leave under this section must be given within 1 month after the happening of the event mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A notice to leave under subsection (1)(a) or (b) is called a notice to leave for **“non-livability”**.

²¹ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

²² See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

²³ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

(4) A notice to leave under subsection (1)(c) is called a notice to leave for “**compulsory acquisition**”.

Notice to leave if agreement frustrated (moveable dwelling premises)

159.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²⁴ to the tenant because the park has become an unfit place in which to live in a moveable dwelling.

(3) A notice to leave may be given under this section only if a facility in the park generally available for use by occupants of moveable dwellings in the park has been destroyed, or become completely or partially unavailable for use, other than because of a breach of the agreement.

(4) A notice to leave under this section must be given within 1 month after the park becoming an unfit place in which to live.

(5) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for “**non-livability**”.

Notice to leave if premises being sold

160.(1) The lessor under a periodic agreement may give a notice to leave the premises²⁵ to the tenant because the lessor has entered into a contract to sell the premises with vacant possession.

(2) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for “**sale contract**”.

Notice to leave if closure of moveable dwelling park involved

161.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

²⁴ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

²⁵ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

(2) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²⁶ to the tenant because—

- (a) the use of the premises where the park is situated (the “**park premises**”) is to be, or is proposed to be, changed to a use other than as a moveable dwelling park; or
- (b) the park is to be closed.

(3) If the authority under which a person is allowed to use the park premises as a moveable dwelling park ends, the lessor must give a notice to leave the premises²⁷ to the tenant within 24 hours of the authority ending.

(4) A notice to leave under subsection (2) is called a notice to leave for “**voluntary park closure**”.

(5) A notice to leave under subsection (3) is called a notice to leave for “**compulsory park closure**”.

Notice to leave if tenant’s employment ends

162.(1) If—

- (a) the tenant occupies the premises under the tenant’s terms of employment; and
- (b) the tenant’s employment ends;

the lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²⁸ to the tenant.

(2) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave for “**employment termination**”.

(3) This section applies subject to an award or agreement.

²⁶ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

²⁷ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

²⁸ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Notice to leave if tenant's entitlement to supported accommodation ends

163.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the tenant occupies the premises under a program of, or involving, the State that provides accommodation assistance; and
- (b) the tenant ceases to be eligible under the program—
 - (i) to receive assistance; or
 - (ii) to continue to occupy the particular premises.

(2) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises²⁹ to the tenant.

(3) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice leave for **“ending of accommodation assistance”**.

Tenant may dispute notice to leave

164.(1) The tenant may dispute a notice to leave by giving—

- (a) a written dispute notice³⁰ to a tribunal; and
- (b) a copy of the dispute notice to the lessor.

(2) The dispute notice must be given not later than the handover day.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a notice to leave given without ground.

Notice to leave without ground

165.(1) The lessor may give a notice to leave the premises³¹ to the tenant without stating a ground for the notice.

(2) A notice to leave under this section is called a notice to leave **“without ground”**.

²⁹ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

³⁰ See section 195 (Dispute notice) for requirements about the notice.

³¹ See section 193 (Notice to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Division 3—Applications for termination

Application for termination for failure to leave

166.(1) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because—

- (a) the lessor gave a notice to leave the premises to the tenant; and
- (b) the tenant failed to hand over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the handover day.

(2) An application under this section must be made within 2 weeks after the handover day.

(3) If the notice was a notice to leave for an unremedied breach, the application may be made even if a dispute notice has been given about the notice to leave.

(4) An application made under this section is called an application made because of a **“failure to leave”**.

Application for termination for failure to leave as intended

167.(1) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant—

- (a) gave a notice of intention to leave the premises to the lessor; and
- (b) did not withdraw the notice before the handover day; and
- (c) failed to hand over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the handover day.

(2) An application under this section must be made within 2 weeks after the handover day.

(3) An application under this section is called an application made because of a **“failure to leave as intended”**.

Application for termination for excessive hardship

168.(1) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the lessor would suffer excessive hardship if the agreement were not terminated.

(2) An application under this section is called an application made because of **“excessive hardship”**.

Application for termination for damage or injury

169.(1) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant has intentionally or recklessly caused, or is likely to intentionally or recklessly cause—

- (a) serious damage to the premises; or
- (b) injury to—
 - (i) the lessor, the lessor’s agent or someone else allowed on the premises; or
 - (ii) a person occupying, or allowed on, premises nearby.

(2) However, the lessor may not make an application about injury to a person if the person is—

- (a) the spouse of the tenant occupying the premises with the tenant; or
- (b) a cotenant whose spouse is the other, or another, cotenant.

(3) An application under this section about damage to premises is called an application made because of **“damage”**.

(4) An application under this section about injury to a person is called an application made because of **“injury”**.

Application for termination for tenant’s objectionable behaviour

170.(1) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant—

- (a) has harassed, intimidated or verbally abused—
 - (i) the lessor or lessor’s agent; or

- (ii) a person occupying, or allowed on, premises nearby; or
- (b) is causing, or has caused, a serious nuisance to persons occupying premises nearby.

(2) An application under this section is called an application made because of “**objectionable behaviour**”.

Application for termination for incompatibility

171.(1) This section applies only to a residential tenancy that is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the lessor and tenant are incompatible in a way that makes it desirable, in the interests of both parties, for the agreement to end.

(3) An application under this section is called an application made because of “**incompatibility**”.

Application for interim order about damage or injury

172.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the lessor makes an application to a tribunal for a termination order because of damage or injury; and
- (b) the lessor believes on reasonable grounds the tenant is likely to cause further damage or injury for which a termination order could be sought.

(2) The lessor may apply to a tribunal for an order to restrain the tenant from causing the further damage or injury.

PART 3—ACTION BY TENANT

Division 1—Notices to remedy breach

Notice to remedy lessor’s breach

173. If the tenant believes on reasonable grounds that the lessor has breached a term of the agreement and the breach has not been remedied, the tenant may give a notice³² to the lessor requiring the lessor to remedy the breach within the allowed remedy period.

Lessor may dispute notice to remedy breach

174.(1) The lessor may dispute a notice to remedy breach by giving—

- (a) a written dispute notice³³ to a tribunal; and
- (b) a copy of the dispute notice to the tenant.

(2) The dispute notice must be given within the allowed remedy period.

Division 2—Notices of intention to leave premises

Notice of intention to leave for unremedied breach

175.(1) The tenant may give a notice of intention to leave the premises³⁴ to the lessor because the lessor has failed to comply, within the allowed remedy period, with a notice to remedy breach given to the lessor by the tenant.

(2) A notice of intention to leave under this section is called a notice of intention to leave for an **“unremedied breach”**.

³² See section 192 (Notice to remedy breach) for requirements about the notice.

³³ See section 195 (Dispute notice) for requirements about the notice.

³⁴ See section 194 (Notice of intention to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Waiver of breach**176.** If—

- (a) a notice of intention to leave is given to the lessor for an unremedied breach; and
- (b) the lessor remedies the breach before the handover day;

the tenant may, instead of handing over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the handover day, waive the breach by written notice given to the lessor before the handover day.

Notice of intention to leave for lessor's non-compliance with tribunal order

177.(1) The tenant may give a notice of intention to leave the premises³⁵ to the lessor because the lessor has failed to comply with an order of a tribunal.

(2) A notice of intention to leave under this section is called a notice of intention to leave for **“non-compliance (tribunal order)”**.

Notice of intention to leave if agreement frustrated

178.(1) The tenant may give a notice of intention to leave³⁶ the premises to the lessor because the premises—

- (a) have been destroyed, or made completely or partially unfit to live in, other than because of a breach of the agreement; or
- (b) no longer may be used lawfully as a residence; or
- (c) have been appropriated or acquired compulsorily by an authority.

(2) A notice of intention to leave under this section must be given within 1 month after the happening of the event mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) A notice of intention to leave under subsection (1)(a) or (b) is called a notice of intention to leave for **“non-livability”**.

³⁵ See section 194 (Notice of intention to leave) for requirements about the notice.

³⁶ See section 194 (Notice of intention to leave) for requirements about the notice.

(4) A notice of intention to leave under subsection (1)(c) is called a notice of intention to leave for “**compulsory acquisition**”.

Notice of intention to leave if agreement frustrated (moveable dwelling premises)

179.(1) This section applies only to moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The tenant may give a notice of intention to leave the premises³⁷ to the lessor because the park has become an unfit place in which to live in a moveable dwelling.

(3) A notice of intention to leave may be given under this section only if a facility in the park generally available for use by occupants of moveable dwellings in the park has been destroyed, or become completely or partially unavailable for use, other than because of a breach of the agreement.

(4) A notice of intention to leave under this section must be given within 1 month after the park becoming an unfit place in which to live.

(5) A notice of intention to leave under this section is called a notice of intention to leave for “**non-livability**”.

Lessor may dispute notice of intention to leave

180.(1) The lessor may dispute a notice of intention to leave by giving—

- (a) a written dispute notice to a tribunal; and
- (b) a copy of the dispute notice to the tenant.

(2) The dispute notice must be given not later than the handover day.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a notice of intention to leave given without ground.

³⁷ See section 194 (Notice of intention to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Notice of intention to leave without ground

181.(1) The tenant may give a notice of intention to leave the premises³⁸ to the lessor without stating a ground for the notice.

(2) A notice of intention to leave under this section is called a notice of intention to leave “**without ground**”.

Division 3—Applications for termination**Application for termination for excessive hardship**

182.(1) The tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant would suffer excessive hardship if the agreement were not terminated.

(2) An application under this section is called an application made because of “**excessive hardship**”.

Application for termination for damage or injury

183.(1) The tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the lessor has intentionally or recklessly caused, or is likely to intentionally or recklessly cause—

- (a) serious damage to the tenant’s goods; or
- (b) injury to—
 - (i) the tenant; or
 - (ii) someone else occupying, or allowed on, the premises.

(2) An application under this section about damage to goods is called an application made because of “**damage**”.

(3) An application under this section about injury to a person is called an application made because of “**injury**”.

³⁸ See section 194(Notice of intention to leave) for requirements about the notice.

Application by cotenant for termination for damage or injury

184.(1) A cotenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the other cotenant, or another cotenant, has intentionally or recklessly caused, or is likely to intentionally or recklessly cause—

- (a) serious damage to the premises; or
- (b) injury to—
 - (i) the applicant; or
 - (ii) someone else occupying, or allowed on, the premises.

(2) An application under this section about damage to premises is called an application made because of “**damage**”.

(3) An application under this section about injury to a person is called an application made because of “**injury**”.

Application for termination for lessor’s objectionable behaviour

185.(1) The tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the lessor has harassed, intimidated or verbally abused—

- (a) the tenant; or
- (b) another person occupying, or allowed on, the premises.

(2) An application made under this section is called an application made because of “**objectionable behaviour**”.

Application for termination for incompatibility

186.(1) This section applies only to a residential tenancy that is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling).

(2) The tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant and lessor are incompatible in a way that makes it desirable, in the interests of both parties, for the agreement to end.

(3) An application under this section is called an application made because of “**incompatibility**”.

Application for interim order about damage or injury

187.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the tenant makes an application to a tribunal for a termination order because of damage or injury; and
- (b) the tenant believes on reasonable grounds the lessor is likely to cause further damage or injury for which a termination order could be sought.

(2) The tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order to restrain the lessor from causing the further damage or injury.

