

(Reprint No. 4)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ACT 1966**

*This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act 1967 and incorporates all amendments in force as at 22 September 1994.*

**SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS**

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Establishment and incorporation of The Flinders University of South Australia
4. Functions of the University
5. Council
6. Appointment of members of Council by Parliament
7. Time of appointment and tenure of office of Parliamentary members
8. Appointment of members of Council by Governor
9. Tenure of office of member appointed by Governor
- 9A. Tenure of office of Pro-Vice-Chancellors or Deputy Vice-Chancellors appointed by Council
10. Tenure of office of member of Council elected by academic staff
11. Tenure of office of member of Council elected by Convocation
12. Tenure of office of member of Council elected by general staff
13. Tenure of office of member of Council elected by post-graduate or undergraduate students
14. Vacancies in membership
15. Tenure of office of co-opted member of Council
16. Appointment of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, etc.
17. Convocation
18. Conduct of business in Council
19. Management
- 19A. Delegation
20. Power of Council to make statutes, regulations and by-laws
21. Power to confer degrees, diplomas and other awards
23. No religious test to be administered
24. Governor to be visitor
25. Payments annually by Treasurer for establishment and maintenance of University
26. Borrowings by Council
27. Annual report
28. University to be exempt from land tax

**APPENDIX 1  
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

**APPENDIX 2  
DIVISIONAL PENALTIES AND EXPIATION FEES**

# THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ACT 1966

being

The Flinders University of South Australia Act 1966  
No. 23 of 1966 [Assented to 17 March 1966]<sup>1</sup>

as amended by

The Flinders University of South Australia Act Amendment Act 1966 No. 53 of 1966 [Assented to 3 November 1966]

The Flinders University of South Australia Act Amendment Act 1973 No. 70 of 1973 [Assented to 6 December 1973]<sup>2</sup>

The Flinders University of South Australia Act Amendment Act 1985 No. 57 of 1985 [Assented to 30 May 1985]<sup>3</sup>

Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Merger of Tertiary Institutions) Act 1990 No. 65 of 1990 [Assented to 13 December 1990]<sup>4</sup>

The Flinders University of South Australia (Joint Awards) Amendment Act 1991 No. 57 of 1991 [Assented to 28 November 1991]

The Flinders University of South Australia (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1992 No. 83 of 1992 [Assented to 3 December 1992]

The Flinders University of South Australia (Convocation) Amendment Act 1994 No. 56 of 1994 [Assented to 22 September 1994]

<sup>1</sup> Came into operation 1 July 1966: *Gaz.* 12 May 1966, p. 1887.

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation 10 January 1974: *Gaz.* 20 December 1973, p. 3336.

<sup>3</sup> Came into operation 5 December 1985: *Gaz.* 5 December 1985, p. 1690.

<sup>4</sup> Came into operation 1 January 1991: *Gaz.* 13 December 1990, p. 1755.

**NOTE:**

- Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.
- For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix 1. Entries appearing in the Appendix in bold type indicate the amendments incorporated since the last reprint.

**An Act for the establishment and incorporation of a University to be known as "The Flinders University of South Australia" and for related purposes.**

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

**Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as *The Flinders University of South Australia Act 1966*.

**Interpretation**

2. In this Act, unless some other meaning is clearly intended—

"**academic staff**" means—

- (a) those employees of the University who are classified by the Council as members of the academic staff; and
- (b) such other persons, being persons who carry out academic functions at the University, as are classified by the Council as members of the academic staff;

"**Convocation**" means the Convocation of the University;

"**Council**" means the Council of the University;

"**general staff**" means those employees of the University who are classified by the Council as members of the general staff;

"**graduate**" of the University means a person who has been awarded by the University a degree, diploma or any other award prescribed by the statutes of the University for the purposes of this definition;

"**postgraduate student**" means a student enrolled at the University in a course designated by the Council as a postgraduate course;

"**undergraduate student**" means a student enrolled at the University in a course other than one designated by the Council as a postgraduate course;

"**University**" means The Flinders University of South Australia established and incorporated under this Act;

"**University grounds**" means all land owned or occupied by the University or of which the University has the care, control and management.

*Note: For definition of divisional penalties (and divisional expiation fees) see Appendix 2.*

**Establishment and incorporation of The Flinders University of South Australia**

3. (1) *The Flinders University of South Australia* is established.

- (2) The University consists of a Council, a Convocation, staff and students.

