



**JURISDICTION OF COURTS (CROSS-VESTING)
AMENDMENT ACT 1992**

No. 47 of 1992

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AN ACT to amend the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987*

[Royal Assent 10 December 1992]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title

1—This Act may be cited as the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Amendment Act 1992*.

Commencement

2—This Act commences on a day to be proclaimed.

Principal Act

3—In this Act, the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987** is referred to as the Principal Act.

Section 6 substituted

4—Section 6 of the Principal Act is repealed and the following section is substituted:—

Special federal matters

6—(1) If—

(a) a matter for determination in a proceeding that is pending in the Supreme Court is a special federal matter; and

(b) the court does not make an order under subsection (3) in respect of the matter—

the court must transfer the proceeding in accordance with this section to the Federal Court or a court mentioned in subsection (2) (b).

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

(a) if the matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the definition of “special federal matter” in section 3 (1) of the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987* of the Commonwealth—to the Federal Court; or

(b) if the matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter mentioned in paragraph (ab) of that definition—to whichever of the Family Court, the Family Court of Western Australia or the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, in the opinion of the court, is appropriate in the circumstances.

* No. 78 of 1987.

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

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

(a) a written notice specifying the nature of the special federal matter has been given to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth and the Attorney-General of the State; and

(b) a reasonable time has elapsed since the giving of the notice for the Attorneys-General to consider whether submissions to the court should be made in relation to the proceeding.

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

(a) may adjourn the proceeding for such time as the court thinks necessary and may make such order as to costs in relation to an adjournment as it thinks fit; and

(b) may direct a party to the proceeding to give a notice in accordance with that subsection.

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

(a) have regard to the general rule that special federal matters should be heard by the Federal Court or a court mentioned in subsection (2) (b), whichever is appropriate in the particular case; and

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

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

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

(a) the court making an order under subsection (3) that the proceeding be determined by that court; or