PART 4—ACTION BY OTHER PERSONS**Application by tenant's spouse for termination for damage or injury**

188. The spouse of the tenant occupying the premises with the tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant—

- (a) has intentionally or recklessly caused, or is likely to intentionally or recklessly cause, serious damage to the premises; or
- (b) has committed an act of domestic violence against the spouse.

Application by occupant for termination for damage or injury

189. An occupant of premises under an agreement who is not the tenant may apply to a tribunal for a termination order because the tenant has intentionally or recklessly caused, or is likely to intentionally or recklessly cause—

- (a) serious damage to the premises; or
- (b) injury to—
 - (i) the applicant; or
 - (ii) someone else occupying, or allowed on, the premises.

Application for interim order about damage or injury

190.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the spouse of the tenant, or an occupant of the premises, makes an application to a tribunal for a termination order for damage or injury; and
- (b) the applicant believes on reasonable grounds the tenant is likely to cause further damage or injury for which a termination order could be sought.

(2) The applicant may apply to a tribunal for an order to restrain the tenant from causing the further damage or injury.

References to applications

191.(1) An application under this Part about damage to premises is called an application made because of “**damage**”.

(2) An application under this Part about injury to a person is called an application made because of “**injury**”.

PART 5—PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTION TAKEN BY LESSOR OR TENANT

Notice to remedy breach

192.(1) A notice to remedy breach must be in the approved form.

(2) The approved form must provide for the notice—

- (a) to be signed by or for the party giving the notice; and
- (b) to include particulars of the breach; and
- (c) to state the day by which the party to whom the notice is directed is required to remedy the breach.

(3) If the notice is given by the lessor, the approved form also must provide for the notice to include information about—

- (a) the tenant's right to dispute the lessor's notice by written notice given to a tribunal; and
- (b) the tenant's obligation to give a copy of any dispute notice to the lessor.

Notice to leave

193.(1) A notice to leave premises must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) be signed by or for the lessor; and
- (c) identify the premises; and
- (d) require the tenant to hand over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the day stated in the notice; and
- (e) state—
 - (i) the ground on which the notice is given; or
 - (ii) that the notice is given without ground; and
- (f) unless the notice is given without ground—give particulars of the ground on which the notice is given.

(2) The notice also must—

- (a) state that information about the tenant's rights and obligations is contained in the agreement; and
- (b) inform the tenant that—
 - (i) if the tenant does not comply with the notice on the handover day the lessor may apply to a tribunal for a termination order without giving the tenant any further notice; and
 - (ii) if the tribunal makes the order, it also must make an order for possession of the premises in favour of the lessor; and
- (c) if the notice is given because of an unremedied breach—inform the tenant of—
 - (i) the tenant's right to dispute the lessor's notice by written notice given to a tribunal; and

- (ii) the tenant's obligation to give a copy of any dispute notice to the lessor.

(3) A notice to leave given for a fixed term agreement is not ineffective because the handover day is earlier than the day the term ends.

(4) A notice to leave given for a periodic agreement is not ineffective merely because the handover day is not—

- (a) the last day of a period of the tenancy; or
- (b) another day when the tenancy would have ended if this Act had not been enacted.

Notice of intention to leave

194.(1) A notice of intention to leave premises must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) be signed by or for the tenant; and
- (c) identify the premises; and
- (d) state the tenant intends handing over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the day stated in the notice; and
- (e) state—
 - (i) the ground on which the notice is given; or
 - (ii) that the notice is given without ground; and
- (f) unless the notice is given without ground—give particulars of the ground on which the notice is given.

(2) A notice of intention to leave given for a fixed term agreement is not ineffective merely because the handover day is earlier than the day the term ends.

(3) A notice of intention to leave given for a periodic agreement is not ineffective because the handover day is not—

- (a) the last day of a period of the tenancy; or
- (b) another day the tenancy would have ended if this Act had not been enacted.

Dispute notice

195.(1) A dispute notice must—

- (a) be signed by the party giving the notice; and
- (b) state the grounds on which the party disputes the other party's notice to remedy breach, notice to leave or notice of intention to leave.

(2) A dispute notice given to the tribunal must be accompanied by a copy of the relevant notice to remedy breach, notice to leave or notice of intention to leave.

Allowed remedy period

196.(1) The allowed remedy period for a notice to remedy breach must not end earlier than 7 days after the notice is given.

(2) However, if the notice is given about a breach of the term of the agreement for payment of rent and the premises are moveable dwelling premises, the allowed remedy period for the notice must not end earlier than 5 days after the notice is given.

Handover day for notice to leave (premises generally)

197. The handover day for a notice to leave must not be earlier than—

- (a) if the notice is given because of an unremedied breach and the premises are not moveable dwelling premises—12 days after the notice is given; or
- (b) if the notice is given because of non-compliance (tribunal order)—7 days after the notice is given; or
- (c) if the notice is given because of non-livability—the day the notice is given; or
- (d) if the notice is given because of compulsory acquisition—2 months after the notice is given; or

- (e) if the notice is given because of a sale contract and the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—4 weeks after the notice is given; or
- (f) if the notice is given because of employment termination and the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—4 weeks after the notice is given; or
- (g) if the notice is given because of ending of accommodation assistance—2 months after the notice is given; or
- (h) if the notice is given without ground for a periodic agreement and the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—2 months after the notice is given; or
- (i) if the notice is given without ground for a fixed term agreement—the later of—
 - (i) 14 days after the notice is given; or
 - (ii) the day the term of the agreement ends.

Handover day for notice to leave (moveable dwelling premises)

198.(1) The handover day for a notice to leave for moveable dwelling premises must not be earlier than—

- (a) if the tenancy is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling) and the notice is not a notice to which subsection (2) applies—2 days after the notice is given; or
- (b) if the notice is given because of an unremedied breach and the tenancy is a long tenancy (moveable dwelling)—2 days after the notice is given; or
- (c) if the notice is given because of non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation)—2 days after the notice is given; or

- (d) if the notice is given because of a voluntary park closure—2 months after the notice is given; or
- (e) if the notice is given because of a compulsory park closure—the day the notice is given.

(2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a notice to leave because of any of the following—

- non-livability
- compulsory acquisition
- voluntary park closure
- compulsory park closure
- ending of accommodation assistance.

Handover day for notice of intention to leave (premises generally)

199. The handover day for a notice of intention to leave must not be earlier than—

- (a) if the notice is given because of an unremedied breach and the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—7 days after the notice is given; or
- (b) if the notice is given because of non-compliance (tribunal order)—7 days after the notice is given; or
- (c) if the notice is given because of non-livability—the day the notice is given; or
- (d) if the notice is given because of compulsory acquisition—2 months after the notice is given; or
- (e) if the notice is given without ground for a periodic agreement and the tenancy is not a short tenancy (moveable dwelling)—2 weeks after the notice is given; or

- (f) if the notice is given without ground for a fixed term agreement—the later of—
- (i) 14 days after the notice is given; or
 - (ii) the day the term of the agreement ends.

Handover day for notice of intention to leave (moveable dwelling premises)

200.(1) This section applies to a notice of intention to leave only if the notice is given—

- (a) for a tenancy that is a short tenancy (moveable dwelling); and
- (b) because of an unremedied breach.

(2) The handover day for the notice must not be earlier than 24 hours after the notice is given.

Withdrawing notice of intention to leave

201.(1) The tenant may withdraw a notice of intention to leave the premises given by the tenant to the lessor.

(2) However, the withdrawal—

- (a) must be made before the handover day; and
- (b) may be made only with the lessor's written agreement.

Applications for termination orders

202.(1) An application may be made to a tribunal for a termination order by the lessor without giving a notice to leave the premises to the tenant if the application is made because of any of the following—

- failure to leave as intended
- excessive hardship
- damage
- injury
- objectionable behaviour.

(2) An application may be made to a tribunal for a termination order by the tenant without giving a notice of intention to leave the premises to the lessor if the application is made because of any of the following—

- excessive hardship
- injury
- damage
- objectionable behaviour.

Applications to tribunal

203. A tribunal may consider an application made to it under Part 2 or 3 only if it is satisfied the applicant is entitled to make the application.

PART 6—ORDERS OF TRIBUNAL

Failure to leave for unremedied breach

204.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of a failure to leave; and
- (b) the notice to leave was given because of an unremedied breach.

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied—

- (a) the lessor has established the ground of the application and notice to leave; and
- (b) the tenant committed the breach of the agreement stated in the notice to remedy breach about which the notice to leave was given; and
- (c) the breach justifies terminating the agreement.

(3) In deciding if the breach justifies terminating the agreement, the tribunal may have regard to—

- (a) the seriousness of the breach; and

- (b) any steps taken by the tenant to remedy the breach; and
- (c) whether the breach was recurrent and, if it was recurrent, the frequency of the recurrences; and
- (d) the detriment caused, or likely to be caused, to the lessor by the breach; and
- (e) whether the lessor has acted reasonably about the breach; and
- (f) any other issues it considers appropriate.

(4) Subsection (3) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

Failure to leave for non-compliance (tribunal order)

205.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of a failure to leave; and
- (b) the notice to leave was given because of non-compliance (tribunal order).

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied—

- (a) the lessor has established the ground of the application and notice to leave; and
- (b) it is appropriate to make the order.

Failure to leave for non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation)

206.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of a failure to leave; and
- (b) the notice to leave was given because of non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation).

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied—

- (a) the lessor has established the ground of the application, notice to leave and notice to relocate; and
- (b) considers it is appropriate to make the order.

Failure to leave for other grounds

207.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of a failure to leave; and
- (b) the notice to leave was given because any of the following—
 - non-livability
 - compulsory acquisition
 - sale contract
 - voluntary park closure
 - compulsory park closure
 - employment termination
 - ending of accommodation assistance.

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the lessor has established the ground of the application and notice to leave.

Failure to leave without ground

208.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of a failure to leave; and
- (b) the notice to leave was given without ground.

(2) The tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied it is appropriate to make the order.

Failure to leave as intended

209. If an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order

because of a failure to leave as intended, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the lessor has established the ground of the application.

Excessive hardship

210. If an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of excessive hardship, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the applicant has established the ground of the application.

Damage or injury

211.(1) If an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of damage or injury, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the applicant has established the ground of the application.

(2) If the application is made because of injury by the spouse of the tenant or a cotenant whose spouse is the other, or another, cotenant, in deciding the application the tribunal must have regard to the following issues (the “**domestic violence issues**”)—

- (a) whether the applicant has applied for a domestic violence order against the applicant’s spouse;
- (b) if an application was made—whether a domestic violence order was made and, if made, whether it is in force;
- (c) if a domestic violence order is in force—whether a condition was imposed prohibiting the applicant’s spouse from entering, or remaining in, the premises.

(3) Subsection (2) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

Objectionable behaviour

212.(1) If an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order because of objectionable behaviour, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied—

- (a) the applicant has established the ground of the application; and
- (b) the behaviour justifies terminating the agreement.

(2) In deciding if the behaviour justifies terminating the agreement, the tribunal may have regard to—

- (a) whether the behaviour was recurrent and, if it was recurrent, the frequency of the recurrences; and
- (b) for behaviour in the form of harassment, intimidation or verbal abuse—its seriousness.

(3) Subsection (2) does not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

Incompatibility

213. If an application is made to a tribunal for a termination order on the ground because of incompatibility, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied the applicant has established the ground of the application.