- (3) The University is a body corporate and—

- (a) has perpetual succession; and
- (b) must have a common seal; and

- (c) may sue and be sued in all courts in South Australia; and
- (d) is capable in law to take, purchase and hold all personal property whatsoever; and
- (e) is capable in law to receive, take, purchase and hold for ever not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions as may from time to time be exclusively used or occupied for the immediate requirements of the University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments and possessions whatsoever, situated in South Australia or elsewhere; and
- (f) is, subject to subsection (4), capable in law to grant, demise, alienate or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the real or personal property belonging to the University; and
- (g) is capable in law to do all other matters and things incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

(4) The University cannot alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the University other than with the approval of the Governor, except by way of lease for a term not exceeding 21 years from the time when the lease is made in and by which there is reserved, during the whole of the term, the highest rent that can be reasonably obtained.

#### Functions of the University

4. The functions of the University include, within the limits of its resources—

- (a) the provision of educational facilities at university standards for persons who being eligible to enrol seek the benefits of such facilities; and
- (b) the establishment of such facilities as the University thinks desirable for providing courses of study, whether within the University or elsewhere, for evening students, giving instruction to and the examination of external students, and providing courses of study or instruction at such levels of attainment as the Council thinks appropriate to meet the special requirements of industry, commerce or any other section of the community; and
- (c) generally, the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of scholarship.

#### Council

5. (1) The Council has the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed on the Council by or under this Act.

- (2) The Council is the governing authority of the University.
- (3) The Council consists of the following members:
  - (a) the Chancellor, who holds office as a member of the Council *ex officio*; and
  - (b) the Vice-Chancellor, who holds office as a member of the Council *ex officio*; and
  - (ba) the Pro-Chancellors, who hold office as members of the Council *ex officio*; and
  - (c) the General Secretary of the Students Association, who holds office as a member of the Council *ex officio*; and

- (ca) at least one but not more than two of the persons who hold office as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Council on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor; and
- (d) five members of the Parliament of South Australia appointed in accordance with this Act; and
- (e) three members appointed by the Governor in accordance with this Act; and
- (f) eight members of the academic staff elected by the academic staff; and
- (g) one member of the general staff elected by the general staff; and
- (h) four members of Convocation (who must not be employees or students of the University) elected by the Convocation; and
- (i) one post-graduate student (not being a person in the full time employment of the University) elected by the post-graduate students; and
- (j) three undergraduate students (not being persons in the full time employment of the University) elected by the undergraduate students; and
- (k) not more than three other members co-opted by the Council in accordance with this Act.

(4) A member of the Council is not, in the exercise of his or her powers or functions as such, subject to the direction of any person or body of persons.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Appointment of members of Council by Parliament**

6. (1) Of the five members of the Council appointed by Parliament, two will be appointed by the Legislative Council, and three by the House of Assembly.

(2) The persons appointed to be members of the Council by each House of Parliament must be members of that House elected by that House.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Time of appointment and tenure of office of Parliamentary members**

7. (1) At the beginning of every Parliament five members of the Council must be appointed in the manner provided in section 6.

(2) On notification under subsection (5) of the appointment of members by either House of Parliament, the members of the Council appointed by that House and then in office will retire, but any such member is eligible for reappointment from time to time.

(3) If a member of the Council appointed by either House of Parliament ceases to be a member of the House of Parliament that appointed him or her, otherwise than by the expiration or dissolution of Parliament, he or she ceases to be a member of the Council.

(4) When a vacancy in the office of a member of the Council appointed by either House of Parliament occurs through death, resignation or otherwise, a member to fill the vacancy must be appointed by the House of Parliament that appointed the member whose office has become vacant and a member so appointed holds office for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he or she is appointed.

(5) A notice in writing addressed to the Chancellor, and signed by the President or Deputy President of the Legislative Council or by the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, as the case may be, certifying that the person or persons named in the notice has or have been appointed by Parliament as a member or members of the Council, is conclusive evidence of the appointment and of its validity.

**Appointment of members of Council by Governor**

8. Of the three members of the Council appointed by the Governor, one will be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia, Incorporated and one will be nominated by the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia.

**Tenure of office of member appointed by Governor**

9. Subject to this Act, a member of the Council appointed by the Governor holds office for three years from the date of his or her appointment and is then eligible for reappointment.

**Tenure of office of Pro-Vice-Chancellors or Deputy Vice-Chancellors appointed by Council**

9A. A Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Vice-Chancellor appointed to the Council will be so appointed for a term of two years and will, on the expiration of a term of office, be eligible for reappointment.

**Tenure of office of member of Council elected by academic staff**

10. (1) Subject to this Act, a member of the Council elected by the academic staff holds office for a term expiring on the appointed day in the fourth year after the year in which he or she was elected, but is then eligible for reelection.

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) In this section—

"the appointed day" means the day appointed by the Council for the holding of elections by the academic staff.

**Tenure of office of member of Council elected by Convocation**

11. (1) Subject to this Act, a member of the Council elected by the Convocation holds office for a term expiring on the appointed day in the fourth year after the year in which he or she was elected or last reelected a member of the Council, but is then eligible for reelection.

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) In this section—

"the appointed day" means the day appointed by the Council for the holding of elections by the Convocation.

(5) An election of members of the Council by the Convocation will be conducted by postal ballot.

**Tenure of office of member of Council elected by general staff**

12. (1) Subject to this Act, a member of the Council elected by the general staff holds office for a term expiring on the appointed day in the second year after the year in which he or she was elected, but is then eligible for reelection.

(2) In this section—

"**the appointed day**" means the day appointed by the Council for the holding of elections by the general staff.

**Tenure of office of member of Council elected by post-graduate or undergraduate students**

**13.** (1) Subject to this Act, a member of the Council elected by post-graduate students, or undergraduate students, holds office for a term expiring on the appointed day in the year next ensuing after the year in which he or she was elected, but is then eligible for reelection.

(2) In this section—

"**the appointed day**" means the day appointed by the Council for the holding of elections by the post-graduate and undergraduate students.

**Vacancies in membership**

**14.** (1) An act or proceeding of the Council is not invalid by reason of any vacancy or vacancies in its membership.

(2) The office of a member of the Council becomes vacant if the member—

(a) dies; or

(b) completes a term of office; or

(c) does not continue in the capacity in which he or she was appointed or elected to membership of the Council; or

(d) resigns by notice in writing addressed to the Chancellor; or

(e) is removed from the office by the Governor on the ground of serious misconduct.

(3) Subject to this Act, a member appointed or elected to fill a casual vacancy in the membership of the Council holds office for the balance of the term of his or her predecessor, and is at the expiration of that term eligible for reappointment, or reelection.

**Tenure of office of co-opted member of Council**

**15.** Subject to this Act, a member of the Council co-opted by the Council holds office for three years from the date of his or her co-option and is then eligible for co-option for a further term of three years.

**Appointment of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, etc.**

**16.** (1) The Council must appoint a Chancellor whenever a vacancy occurs in that office by death, resignation, expiration of tenure or otherwise, and must appoint a Vice-Chancellor whenever a vacancy occurs in that office by death, resignation, expiration of tenure or otherwise.

(2) The Council may appoint no more than two Pro-Chancellors and such number of Pro-Vice-Chancellors or Deputy Vice-Chancellors as the Council thinks appropriate.

(3) The Chancellor holds office for five years, or for such other term as may have been fixed by statutes or regulations of the University made previously to his or her election.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the Vice-Chancellor holds office on such terms and conditions and at such salary as the Council from time to time determines.



(5) Any alteration made by the Council in the salary or the terms and conditions of the service of the Vice-Chancellor will not, unless the Vice-Chancellor in office at the time of the alteration consents, have effect until his or her term of office has expired or otherwise determined.

(6) A Pro-Chancellor, a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or a Deputy Vice-Chancellor holds office on such terms and conditions as the Council may from time to time determine.

**Convocation**

**17.** (1) The Convocation consists of all graduates of the University.

(2) The Convocation—

(a) may, as it thinks fit, advise the Council in respect of—

(i) the management of the University (including the making, altering or repealing of a statute or regulation of the University); and

(ii) the policies and future strategies of the University;

(b) must carry out any other function assigned to it by this Act or a statute or regulation of the University.

(3) The Convocation must elect a President from its members every two years or whenever a vacancy occurs.

(4) The President will preside at meetings of the Convocation or, in his or her absence, a member chosen by those present will preside.

(5) Twenty members of the Convocation constitute a quorum of the Convocation and no business may be transacted at a meeting of the Convocation unless a quorum is present.

(6) Each member present at a meeting of the Convocation has one vote on any question arising for decision.

(7) A decision carried by a majority of the votes cast by members at a meeting of the Convocation is a decision of the Convocation.

**Conduct of business in Council**

**18.** (1) A question that comes before a meeting of the Council will be decided by the majority of members present at the meeting and voting on the question.