Interim order about damage or injury

214. If an application is made to a tribunal for an order to restrain a party from causing damage or injury, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied it is appropriate to make the order.

Defects in notices

215.(1) If an application is made to a tribunal by a lessor for a termination order because of a failure to leave, the tribunal may make the order if it is satisfied it is appropriate to make the order in all the circumstances of the case, even though the notice to leave contains a defect.

(2) If an application is made to a tribunal about a notice of intention to leave, the tribunal may make any order it is satisfied it is appropriate to make in all the circumstances of the case, even though the notice contains a defect.

PART 7—RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF PREMISES

Issue of warrant of possession

216.(1) If a tribunal makes a termination order on an application made other than by a tenant, it also must issue a warrant of possession.

(2) If the termination order is made on an application made because of excessive hardship, as well as issuing the warrant of possession, the tribunal may make any other order it considers appropriate including, for example, an order that the applicant pay compensation to the other party to the agreement for the other party's loss of the tenancy.

Warrant of possession

217.(1) A warrant of possession must—

- (a) authorise a police officer, or a stated authorised person, to enter the premises and give possession of the premises to the person in whose favour the termination order was made; and
- (b) authorise the person to whom the warrant is directed to exercise the powers under the warrant with necessary and reasonable help and force; and
- (c) state the hours of the day when entry may be made; and
- (d) state the day (within 14 days after the warrant takes effect) the warrant ends.

(2) The registrar must give written notice of the issue of a warrant of possession to the former tenant as soon as practicable after the warrant is issued.

(3) A warrant of possession does not take effect until the end of the period stated by the tribunal.

Execution of warrant of possession

218. The person to whom a warrant of possession is directed may exercise the powers under the warrant in the way stated in the warrant.

Way of recovering possession of premises

219.(1) This section applies to premises in the possession of a person—

- (a) as the tenant under an agreement; or
- (b) as the former tenant under an agreement holding over after termination of the agreement.

(2) A person must not enter the premises to recover possession of the premises, unless the entry is authorised under this Act.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Obstruction of person executing warrant of possession

220. A person must not obstruct a person in the exercise of a power under a warrant of possession, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

PART 8—ABANDONMENT**Termination of agreement by lessor if premises abandoned**

221.(1) If the lessor believes on reasonable grounds that the tenant has abandoned the premises, the lessor may give a notice (“**abandonment termination notice**”) to the tenant terminating the agreement.

- (2)** The notice must be in the approved form.
- (3)** The approved form must provide for the notice—
 - (a) to be signed by or for the lessor; and
 - (b) to identify the premises; and
 - (c) to state the lessor is terminating the agreement because the tenant has abandoned the premises.

(4) The tenant may dispute the ground of the notice by giving written notice of the dispute to the lessor within 14 days after the notice is given to the tenant.

(5) If the tenant does not dispute the ground of the notice within the 14 day period, the tenant is taken to have abandoned the premises.

Order about abandonment

222.(1) If the lessor believes on reasonable grounds that the tenant has abandoned the premises, the lessor may apply to a tribunal for an order declaring that the tenant has abandoned the premises.

(2) The application may be decided by a tribunal or registrar.

(3) The lessor may make the application instead of giving an abandonment termination notice to the tenant.

(4) If an application is made, a tribunal or registrar may make an order declaring that the premises were abandoned by the tenant on the day stated in the order.

(5) The tenant is taken to have abandoned the premises on the day stated.

Abandoned goods

223.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an agreement is terminated; and
- (b) goods that are not personal documents are left on the premises by the tenant.

(2) The person who was the lessor may sell the goods, or dispose of them in another way, if the person believes on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the value of the goods is less than the amount prescribed under the regulations; or
- (b) storage of the goods—
 - (i) would be unhealthy or unsafe; or
 - (ii) would cause the market value of the goods to be completely or substantially depreciated; or
- (c) the cost of removing, storing and selling the goods would be more than the proceeds of sale of the goods.

(3) If subsection (2) does not apply, the person must store the goods

safely for the period prescribed under the regulations (the “**storage period**”).

(4) If, at the end of the storage period, the goods have not been reclaimed, the person may—

- (a) sell the goods by auction; or
- (b) if, on an application made to a tribunal by the person, the tribunal makes an order authorising the sale of the goods in another way—sell the goods under the order; or
- (c) if the person cannot sell the goods under paragraph (a) or (b)—dispose of them in another way.

(5) For subsection (4)(a), if procedures for selling goods by auction are prescribed under the regulations, the person must sell the goods under the procedures.

(6) Before the goods are disposed of, the person must let the person entitled to the goods to reclaim possession of them on paying the reasonable removal and storage costs to the person responsible for storage.

(7) If the person sells the goods, the person—

- (a) may keep out of the proceeds of the sale—
 - (i) the reasonable costs of removing, storing and selling the goods; and
 - (ii) any amount owed to the person by the tenant under the agreement; and
- (b) must pay the balance to the Public Trustee.

(8) The person does not incur any liability for removing, selling or disposing of the goods if the person acts under this section without negligence.

(9) A person who acquires the goods (whether as purchaser or in another way) acquires a good title to the goods, and the interest of anyone else in the goods ends, unless the person acquiring the goods did not act honestly.

Abandoned documents

224.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an agreement is terminated; and
- (b) a personal document is left at the premises by the tenant.

(2) The person who was the lessor must, within the required period, give the document—

- (a) to the former tenant; or
- (b) if the person does not know where the former tenant is—to the Public Trustee.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(3) In subsection (2)—

“**required period**” means the period ending 7 days after the agreement is terminated or the person finds the document (whichever is the later).

PART 9—COMPENSATION

Tenant remaining in possession

225.(1) If a tenant fails to hand over vacant possession of premises after a termination order is made by a tribunal, the lessor is entitled to receive from the tenant—

- (a) compensation for any loss or expense incurred by the lessor by the failure; and
- (b) an occupation fee equal to the amount of rent that would have been payable by the tenant for the premises for the period the tenant remains in possession after termination of the agreement.

(2) If an application is made to a tribunal under this section by the lessor, the tribunal may make an order requiring the tenant to pay to the lessor the following amounts—

- (a) the amount it considers the lessor is entitled to receive for compensation;
- (b) the amount it considers the lessor is entitled to receive for the occupation fee.

Compensation on abandonment termination notice

226.(1) If an agreement is terminated by the giving of an abandonment termination notice to the tenant, the lessor may apply to a tribunal for an order for compensation.

(2) If an application is made by the lessor, a tribunal or registrar may make an order requiring the tenant to pay to the lessor an amount it considers appropriate as compensation for any loss (including loss of rent) or expense incurred by the lessor by the abandonment.

Compensation on termination by tribunal or registrar

227. If a tribunal or registrar makes an order declaring that premises were abandoned by the tenant under an agreement, the tribunal or registrar also may make an order requiring the tenant to pay to the lessor an amount it considers appropriate as compensation for any loss (including loss of rent) or expense incurred by the lessor by the abandonment.

Review of abandonment order

228.(1) The former tenant under an agreement who is dissatisfied with a decision of a tribunal or registrar declaring that the person abandoned the premises on a stated day may apply to a tribunal for a review of the decision.

(2) The application must be made within 14 days after the decision is made.

(3) The review is to be by way of a re-hearing.

(4) The tribunal may make an order under this section if it is satisfied the applicant did not abandon the premises or only abandoned the premises on a day after the day stated.

(5) The order the tribunal may make is an order requiring the former lessor under the agreement to pay to the applicant an amount the tribunal considers appropriate as compensation for any loss or expense incurred by the applicant by the termination of the agreement.

Abandoned goods

229.(1) This section applies if the former tenant under an agreement is dissatisfied with the way the former lessor dealt, or is dealing, with goods left on the premises by the tenant after the agreement was terminated.

(2) If an application about the issue is made to a tribunal by the former tenant, the tribunal may—

- (a) make an order requiring the former lessor to pay to the applicant an amount it considers appropriate as compensation for any loss or expense incurred by the applicant because of the former lessor's action in dealing with the goods; or
- (b) make any other order it considers appropriate.

Duty to mitigate loss or expense

230.(1) This section applies to the lessor if the lessor incurs loss or expense because of—

- (a) the tenant's failure to hand over vacant possession of the premises after a termination order is made by a tribunal; or
- (b) the tenant's abandonment of the premises; or
- (c) another act or omission of the tenant.

(2) This section applies to the tenant if the tenant—

- (a) incurs loss or expense because of an order made by a tribunal or registrar declaring that the tenant abandoned the premises on a stated day; and
- (b) contends that the premises were not abandoned or were only abandoned on a day after the day stated.

(3) The lessor or tenant—

- (a) must take all reasonable steps to mitigate the loss or expense; and
- (b) is not entitled to receive compensation for any loss or expense that could have been avoided by taking the steps.

CHAPTER 5—RESOLUTION OF TENANCY ISSUES

PART 1—MEDIATION OF TENANCY DISPUTES

Division 1—Requirement for mediation

Meaning of “urgent application”

231.(1) An application to a tribunal is an “urgent application” if—

- (a) it is an application for a termination order; and
- (b) it is made because of a failure to leave; and
- (c) the notice to leave was given because the rent payable under an agreement has remained unpaid in breach of the agreement for at least 7 days.

(2) An application to a tribunal is an “urgent application” if it is an application for a termination order made on any of the following grounds—

- non-compliance (tribunal order)
- excessive hardship
- damage
- injury
- objectionable behaviour.

(3) An application to a tribunal is an “urgent application” if it is an application for a termination order for moveable dwelling premises in a moveable dwelling park to which a short tenancy (moveable dwelling) applies.

(4) An application to a tribunal is an “urgent application” if—

- (a) it is an application for an order to restrain a person from causing damage or injury; and

- (b) the applicant also has made, or makes, an application for a termination order on the ground of damage or injury.

(5) An application to a tribunal is an **“urgent application”** if it is made under any of the following sections—

- section 128 (Order of tribunal about emergency repairs)
- section 138 (Application to tribunal about proposal)
- section 150 (Replacement of tenant for injury to spouse)
- section 222 (Order about abandonment)
- section 225 (Tenant remaining in possession)
- section 226 (Compensation on abandonment termination notice)
- section 228 (Review of abandonment order)
- section 229 (Abandoned goods).

Applications to tribunal

232.(1) A lessor or tenant may apply to a tribunal under this Act only if—

- (a) the mediation process about the issue to which the application relates has ended without a mediated resolution having been reached about the issue; or
- (b) the mediation process ended with a mediated resolution having been reached but the applicant believes on reasonable grounds that the other party has breached the mediation agreement; or
- (c) a dispute notice has not been given for a notice to remedy breach, notice to leave, or notice of intention to leave, given by the applicant to the other party.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an urgent application.

Division 2—Starting the mediation process

Giving of notice of mediation

233.(1) If an application about an issue may be made to a tribunal by the lessor or tenant only if a mediated solution is not reached about the issue, the lessor or tenant may give a notice (the “**mediation notice**”) to the Authority about the issue in dispute (the “**tenancy dispute**”).

(2) The mediation notice must be in the approved form.

Reference to making of tribunal application includes giving of mediation notice

234.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an application about an issue (the “**dispute issue**”) may be made to a tribunal by the lessor or tenant under a residential tenancy agreement; and
- (b) under a provision of this Act, the question whether the application has been made is relevant to an issue.

(2) A reference in the provision to the making of an application about the dispute issue includes a reference to the giving of a mediation notice to the Authority about the dispute issue.

Action to be taken on mediation notice

235. As soon as practicable after a mediation notice is given but, within 7 days after the notice is given, the Authority must—

- (a) nominate a mediator to mediate the tenancy dispute; and
- (b) give written notice to the parties to the dispute of—
 - (i) the mediator; and
 - (ii) the time, date and place of a conference to be held by the mediator to mediate the dispute.

Division 3—Conduct of mediation conference**Mediation fee**

236. The mediator may hold the mediation conference only if the fee prescribed under the regulations has been paid to the Authority by the person who gave the mediation notice.

Limited right of representation

237. At the mediation conference, each party to the tenancy dispute—

- (a) must conduct the party's own case; and
- (b) may be represented by an approved representative only if—
 - (i) the party is a corporation; or
 - (ii) the mediator is satisfied, and continues to be satisfied, a person should be allowed to represent the party.

Conference to be held in private

238. The mediation conference is not open to the public.

Parties attendance at conference not compellable

239.(1) A party to the tenancy dispute cannot be compelled to attend the mediation conference.

(2) A party may withdraw from the conference at any time.

(3) The mediator must record a party's failure to attend, or withdrawal from, the conference.

(4) The mediation conference may be ended at any time by the mediator.

Parties to mediation conference

240.(1) The mediator may allow a person to take part in the mediation conference if the mediator is satisfied the person has a sufficient interest in the resolution of the tenancy dispute.

(2) However, the person does not become a party to the dispute.

Mediation agreements

241.(1) This section applies if the parties to the tenancy dispute reach an agreement on resolving the dispute.

(2) The agreement must be put into writing and signed by or for the parties.

(3) The mediator must give a copy of the signed agreement to the Authority as soon as practicable after it is signed.

(4) The agreement must not be inconsistent with this Act.

No record of mediation conference

242.(1) A person must not make a record of anything said at a mediation conference.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, the mediator may make notes of the mediation conference the mediator considers appropriate.

Division 4—Administration

Register

243.(1) The Authority must keep a register of tenancy disputes.

(2) The register must contain the following details for each tenancy dispute—

- (a) the date the mediation notice was given;
- (b) the names of the parties;
- (c) the type of issue in dispute;
- (d) whether an agreement on resolving of the dispute was reached.

(3) The register must not contain information about the attendance of a party at, or the withdrawal of a party from, a mediation conference.

(4) The Authority must—

- (a) if asked by a tribunal—give a copy of the register, or a part of it, to the tribunal; and
- (b) in relation to the person by whom the mediation notice for a tenancy dispute was given—
 - (i) give the person a copy of the part of the register for the dispute; and
 - (ii) permit the person to take an extract from the register; and
 - (iii) on payment of the appropriate fee by the person—give the person a copy of the register or a part of it.

(5) The fee for a copy of the register or part of it is the amount that the Authority considers to be not more than the reasonable cost of making the copy.

Withdrawal of disputes

244.(1) A person may, by written notice given to the Authority, withdraw a mediation notice given by the person.

(2) The notice may be given before or after a mediator starts mediating the tenancy dispute.

(3) If the Authority has nominated a mediator for the tenancy dispute, the Authority must advise the mediator of the withdrawal as soon as practicable after it receives the notice.

Division 5—Confidentiality, privilege and immunity

Mediators to maintain secrecy

245.(1) A mediator must not disclose information coming to the mediator's knowledge during the mediation of a tenancy dispute.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, a mediator may disclose information—

- (a) with the agreement of all parties to the tenancy dispute; or
- (b) for statistical purposes without revealing the identity of any person about whom the information is relevant; or
- (c) for an inquiry or proceeding about an offence or other misconduct that happens during the mediation process; or
- (d) under a requirement under this or another Act.

Ordinary protection and immunity allowed

246.(1) A mediator has, in performing the mediator's functions, the same protection and immunity as a Supreme Court Judge performing the functions of a Judge.

(2) A person who is a party, or the party's representative, appearing at a mediation conference for a tenancy dispute has the same protection and immunity the person would have if the dispute were being heard in the Supreme Court.

(3) A document produced at, or used for, a mediation conference has the same protection during the mediation conference it would have if produced before the Supreme Court.

Admissions made during mediation conference

247. Evidence of anything said in a mediation conference for a tenancy dispute is not admissible in any proceeding before any court or tribunal.

PART 2—GENERAL POWERS OF TRIBUNALS

Application of Act to agreements

248.(1) A person may apply to a tribunal for an order, and the tribunal may make an order, declaring that a stated agreement is, or is not, a residential tenancy agreement to which this Act applies.

(2) The tribunal may allow the Authority to intervene in, or support, an application under subsection (1).

Applications about breach of agreements

249.(1) If a lessor or tenant claims there has been a breach of a term of an agreement, the lessor or tenant may apply to a tribunal for an order about the breach.

(2) The application must be made within 1 month after the lessor or tenant becomes aware of the breach.

(3) The application may be made—

- (a) during the term, or after the termination, of the agreement; and
- (b) whether or not an application for termination, or a termination order, has been made about the agreement.

Orders about breach of agreements

250.(1) If an application about a breach is made to a tribunal, the tribunal may make any 1 or more of the following orders—

- (a) an order restraining any action in breach of the agreement;
- (b) an order for the payment of money;
- (c) an order requiring an action in performance of the agreement;
- (d) an order that a party to the agreement perform the work, or take the steps, stated in the order to remedy a breach of the agreement;
- (e) an order for compensation;
- (f) an order requiring payment of all or part of the rent under the agreement to the tribunal until—
 - (i) the whole or part of the agreement has been performed; or
 - (ii) an application for compensation has been decided;
- (g) an order requiring payment (from rent paid to the tribunal) towards—
 - (i) the cost of remedying a breach of the agreement; or

- (ii) an amount for compensation.

Examples of matters for which compensation orders may be made—

1. For loss of rent.
2. If the lessor acts unreasonably in failing to agree to the attaching of a fixture, or the making of a structural change, to the premises.
3. For another breach of the agreement.

(2) An order under subsection (1)(a) may be made even if it provides a remedy in the nature of an injunction or order for specific performance in circumstances where the remedy would not otherwise be available.

Application of Aboriginal tradition

251.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the lessor is—
 - (i) an Aboriginal Council under the *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984*; or
 - (ii) a local government under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*; or
 - (iii) an entity prescribed under the regulations; and
- (b) the tenant is an Aborigine.

(2) In deciding an application for a termination order, a tribunal must have regard to the lessor's practice (the "**lessor's Aboriginal tradition practice**") in observing Aboriginal tradition in dealing with similar breaches of other residential tenancy agreements by other tenants of the lessor.

(3) In considering Aboriginal tradition, the tribunal may hear evidence from, and the opinions of—

- (a) persons recognised under Aboriginal tradition as respected persons; or
- (b) other persons with special knowledge of, or expertise in, Aboriginal tradition.

(4) The opinion of persons mentioned in subsection (3) are not inadmissible as evidence merely because they are hearsay.

(5) The tribunal may decide not to make the termination order if it would be inconsistent with the lessor's Aboriginal tradition practice.

Application of Island custom

252.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the lessor is—
 - (i) an Island Council under the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*; or
 - (ii) an entity prescribed under the regulations; and
- (b) the tenant is a Torres Strait Islander.

(2) In deciding an application for a termination order, a tribunal must have regard to the lessor's practice (the "**lessor's Island custom practice**") in observing Island custom in dealing with similar breaches of other residential tenancy agreements by other tenants of the lessor.

(3) In considering Island custom, the tribunal may hear evidence from, and the opinions of—

- (a) persons recognised under Island custom as respected persons; or
- (b) other persons with special knowledge of, or expertise in, Island custom.

(4) The opinions of persons mentioned in subsection (3) are not inadmissible as evidence merely because they are hearsay.

(5) The tribunal may decide not to make the termination order if it would be inconsistent with the lessor's Island custom practice.

Disputes about tenant's notices

253.(1) If a lessor disputes the ground stated in a notice to remedy breach, or notice of intention to leave premises, given to the lessor by the tenant under an agreement, the lessor may apply to a tribunal for an order about the notice.

(2) If the tribunal is satisfied the tenant was not entitled to give the notice on the ground stated, it may make an order under this section.

(3) If the tribunal decides the application before the agreement is terminated, it may make any order it considers appropriate.

(4) If the tribunal decides the application after the agreement is terminated because of the tenant's action, it may make an order requiring the tenant to pay to the lessor an amount it considers appropriate as compensation for any loss (including loss of rent) or expense incurred by the lessor by the tenant leaving the premises.

General disputes between lessors and tenants

254.(1) If there is a dispute between the lessor and tenant about an agreement, either party may apply to a tribunal for an order, and the tribunal may make any order it considers appropriate, to resolve the dispute.

(2) An application under subsection (1) may be made by a cotenant.

Disputes between cotenants about rental bonds

255. If there is a dispute between cotenants about a rental bond for an agreement, any cotenant may apply to a tribunal for an order, and the tribunal may make any order it considers appropriate, to resolve the dispute.

Different applications may be decided together

256. If different applications about an agreement are made to a tribunal by the parties or either party, the tribunal may consider and decide the applications at the same time.

Joining applications

257. A tribunal may allow an application of a subtenant to be joined with an application of the lessor or tenant.

CHAPTER 6—ENFORCEMENT

PART 1—AUTHORISED PERSONS

Authorised persons under this Chapter

258.(1) This Chapter includes provision for the appointment of authorised persons, and gives authorised persons certain powers.

(2) The purpose of these provisions is to ensure that the Authority has available to it suitably qualified persons who can help the Authority properly deal with issues about compliance with this Act.

Appointment

259.(1) The Authority may appoint any of the following persons as authorised persons—

- (a) officers of the Authority;
- (b) officers or employees of a department;
- (c) other persons prescribed under the regulations.

(2) The Authority may appoint a person as an authorised person only if—

- (a) in the Authority's opinion, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an authorised person; or
- (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the Authority.

Limitation of authorised person's powers

260.(1) The powers of an authorised person may be limited—

- (a) under a regulation; or
- (b) under a condition of appointment; or

(c) by written notice of the Authority given to the authorised person.

(2) Notice under subsection (1)(c) may be given orally, but must be confirmed in writing as soon as practicable.

Authorised person's conditions of appointment

261.(1) An authorised person holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.

(2) An authorised person—

- (a) if the appointment provides for a term of appointment—ceases holding office at the end of the term; and
- (b) may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the Authority; and
- (c) if the conditions of appointment provide—ceases holding office as an authorised person on ceasing to hold another office stated in the appointment conditions (the “**main office**”).

(3) However, an authorised person may not resign from the office of authorised person (the “**secondary office**”) under subsection (2)(b) if a term of the authorised person's employment to the main office requires the authorised person to hold the secondary office.

Authorised person's identity card

262.(1) The Authority must give each authorised person an identity card.

(2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and
- (b) be signed by the authorised person; and
- (c) include an expiry date; and
- (d) identify the person as an authorised person under this Act.

(3) A person who ceases to be an authorised person must return his or her identity card to the Authority within 21 days after the person ceases to be an authorised person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(4) This section does not prevent the giving of a single identity card to a person under this section and for other provisions, Acts or purposes.

Production or display of authorised person’s identity card

263.(1) An authorised person may exercise a power under this Act in relation to someone else (the “**other person**”) only if the authorised person—

- (a) first produces his or her identity card for the other person’s inspection; or
- (b) has the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the other person.

(2) However, if for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the authorised person must produce the identity card for the other person’s inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

PART 2—POWERS OF AUTHORISED PERSONS FOR PLACES

Entry to places

264.(1) An authorised person may enter a place under this Part if—

- (a) its occupier agrees to the entry; or
- (b) the entry is permitted by a warrant.

(2) An authorised person, without the occupier’s agreement or a warrant, may—

- (a) enter a place when it is open to the public; or
- (b) enter land to ask for the occupier’s agreement to the authorised person entering the land or a building or structure on the land.

(3) Unless an entry under this Part is made under the authority of a warrant, the entry must be made at a reasonable time.

Warrants for entry

265.(1) An authorised person may apply to a Magistrate for a warrant for a place.

(2) The application must be sworn and must state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The Magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the authorised person gives the Magistrate all the information the Magistrate requires about the application in the way the Magistrate requires.

Example—

The Magistrate may require additional information supporting the application be given by statutory declaration.

(4) The Magistrate may issue a warrant only if the Magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the “**evidence**”) that may provide evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the evidence is at the place, or may be at the place within the next 7 days.

(5) The warrant must state—

- (a) the authorised person may, with necessary and reasonable help and force, enter the place and exercise the authorised person’s powers under this Act; and
- (b) the evidence for which the warrant is issued; and
- (c) the hours of the day or night when entry may be made; and
- (d) the day (within 14 days after the warrant’s issue) when the warrant ends.

(6) The Magistrate must record the reasons for issuing the warrant.

Warrants—applications made other than in person

266.(1) An authorised person may apply for a warrant by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the authorised person considers it necessary because of urgent circumstances or other special circumstances, including, for example, the authorised person's remote location.

(2) Before applying for the warrant, the authorised person must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The authorised person may apply for the warrant before the application is sworn.

(4) After issuing a warrant, the Magistrate must immediately fax a copy to the authorised person if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy.

(5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy of the warrant to the authorised person—

(a) the Magistrate must—

(i) record on the warrant the reasons for issuing the warrant; and

(ii) tell the authorised person the date and time the warrant was signed; and

(iii) tell the authorised person the warrant's terms; and

(b) the authorised person must write on a form of warrant (the "**warrant form**")—

(i) the Magistrate's name; and

(ii) the date and time the Magistrate signed the warrant; and

(iii) the warrant's terms.

(6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the authorised person, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers mentioned in the warrant issued by the Magistrate.

(7) The authorised person must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the Magistrate—

(a) the sworn application; and

(b) if a warrant form was completed by the authorised person—the completed warrant form.

(8) On receiving the documents, the Magistrate must attach them to the warrant.

(9) Unless the contrary is proved, a court must presume a power exercised by an authorised person was not authorised by a warrant issued under this section if—

- (a) a question arises, in a proceeding before the court, whether the exercise of power was authorised by a warrant; and
- (b) the warrant is not produced in evidence.

Authorised person's general powers for places

267.(1) An authorised person who enters a place under this Part may—

- (a) search any part of the place; or
- (b) examine, inspect, test, photograph or film anything at the place; or
- (c) copy a document at the place; or
- (d) take into the place any persons, equipment and materials the authorised person reasonably requires for exercising a power in relation to the place; or
- (e) require a person at the place or the occupier of the place, to give the authorised person reasonable help for the exercise of the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d).

(2) A person who is required by an authorised person under subsection (1)(e) to give the authorised person reasonable help for the exercise of a power must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) If the help is required to be given by—

- (a) answering a question; or
- (b) producing a document (other than an authority or other document required to be kept by the person under this Act or another Act);

it is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to answer the question, or produce the document, if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

(4) This section applies to an authorised person who enters a place to get the occupier's agreement only if the agreement is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.

PART 3—OTHER ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

False or misleading information

268.(1) A person must not—

- (a) state anything to an authorised person the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made to an authorised person anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) to state that the statement made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

False, misleading or incomplete documents

269.(1) A person must not give an authorised person a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, the person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if, when giving the document, the person—

- (a) informs the authorised person, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) gives the correct information to the authorised person if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

(3) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

Authorised person to give notice of damage

270.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an authorised person damages anything in the exercise of a power under Part 2; or
- (b) a person who is authorised by an authorised person to take action under this Act damages anything in taking the action.

(2) The authorised person must promptly give written notice of the particulars of the damage to the person who appears to the authorised person to be the thing's owner.

(3) If the authorised person believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or other circumstances beyond the authorised person's control, the authorised person may state this in the notice.

(4) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the authorised person must—

- (a) leave the notice at the place where the damage happened; and
- (b) ensure the notice is left in a reasonably secured way in a conspicuous position.

(5) This section does not apply to damage the authorised person believes, on reasonable grounds, is trivial.

Compensation

271.(1) A person may claim compensation if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Part 2, including, for example, in complying with a requirement made of the person under the Part.

(2) Compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—

- (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(b) an offence against this Act brought against the person making the claim for compensation.

(3) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

(4) A regulation may prescribe matters that may, or must, be taken into account by the court when considering whether it is just to make the order.

Agreement to entry

272.(1) This section applies if an authorised person seeks the agreement of an occupier of a place to an authorised person entering the place under Part 2.

(2) In seeking the agreement, the authorised person must inform the occupier—

- (a) of the purpose of the entry; and
- (b) that information obtained by the authorised person may be used in evidence in court; and
- (c) that the occupier is not required to agree to the entry.

(3) If the agreement is given, the authorised person may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the occupier's agreement.

(4) The acknowledgment must—

- (a) state the occupier was informed—
 - (i) of the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that information obtained by the authorised person may be used in evidence in court; and
 - (iii) that the occupier was not required to agree to the entry; and
- (b) state the occupier agreed to the authorised person entering the place and exercising powers under this Act; and
- (c) state the time and date the agreement was given.

(5) If the occupier signs an acknowledgment of agreement, the authorised person must immediately give a copy to the occupier.

Evidence of agreement

273.(1) This section applies to a proceeding if—

- (a) a question arises whether an occupier of a place agreed to the entry of the place by an authorised person under Part 2; and
- (b) an acknowledgment of the occupier’s agreement is not produced in evidence.

(2) In a proceeding to which this section applies, the court may presume the occupier did not agree to the entry, unless the contrary is proved.

Obstruction of authorised person

274.(1) In this section—

“**authorised person**” includes a person who is authorised by an authorised person to take action under Part 2.

(2) A person must not obstruct an authorised person in the exercise of a power under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Impersonation of authorised person

275. A person must not pretend to be an authorised person.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with Act

276.(1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure that the corporation complies with this Act.

(2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this Act, each of the executive officers of the corporation also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with this Act.

Maximum penalty—the penalty for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

(3) Evidence that the corporation committed an offence against this Act

is evidence that each of the executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure that the corporation complies with this Act.

- (4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—
- (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—the officer took all reasonable steps to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or
 - (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

PART 4—EVIDENCE

Evidentiary provisions

277.(1) This section applies to a proceeding under this Act.

(2) The appointment or power of an authorised person must be presumed unless a party, by reasonable notice, requires proof of—

- (a) the appointment; or
- (b) the power to do anything under this Act.

(3) A signature purporting to be the signature of the chief executive officer, the chairperson of the Authority or an authorised person is evidence of the signature it purports to be.

(4) A certificate purporting to be signed by a person mentioned in subsection (3) and stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—

- (a) a stated document is—
 - (i) an order, direction, requirement or decision, or a copy of an order, direction, requirement or decision, given or made under this Act; or
 - (ii) a notice, or a copy of a notice, given under this Act; or
 - (iii) a record, or a copy of a record, kept under this Act; or

- (iv) a document, or a copy of a document, kept under this Act;
- (b) on a stated day, a stated person was given a stated notice, order, requirement or direction under this Act;
- (c) anything else prescribed under the regulations.

CHAPTER 7—CAUSING NUISANCE IN MOVEABLE DWELLING PARKS

Behaviour in moveable dwelling park causing serious nuisance

278. A person causes a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park if, while in the park, the person causes a serious nuisance to residents of the park.

Example of serious nuisance—

1. A person assaults a resident.
2. A person uses threatening or abusive language towards a resident.
3. A person behaves in a riotous, violent, disorderly, indecent, offensive or threatening way towards a resident.
4. A person causes substantial, unreasonable annoyance to a resident.
5. A person causes substantial, unreasonable disruption to the privacy of a resident.
6. A person wilfully damages property of a resident.

Power to enter moveable dwellings

279.(1) A police officer may, without a warrant, enter a moveable dwelling in a moveable dwelling park if the officer—

- (a) has reasonable grounds for suspecting there is a person in the dwelling causing a serious nuisance in the park; or
- (b) has received information that leads the officer to suspect, on reasonable grounds, that there is a person in the dwelling who has just caused a serious nuisance in the park.

(2) The police officer may exercise the power of entry at the time, with the help, and using the force, that is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances.

Initial direction about serious nuisance

280.(1) This section applies if a police officer—

- (a) finds a person causing a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park; or
- (b) finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has received information that leads, the officer to suspect, on reasonable grounds, that the person has just caused a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park.

(2) The police officer may—

- (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies—direct the person to immediately stop causing the nuisance and also direct the person not to cause another serious nuisance in the park; or
- (b) if subsection (1)(b) applies—direct the person not to cause another serious nuisance.

(3) The direction under subsection (2) (an “**initial nuisance direction**”) may be given orally or by written notice.

(4) When giving the initial nuisance direction to a person, the police officer must warn the person that, if the person contravenes the direction, the person may be directed to leave the moveable dwelling park.

Direction to leave park

281.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an initial nuisance direction is given to a person; and
- (b) a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds—
 - (i) for an initial nuisance direction not to cause another serious nuisance—the person contravened the direction within 24 hours after the direction was given; or
 - (ii) in other cases—the person has contravened the direction.

(2) The police officer may direct the person to leave the moveable dwelling park and not re-enter it for a stated period (not longer than 24 hours).

(3) The direction made subsection (2) (a “**final nuisance direction**”) may be given orally or by written notice.

(4) When giving the final nuisance direction to a person, the police officer must warn the person it is an offence to contravene the direction.

(5) A person must not contravene a final nuisance direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—20 penalty units.

Power to require name and address

282.(1) This section applies if a police officer—

- (a) finds a person causing a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park; or
- (b) finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has received information that leads, the officer to suspect, on reasonable grounds, that the person has just caused a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park; or
- (c) suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has contravened an initial or final nuisance direction.

(2) The police officer may require the person to state the person’s name and address.

(3) When making the requirement, the police officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person’s name and address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(4) The police officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person’s name or address if the officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, the stated name or address is false.

(5) When making the requirement, the police officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to give the evidence unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(6) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (3) or (5), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (7) A person does not commit an offence against this section if—
- (a) the police officer required the person to state the person's name and address on suspicion of the person—
 - (i) having caused a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park; or
 - (ii) having contravened a nuisance direction; and
 - (b) the person is not proved to have caused a serious nuisance or contravened a nuisance direction.

Application to tribunal for order to exclude person from park

283.(1) The owner of a moveable dwelling park may apply to a tribunal for an order excluding a person from the park because of the person's behaviour in the park.

(2) The application may be made in a proceeding for an offence for contravention of a final nuisance direction or at any other time.

(3) If the application is not made in a proceeding for an offence mentioned in subsection (2), the applicant must give written notice of the application to the person at least 21 days before the application is heard.

(4) The notice must state particulars of the claimed behaviour.

Order of tribunal excluding person from park

284.(1) If an application is made to a tribunal for an order excluding a person from a moveable dwelling park because of the person's behaviour in the park, the tribunal may make an order prohibiting a person from entering, or being in, the park in a stated period (not longer than 1 year).

(2) The tribunal may make the order only if it is satisfied—

- (a) the person's behaviour justifies being excluded from the park; and
- (b) it is appropriate to exclude the person from the park.

(3) In deciding whether the person's behaviour justifies being excluded from the park, the tribunal may have regard to—

- (a) the nature of the behaviour, including, in particular, whether the behaviour involved violence and, if violence is involved, the degree of the violence; and
- (b) whether the behaviour was recurrent and, if it was recurrent, the frequency of the recurrences; and
- (c) the number of persons adversely affected by the behaviour; and
- (d) whether persons adversely affected by the behaviour have acted in a reasonable way; and
- (e) the time of day the behaviour was engaged in; and
- (f) whether any nuisance directions have been given to the person about the person's behaviour in the park and, if directions have been given—
 - (i) the nature of the behaviour for which the directions were given; and
 - (ii) the number and type of directions given; and
 - (iii) the frequency of the directions

(4) In deciding whether it is appropriate to exclude the person from the park, the tribunal may have regard to—

- (a) whether the person is residing in a moveable dwelling in the park; and
- (b) if the person is residing in the park—
 - (i) whether the person's spouse resides with the person; and
 - (ii) whether any dependant of the person (including, in particular, any child of the person) resides with the person; and
 - (iii) whether the person has access to other accommodation; and
- (c) the person's general health and welfare.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not limit the issues to which the tribunal may have regard.

(6) A person must not contravene an order of a tribunal prohibiting the person from entering, or being in, a moveable dwelling park, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—20 penalty units.

Power of arrest

285.(1) This section applies to an offence against any of the following sections—

- section 281(5) (Direction to leave park)
- section 282(6) (Power to require name and address)
- section 284(6) (Order of tribunal excluding person from park).

(2) A police officer may arrest a person if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the person has committed an offence to which this section applies; and
- (b) a proceeding by way of complaint and summons against the person would be ineffective.

CHAPTER 8—RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES AUTHORITY

PART 1—ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTHORITY

Establishment of Authority

286. The Residential Tenancies Authority is established.

Legal status of Authority

287. The Authority—

- (a) is a body corporate; and
- (b) has a seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Authority represents the State

288.(1) The Authority represents the State.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority—

- (a) has all the privileges and immunities of the State; and
- (b) is an exempt public authority under the Corporations Law.

PART 2—FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF AUTHORITY

Authority's functions

289. The Authority's functions are—

- (a) to ensure the proper administration and enforcement of this Act;
and
- (b) to receive, hold and pay rental bonds under this Act; and
- (c) to give advice to the Minister about—
 - (i) residential tenancy issues generally; and
 - (ii) the operation of this Act in particular; and
- (d) without limiting paragraph (c), to give advice to the Minister about the application, or the application in a changed way, of this Act, or a provision of this Act, to agreements, premises or entities; and

- (e) to provide information, educational and advisory services about this Act's operation; and
- (f) to collect and analyse information about residential tenancy issues; and
- (g) to act as a referral agency for referring to mediation parties to disputes about agreements; and
- (h) to intervene in, or support, proceedings about the application of this Act to agreements; and
- (i) to perform other functions given to the Authority under this Act or another Act; and
- (j) to perform functions incidental to its other functions.

Authority's powers

290.(1) The Authority has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—

- (a) enter into contracts; and
- (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and
- (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
- (d) charge for, and fix conditions for the supply of, goods, services and information it supplies; and
- (e) engage consultants; and
- (f) do anything else necessary or convenient to be done in performing its functions.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority has the powers given to it under this or another Act.

(3) The Authority may exercise its powers inside and outside Queensland, including outside Australia.

Reserve power of Minister to give directions in public interest

291.(1) The Minister may give the Authority a written direction if the Minister is satisfied it is necessary to give the direction in the public interest because of exceptional circumstances.

(2) The Authority must ensure the direction is complied with.

(3) Before giving a direction, the Minister must consult with the Authority.

(4) The Minister must cause a copy of the direction to be gazetted within 21 days after it is given.

PART 3—THE BOARD**The board**

292. The Authority has a board of directors.

Role of the board

293.(1) The board is responsible for the way the Authority performs its functions and exercises its powers.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), it is the board's role to ensure the Authority performs its functions in an appropriate, effective and efficient way.

Composition of board

294.(1) The board consists of the chairperson and 6 other directors.

(2) The Governor in Council appoints the chairperson and other directors.

Duration of appointment

295.(1) The appointment of a director is for the term (not longer than

3 years) decided by the Governor in Council.

(2) The office of a director becomes vacant if—

- (a) the director resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (b) the director is found guilty of an indictable offence or an offence against this Act; or
- (c) the director becomes employed by, or becomes a contractor of, the Authority; or
- (d) the director's appointment is ended by the Governor in Council under subsection (3).

(3) The Governor in Council may, at any time, end the appointment of a director for any reason or none.

Conditions of appointment

296.(1) A director is appointed on a part-time basis.

(2) A director is entitled to be paid the remuneration and allowances fixed by the Governor in Council.

PART 4—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

Time and place of meetings

297.(1) The board may hold its meetings when and where it decides.

(2) However, the board must meet at least once every 3 months.

(3) The chairperson—

- (a) may at any time call a meeting of the board; and
- (b) must call a meeting if asked by at least 25% of the other directors.

Conduct of proceedings

298.(1) The chairperson presides at all meetings of the board at which the chairperson is present.

(2) If the chairperson is absent, the director chosen by the directors present presides.

(3) At a meeting of the board—

- (a) a quorum is at least half the directors appointed; and
- (b) a question is decided by a majority of the votes of the directors present and voting; and
- (c) each director present has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the director presiding has a casting vote.

(4) The board may otherwise conduct its proceedings (including its meetings) as it considers appropriate.

(5) The board may hold meetings, or permit directors to take part in meetings, by telephone, closed-circuit television or another form of communication.

(6) A director who takes part in a meeting of the board under subsection (5) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(7) A resolution is a valid resolution of the board, even though it is not passed at a meeting of the board, if—

- (a) at least half the directors give written agreement to the resolution; and
- (b) notice of the resolution is given under procedures approved by the board.

Disclosure of interests

299.(1) A director must disclose to a meeting of the board a direct or indirect financial interest in an issue being considered or about to be considered by the board if—

- (a) the director, or a person who, under the regulations, is related to the director, has the interest; and

(b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the director's duties about the consideration of the issue.

(2) The disclosure must be recorded in the board's minutes and, unless the board otherwise directs, the director must not be present when the board considers the issue, or take part in a decision of the board on the issue.

(3) Another director who also has, or who is, under the regulations, related to a person who also has, a direct or indirect financial interest in the issue must not—

(a) be present when the board is considering its decision under subsection (2); or

(b) take part in making the decision.

(4) If, because of this section, a director is not present at a meeting of the board for the deliberation of the board about an issue, but there would be a quorum if the director were present, the remaining directors present are a quorum for the board's deliberation or decision about the issue at the meeting.

Minutes

300. The board must keep minutes of its proceedings.

PART 5—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Application of Financial Administration and Audit Act

301. The Authority is a statutory body within the meaning of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

Administration budget

302.(1) For each financial year, the Authority must develop, adopt and submit to the Minister an administration budget within the time the Minister directs.

(2) An administration budget has no effect until approved by the Minister.

(3) During a financial year the Authority may develop, adopt and submit to the Minister amendments to its administration budget.

(4) An amendment has no effect until approved by the Minister.

PART 6—OTHER THINGS ABOUT THE AUTHORITY

Seal

303. Judicial notice must be taken of the imprint of the Authority's seal appearing on a document, and the document must be presumed to have been properly sealed unless the contrary is proved.

Application of certain Acts

304. The Authority is—

- (a) a unit of public administration under the *Criminal Justice Act 1989*; and
- (b) an agency under the *Equal Opportunity in Public Employment Act 1992*.

Delegation

305. The Authority may delegate its powers to a director or an officer of the Authority.

PART 7—STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

Division 1—Chief executive officer

Chief executive officer

306.(1) The Authority must have a chief executive officer (however called).

(2) The chief executive officer is responsible for ensuring the Authority is managed as required by the policies of the board.

(3) The chief executive officer is appointed by the Governor in Council.

(4) A director must not be appointed as chief executive officer.

(5) The *Public Service Management and Employment Act 1988* does not apply to the appointment of the chief executive officer.

(6) The chief executive officer holds office for the term (not longer than 5 years) decided by the Governor in Council.

(7) The chief executive officer holds office on the conditions (including conditions for remuneration, allowances and remuneration when the appointment ends) fixed by the Authority.

Chief executive officer not to engage in other paid employment

307. The chief executive officer must not, without the board's approval—

- (a) engage in paid employment outside the duties of the office of chief executive officer; or
- (b) actively take part in the activities of a business, or in the management of a corporation carrying on business.

Acting chief executive officer

308. The Governor in Council may appoint a person, who is eligible for appointment as chief executive officer, to act in the office of chief executive officer during—

- (a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the office; or
- (b) any period, or all periods, when the chief executive officer is absent from duty, or cannot, for another reason, perform the duties of the office.

Division 2—Staffing the Authority

Authority staff

309.(1) The Authority may engage the employees it considers necessary to perform its functions.

(2) The Authority may decide its employees' conditions of employment.

(3) However, subsection (2) has effect subject to any relevant award, industrial agreement, certified agreement or enterprise flexibility agreement.

(4) The *Public Service Management and Employment Act 1988* does not apply to the Authority or its employees.

(5) In this section—

“**conditions of employment**” includes conditions about duration of the employment and ending the employment.

Alternative staffing arrangements

310. The Authority may arrange with the chief executive of a department or an authority of the State for the services of officers or employees of the department or authority to be made available to the Authority.

Division 3—Conflict of interest

Disclosure of interests

311.(1) This section applies to an employee of the Authority if—

- (a) the employee, or a person who, under the regulations, is related to the employee, has a direct or indirect financial interest in an issue being decided, or about to be decided by the Authority (whether or not under a delegation from the Authority); and
- (b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the employee's duties about the decision.

(2) As soon as practicable after the employee becomes aware of the facts causing this section to apply to the employee, the employee must disclose the nature of the interest to the Authority.

CHAPTER 9—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PART 1—OFFENCES

False, misleading or incomplete documents

312.(1) A person must not give the Authority a document containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) However, the person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if, when giving the document, the person—

- (a) informs the Authority, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) gives the correct information to the Authority if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

(3) It is enough for a complaint for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

Attempts to commit offences

313.(1) A person who attempts to commit an offence against this act commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—half the maximum penalty for committing the attempted offence.

(2) Section 4 of the Criminal Code³⁹ applies to the attempt.

Offences are summary offences

314. An offence against this Act is a summary offence.

PART 2—EVIDENTIARY PROVISIONS**Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives**

315.(1) If, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show—

- (a) the act or omission was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
- (b) the representative had the state of mind.

(2) An act or omission done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves the person took all reasonable steps to prevent the acts or omissions.

³⁹ Section 4 of the Criminal Code (Attempts to commit offences).

Condition reports

316.(1) In a proceeding before a tribunal, a copy of a condition report stating the condition of stated premises and its inclusions, is evidence of the condition of the premises and inclusions—

- (a) if the report is signed by the tenant—when the report was signed; or
- (b) if the report is not signed by the tenant—when the report was made.

(2) However, if the report is signed by the tenant and marked to show the tenant's disagreement with the statement, the report is evidence of the condition of the premises and inclusions when the report was signed by the tenant only as far as its contents are unmarked.

Rental bonds

317. In a proceeding, a certificate purporting to be signed for the Authority stating that at a stated time, or during a stated period, the Authority held, or did not hold, a rental bond for a stated agreement is evidence of the matter stated.

CHAPTER 10—MISCELLANEOUS

Applications for more than prescribed amount

318.(1) In this section—

“prescribed amount” has the meaning given by the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*.

(2) This section applies to an application if—

- (a) a provision of this Act provides that it may be made to a tribunal; and

(b) the application seeks the payment of an amount (the “**application amount**”) greater than the prescribed amount.

(3) In a provision of this Act about the application—

(a) a reference to a tribunal or registrar is taken to be a reference to a court having jurisdiction for the application amount; and

(b) the provision applies with all necessary changes, and with any changes prescribed under the regulations, as if the tribunal or registrar were the court.

Protection from liability

319.(1) In this section—

“**official**” means—

(a) the chief executive officer; and

(b) an authorised person; and

(c) an employee of the Authority; and

(d) a person acting under the direction of the chief executive officer or an authorised person.

(2) An official does not incur civil liability for an act or omission done honestly and without negligence under this Act.

(3) A liability that would, apart from this section, attach to an official attaches instead to the State.

Forms

320. The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

Regulation making power

321.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

(2) A regulation may—

(a) impose fees; or

(b) create offences and prescribe penalties of not more than

20 penalty units for each offence.

CHAPTER 11—TRANSITIONAL, REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Division 1—Interpretation

Definitions

322.(1) In this Part—

“former Authority” means the Rental Bond Authority under the former rental bond Act.

“former Authority’s assets and liabilities” means the assets and liabilities of the former Authority immediately before the commencement.

“former rental bond account” means the rental bond account established under the former rental bond Act.

“former rental bond Act” means the *Rental Bond Act 1989*.

“former rental bond interest account” means the rental bond interest account established under the former rental bond Act.

(2) This Division expires 1 year after commencement.

Division 2—Transitional references**Application of Division**

323. This Division applies to references in Acts or documents in existence at its commencement.

References to former Acts

324. A reference to the *Rental Bond Act 1989* or *Residential Tenancies Act 1975* is taken to be a reference to this Act.

References to former Authority

325. A reference to the Rental Bond Authority is taken to be a reference to the Authority.

Division 3—Transitional provisions about rental bond matters**Vesting of assets and liabilities**

326.(1) On the commencement, the former Authority's assets and liabilities vest in the Authority.

(2) The other provisions of this Division do not limit subsection (1).

(3) Subsection (1) is a law to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(4) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Pending proceedings

327.(1) A proceeding by or against the former Authority that has not been finished before the commencement may be continued and finished by or against the Authority.

(2) Subsection (1) is a law to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(3) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Duty to assist transfer of property

328.(1) The Registrar of Titles and all other persons who keep registers about dealings in property must, if asked by the Authority, make in the register all entries necessary to record the vesting of property in the Authority by this Division.

(2) A request under this section is not liable to fees or stamp duty.

Documents

329.(1) A document (other than an Act) in existence immediately before the commencement and applying to the former Authority applies to the Authority in place of the former Authority.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a document—

- (a) to which, immediately before the commencement, the former Authority was a party, is taken to be a document to which the Authority is a party in the way the former Authority was a party; and
- (b) given to, by or in favour of the former Authority is taken to be a document given to, by or in favour of the Authority in the way it was given to, by or in favour of the former Authority; and
- (c) in which a reference is made to the former Authority (including, for example, a document to which the former Authority was a party) is taken to be a document in which the reference is made to the Authority in the way the reference is made to the former Authority; and
- (d) under which an amount was or might become payable to or by the former Authority is taken to be a document under which the amount is or may become payable to or by the Authority in the way the amount was or might become payable to or by the former Authority; and
- (e) under which other property was to be, or might become liable to be, transferred, conveyed or assigned to or by the former Authority is taken to be a document under which the property is

to be, or may become liable to be, transferred, conveyed or assigned to or by the Authority in the way the property was to be, or might become liable to be, transferred, conveyed or assigned to or by the former Authority.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are laws to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(4) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Existing employees

330.(1) A person who immediately before the commencement was an employee of the former Authority becomes, on the commencement, an employee of the Authority.

(2) The employee remains entitled to all existing and accruing rights of employment.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are laws to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(4) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Appointments under former Act

331.(1) In this section—

“**appointment**” means an appointment, under the former Act, of a person as—

- (a) a member of the former Authority; or
- (b) an authorised person for the purposes of the former Act.

(2) The appointment ends on the commencement.

(3) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Existing rental bond amounts

332.(1) An amount that, immediately before the commencement, is a rental bond under the former Act, is taken to be a rental bond under this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) is a law to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(3) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Existing applications

333.(1) In this section—

“**existing application**” means an application—

- (a) made to the former Authority for the payment out of an amount of rental bond; and
- (b) not fully dealt with by the former Authority before the commencement.

(2) The Authority must continue to deal with an existing application as if it were an application made to the Authority under this Act.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are laws to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

(4) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Retention of receipt given under former Act

334. A person who, immediately before the commencement, was required under section 35 (Receipt to be retained) of the former Act to keep, or cause to be kept, a copy of a receipt must continue to keep the copy, or cause it to be kept, until 1 year after the receipt was given or caused to be given under section 34 (Receipt to be given) of the former Act.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Condition of premises reports

335.(1) In this section—

“**report**” means a report—

- (a) made under section 36 (Condition of premises) of the former Act; and

- (b) about premises the subject of a residential tenancy agreement still in force immediately before the commencement.

(2) A copy of a report is admissible in a proceeding before a tribunal to help establish the condition of premises.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are laws to which section 20A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954* applies.

Rental bond account under the former Act

336.(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement, the Authority must—

- (a) pay all amounts in the former rental bond account into the rental bond account established under this Act; and
- (b) close the former rental bond account.

(2) All amounts received by the Authority that would, before the commencement, have been paid into the former rental bond account must be paid into the rental bond account established under this Act.

(3) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Rental bond interest account under the former Act

337.(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement, the Authority must—

- (a) pay all amounts in the former rental bond interest account into the rental bond account established under this Act; and
- (b) close the former rental bond interest account.

(2) All amounts received by the Authority that would, before the commencement, have been paid into the former rental bond interest account must be paid into the rental bond interest account established under this Act.

(3) This section expires 6 months after it commences.

Expiry of this Division

338. This Division expires 1 year after it commences.

Division 4—Other transitional provisions**Agreements in force at commencement**

339.(1) This Act does not apply to an agreement in force at the commencement, except to the extent prescribed under the regulations.

(2) However, if the agreement is an unwritten periodic agreement, this Act does apply to the agreement, but not until—

- (a) 6 months after the commencement; or
- (b) if, within the 6 month period, the agreement is amended or the rent is adjusted—14 days after the amendment or adjustment.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the following provisions of the Act do not apply to an unwritten periodic agreement that was in force at the commencement if the lessor is the State—

- section 39 (Written agreements required)
- section 41 (Lessor to give agreement to tenant).

(4) The *Residential Tenancies Act 1975* has continuing application to agreements in force at the commencement to the extent prescribed under the regulations.

(5) This section expires 5 years after the commencement.

References to Building Units and Group Titles Act 1994

340.(1) If this section commences before the commencement of the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1994*, then, until that Act commences, a reference to that Act is taken to be a reference to the *Building Units and Group titles Act 1980*.

(2) This section expires 1 year after the commencement.

Transitional regulations

341.(1) A regulation may make provision about a matter for which—

- (a) it is necessary or convenient to assist the transition—

- (i) to the performance by the Authority of functions previously performed by the former Authority; or
 - (ii) from the operation of the former rental bond Act to the operation of this Act; or
 - (iii) from the operation of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1975* to the operation of this Act; and
- (b) this Act does not make provision or enough provision.
- (2) A regulation under subsection (1) may be given retrospective operation to a day not earlier than the commencement.
- (3) This section expires 1 year after the commencement.

PART 2—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS

Repeals—Sch 1

342. Schedule 1 repeals the Acts mentioned in it.

Amendments—Sch 2

343. Schedule 2 amends the Acts mentioned in it.

SCHEDULE 1**ACTS REPEALED**

section 342

Rental Bond Act 1989 No. 19

Residential Tenancies Act 1975 No. 61

Residential Tenancies Act Amendment Act 1991 No. 6

SCHEDULE 2**ACTS AMENDED**

section 343

SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL ACT 1973**1. Section 4—***insert—*‘**“claim”** includes a tenancy application.‘**“tenancy application”** means an application made under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994* to a small claims tribunal.’**2. Section 4, definition “claimant”, paragraph (d)—***omit, insert—*

‘(d) a person entitled to make a tenancy application;’.

3. Section 4, definition “small claim”, paragraph (b)—*omit.***4. Section 4, definition “Small Claims Tribunal”, ‘small’—***omit.***5. Section 10(2), ‘to be impossible’ to ‘to attain to’—***omit, insert—*

‘in a particular case to be impossible to reach, or inappropriate to try to reach.’

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

6. Section 14(2)—*insert—*

‘(d) if, for an order made about a tenancy application, written reasons are given—the reasons.’.

7. Part 2, Division 3 heading, ‘and powers’—*omit, insert—*

‘, powers and duties’.

8. Section 16(1)—*insert—*

‘(d) a tenancy application.’.

9. Section 17—*insert—*

‘(1A) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply to a tenancy application.’.

10. Section 17(3)—*omit.***11. Section 18(2), ‘(b) or’—***omit.***12. Section 20(2)—***insert—*

‘(c) for a tenancy application—an order a tribunal may make under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994*.’.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

13. Section 20(2)(c) and (d)—

renumber as section 20(2)(d) and (e).

14. Section 21(2)—

omit, insert—

‘(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a tenancy application.’

15. After section 22—

insert—

‘Written reasons for orders in tenancy applications

‘22A.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a small claims tribunal makes an order about a tenancy application; and
- (b) the tribunal considers it appropriate to give reasons for making the order because of—
 - (i) the importance of the issue about which the order is made; or
 - (ii) the significant benefits that can be derived from the reasons for precedent purposes.

‘(2) If this section applies, the tribunal must set out the reasons for the order in writing.’

16. Section 24(1), from ‘situated in’ to ‘arose’—

omit.

17. Section 24—

insert—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

‘(1A) The registry in which the form is to be filed must be—

- (a) in the Magistrates Court district in which the claim either wholly or in some material point arose; or
- (b) for a tenancy application—the registry, in the Magistrates Court district in which the relevant residential premises are situated, nearest the premises.’.

18. Section 33(1)—

omit, insert—

‘**33.(1)** Every proceeding before a tribunal (other than a proceeding about a tenancy application) must be taken in private.

‘(1A) However, a proceeding about a tenancy application must be held in private if—

- (a) the application is made because of injury and, in deciding the application, the tribunal is required under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994* to have regard to the domestic violence issues (within the meaning of that Act); or
- (b) the tribunal orders that it be held in private.’.

19. Section 40, after ‘small claim’—

insert—

‘or tenancy application’.

STATE HOUSING ACT 1945**1. Section 48—**

insert—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

‘**(2B)** The regulations may provide for the way the operation of this Act is changed for the application of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994* to an agreement entered into under this Act between the Commission and another person.

‘**(2C)** Subsection (2B) and this subsection expire 1 year after the commencement.’.

SCHEDULE 3

DICTIONARY

section 3

“abandonment termination notice” see section 221.

“agent” of a lessor means a person employed, or otherwise authorised, by the lessor to act as the lessor’s agent.

“agreement” see section 11.

“allowed period” see section 69.

“allowed remedy period” means the period stated in a notice to remedy breach as the period within which a party to an agreement is required to remedy the breach of the agreement stated in the notice.

“approved form” means a form approved by the chief executive.

“approved representative” of a party to a tenancy dispute means a person approved by the mediator mediating the dispute to represent the party in the dispute.

“approved supported accommodation” means accommodation provided under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the State under the *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1989* (Cwlth).

“arrangement” includes a promise, scheme, transaction (with or without consideration), understanding and undertaking (whether expressed or implied).

“authorised person” means a person who is appointed under this Act as an authorised person.

“Authority” means the Residential Tenancies Authority.

“award” means an award within the meaning of—

- (a) the *Industrial Relations Act 1990*; or
- (b) the *Industrial Relations Act 1988* (Cwlth).

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

“**base period**” see section 30.

“**board**” means the Authority’s board of directors.

“**caravan**” includes something not fitted with wheels, but designed to be attached to a motor vehicle and for use for residential purposes.

“**chairperson**” means the chairperson of the board.

“**chief executive officer**” means the Authority’s chief executive officer.

“**compulsory acquisition**”, for a notice to leave, see section 158.

“**compulsory acquisition**”, for a notice of intention to leave, see section 178.

“**compulsory park closure**”, for a notice to leave, see section 161.

“**condition report**”, for residential premises and inclusions, means a report describing the physical condition of the premises and inclusions.

“**damage**”, for an application for a termination order, see sections 169, 183 and 184.

“**director**” means a director of the board, and includes the chairperson.

“**dispute notice**” means a notice given by a party under an agreement to a tribunal disputing a notice to remedy breach, notice to leave or notice of intention to leave given by the other party.

“**domestic violence**” has the meaning given by the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*.

“**domestic violence issues**” see sections 150 and 211.

“**domestic violence order**” has the meaning given by the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*.

“**emergency repairs**” means work needed to repair any of the following—

- (a) a burst water service;
- (b) a blocked or broken lavatory system;
- (c) a serious roof leak;
- (d) a gas leak;

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (e) a dangerous electrical fault;
- (f) flooding or serious flood damage;
- (g) serious storm, fire or impact damage;
- (h) a failure or breakdown of the gas, electricity or water supply to premises;
- (i) a failure or breakdown of an essential service or appliance on premises for hot water, cooking or heating;
- (j) a fault or damage that makes premises unsafe or insecure;
- (k) a fault or damage likely to injure a person, damage property or unduly inconvenience a resident of premises;
- (l) a serious fault in a staircase, lift or other common area of premises that unduly inconveniences a resident in gaining access to, or using, the premises.

“employment termination”, for a notice to leave, see section 162.

“ending of accommodation assistance”, for a notice to leave, see section 163.

“entry notice” see section 110.

“essential terms” of a residential tenancy agreement see section 38.

“excessive hardship”, for an application for a termination order, see sections 168 and 182.

“executive officer” of a corporation means—

- (a) if the corporation is the Commonwealth or a State—a chief executive of a department or a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of a department, whatever the person’s position is called; or
- (b) if the corporation is a local government—
 - (i) the local government’s chief executive officer; or

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (ii) a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the local government's management, whatever the person's position is called; or
- (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply—a person who is—
 - (i) a member of the governing body of the corporation; or
 - (ii) concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation's management;

whatever the person's position is called and whether or not the person is a director of the corporation.

“failure to leave”, for an application for a termination order, see section 166.

“failure to leave as intended”, for an application for a termination order, see section 167.

“final nuisance direction” see section 281.

“fixed term agreement” means a residential tenancy agreement for a residential tenancy for a fixed term.

“full term” see section 40.

“goods” include animals, plants, money, documents and anything else of value.

“handover day”, for premises, means the day stated in a notice to leave, or notice of intention to leave, as the day vacant possession of the premises is required to be, or will be, handed over to the lessor.

“holding deposit”, for premises, means an amount paid as consideration for an option to enter into an agreement for the premises.

“inclusions”, for premises, means everything supplied with the premises for the tenant's use (whether or not the things are supplied under an agreement).

“incompatibility”, for an application for a termination order, see sections 171 and 186.

“individually metered”, for premises, means there is, for the premises, a

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

meter that—

- (a) has been installed or approved by a supply authority; and
- (b) measures, for the premises only, the quantity of something supplied to, or used at, the premises under a service or facility made available by the authority.

“industrial agreement” means an industrial agreement, certified agreement or enterprise flexibility agreement under the *Industrial Relations Act 1990*.

“initial nuisance direction” see section 280.

“injury”, for an application for a termination order, see sections 169, 183 and 184.

“key” of a lock means a device or information normally used to operate the lock.

“key money” see section 58.

“lessor” see section 4.

“lock” means a device for securing a door, gate, window or another part of premises.

“long tenancy (moveable dwelling)” see section 34.

“maximum rental bond”, for an agreement, is an amount equal to the rent payable under the agreement for the period of—

- (a) for moveable dwelling premises—2 weeks; or
- (b) for other premises—4 weeks.

“mediation conference” means a conference held by a mediator between the parties to a tenancy dispute.

“mediation notice” see section 233.

“mediator” means a person who is accredited under section 2.17 (Mediators) of the *Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990* as a mediator for a Dispute Resolution Centre.

“mobile home” means a structure—

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (a) designed for use for residential purposes; and
- (b) designed to be able to be moved from one position to another; and
- (c) not attached permanently to land.

“mobile home agreement” means a relevant agreement under the *Mobile Homes Act 1989*.

“mobile home occupier” means an occupier under the *Mobile Homes Act 1989*.

“moveable dwelling” means a caravan or mobile home.

“moveable dwelling park” means a place where moveable dwellings are situated for occupation on payment of consideration.

“moveable dwelling premises” means premises consisting of—

- (a) for a moveable dwelling that is a caravan—the dwelling or its site, or both the dwelling and site; or
- (b) for a moveable dwelling that is a mobile home in, or intended to be situated in, a moveable dwelling park—the dwelling or its site, or both the dwelling and site.

“nominated repairer” see section 124.

“non-compliance (moveable dwelling relocation)”, for a notice to leave, see section 157.

“non-compliance (tribunal order)”, for a notice to leave, see section 156.

“non-compliance (tribunal order)”, for a notice of intention to leave, see section 177.

“non-essential terms” of a residential tenancy agreement means the provisions of this Act that—

- (a) impose duties, or confer entitlements, on the lessor or tenant; and
- (b) are not essential terms of the agreement.

“non-livability”, for a notice to leave, see sections 158 and 159.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

“non-livability”, for a notice of intention to leave, see sections 178 and 179.

“non-resolution notice”, for park rules for a moveable dwelling park, see section 136.

“notice of intention to leave” means a notice given by the tenant to the lessor indicating the tenant’s intention to hand over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the handover day.

“notice to leave” means a notice given by the lessor to the tenant requiring the tenant to hand over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on the handover day.

“notice to relocate” see section 130.

“notice to remedy breach” means a notice given by a party to an agreement to the other party requiring the other party to remedy a breach of the agreement stated in the notice.

“nuisance direction” means an initial or final nuisance direction.

“objectionable behaviour”, for an application for a termination order, see sections 170 and 185.

“objection closing day”, for park rules for a moveable dwelling park, see section 134.

“objector”, for park rules for a moveable dwelling park, see section 136.

“obstruct” includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.

“officer” of the Authority means any of the following—

- (a) the chief executive officer;
- (b) an Authority employee, whether or not there is a written contract of employment between the Authority and the employee;
- (c) an individual who performs services for the Authority—
 - (i) under a contract (other than a contract of employment) between the individual and the Authority; or
 - (ii) under an arrangement between the Authority and a person

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

(other than the individual).

“option period”, for an option created by the payment of a holding deposit, means—

- (a) the period stated in the receipt for the payment as the period in which the option may be exercised; or
- (b) if a period is not stated—the period ending 48 hours after the receipt is given.

“park liaison committee”, for a moveable dwelling park, see section 136.

“park rules” means rules made by the owner of a moveable dwelling park about the use, enjoyment, control and management of the park.

“periodic agreement” means an agreement that is not a fixed term agreement.

“personal document” of a person means a document it would be reasonable to expect the person would want to keep.

Examples—

1. A passport.
2. A birth or marriage certificate.
3. A photograph.

“premises” see sections 5 and 13.

“proposal”, for park rules for a moveable dwelling park, see section 134.

“protection order” means an order under section 20(1) of the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*.

“public place” means a place that the public is entitled to use, is open to the public, or used by the public, whether or not on payment of money.

“registrar” has the meaning given by the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*.

“registry” has the meaning given by the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*.

“rent payment record” see section 50.

“rental bond” see section 57.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

“rental bond account” see section 79.

“rental bond interest account” see section 79.

“rental bond supplier” see section 72.

“representative” of a person means—

- (a) if the person is a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) if the person is an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

“resident” of a moveable dwelling park means a person occupying moveable dwelling premises in the park as the tenant under an agreement.

“residential premises” see section 6.

“residential tenancy” see section 7.

“residential tenancy agreement” see section 8.

“retirement village” has the meaning given by the *Retirement Villages Act 1988*.

“routine repairs” means repairs that are not emergency repairs.

“rules of entry” see section 112.

“sale contract”, for a notice to leave, see section 160.

“service charge” see section 90.

“short form”, for a term, see section 40.

“short tenancy (extension) statement” see section 31.

“short tenancy (moveable dwelling)” see section 33.

“short tenancy statement” see section 30.

“site” of a moveable dwelling means the site where the moveable dwelling is, or is intended to be, situated.

“spouse” means either one of a man and a woman—

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- (a) who are, or have been, married to each other; or
- (b) who, although not married to each other, are living, or have lived, together as husband and wife; or
- (c) who are the biological parents of a child (whether or not they are, or have been, married to each other, or are living, or have lived, together).

“state of mind” of a person includes—

- (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
- (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

“structural change” to premises means any renovation, alteration or addition to the premises.

“tenancy dispute” see section 233.

“tenant” see sections 9 and 12.

“termination day” means the day stated in a notice of termination of an agreement as the day on which vacant possession of the residential premises is to be, or will be, delivered up to the lessor.

“termination order” means an order of a tribunal terminating a residential tenancy agreement.

“tribunal” means a small claims tribunal under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*.

“unremedied breach”, for a notice to leave, see section 155.

“unremedied breach”, for a notice of intention to leave, see section 175.

“urgent application” see section 231.

“voluntary park closure”, for a notice to leave, see section 161.

“without ground”, for a notice to leave, see section 165.

“without ground”, for a notice of intention to leave, see section 181.