(2) The person presiding at a meeting of the Council has a vote and, in the case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

(3) No question can be decided at any meeting of the Council unless at least 12 members of the Council are present.

(4) The Chancellor or, in his or her absence, a Pro-Chancellor will preside at meetings of the Council, but if neither the Chancellor nor a Pro-Chancellor is present at a meeting of the Council, a member chosen by those present will preside.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Management**

**19.** The Council has full power—

- (a) to appoint and dismiss academic and general staff, officers and examiners of the University; and
- (b) to manage the affairs, concerns and property of the University,

subject to the statutes and regulations of the University.

**Delegation**

**19A.** (1) The Council may delegate any of its powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) to any officer, employee, board or committee of the University.

(2) The delegation of powers under this section does not derogate from the power of the Council itself to act in any matter.

**Power of Council to make statutes, regulations and by-laws**

**20.** (1) The Council has full power to make, alter and repeal any statutes and regulations (so far as they are not repugnant to any existing law or to the provisions of this Act) for any of the following purposes, namely:

- (a) any election; and
- (b) the discipline of the University; and
- (c) the number, remuneration and manner of appointment and dismissal of the members of the academic and general staff, examiners and officers of the University; and
- (d) the matriculation of students; and
- (e) examinations for fellowships, scholarships, prizes, exhibitions, degrees, honours, diplomas or other awards, and the granting of any such award; and
- (f) the fees to be charged for matriculation, or for any examination, degree, diploma or other award, for attendance at lectures or classes and for any other purpose authorised by this Act; and
- (g) lectures or classes; and
- (h) the manner and time of convening the meetings of the Council and Convocation; and
- (i) the constitution of any degree, diploma or other award; and
- (j) the admission, without examination, to degrees, diplomas or other awards which the University has power to confer, of persons who have graduated at any other university; and
- (k) residential accommodation for students; and
- (l) the affiliation to or connection with the University of a college or educational establishment with the consent of the governing body of any such college or educational establishment, the licensing and supervision of boarding houses intended for the reception of students, and the revocation of any such licence, except that no statute or regulation made under this paragraph may affect the religious observances or regulations enforced in any such college, educational establishment or boarding house; and

- (m) the constitution of such boards and committees as are considered necessary to carry out the general purposes of this Act; and
- (n) in general, all other matters whatsoever regarding the University.

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(3) A statute or regulation made under this section must be submitted to the Governor for allowance.

(3a) A statute or regulation, on being allowed by the Governor, is binding on the whole body of the University.

(4) The Council may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) to prohibit persons from trespassing on the University grounds; and
- (b) to prevent damage to the University grounds and any fixtures, chattels, trees, shrubs, bushes, flowers, gardens and lawns on or in those grounds; and
- (c) to regulate speed at which vehicles may be driven on the University grounds; and
- (d) to prohibit the dangerous or careless driving of vehicles on the University grounds; and
- (e) to prohibit the driving on the University grounds of vehicles the weight of which when laden exceeds the amount prescribed in the by-laws; and
- (f) to prescribe the route to be followed by traffic on roads, ways or tracks within the University grounds and the specific gates which may be used for the entrance and exit of vehicles and pedestrians and to require the observance of one-way traffic rules on specific roads, ways or tracks; and
- (g) to prohibit or regulate the parking, ranking, placing and arranging of vehicles on University grounds and to empower authorised persons to remove any vehicle from the University grounds without assigning any reason; and
- (h) generally to regulate traffic of all kinds on the University grounds; and
- (i) to prohibit disorderly conduct or indecent language by persons on the University grounds and to empower authorised persons to remove from those grounds persons guilty of disorderly conduct or indecent language while on those grounds; and
- (j) to prohibit, restrict or regulate the consumption of alcohol on the University grounds and the bringing of alcohol on to those grounds, and to empower authorised persons to remove from the University grounds any intoxicated person and to search the University grounds and vehicles on the grounds for alcohol and to seize any alcohol reasonably suspected of having been brought on to the University grounds contrary to any by-law; and
- (k) to empower the Council to confiscate any alcohol brought on to the University grounds contrary to any by-law; and
- (l) to prevent persons from climbing on fences or buildings or walking over gardens or lawns on the University grounds; and

- (m) to regulate the conduct of open air and indoor meetings held on the University grounds; and
- (n) to prevent the interruption of lectures or meetings by noise or unseemly behaviour on the University grounds whether in or outside of buildings and to prevent undue noise from motor vehicles on the University grounds; and
- (o) to prescribe fines not exceeding a division 10 fine for a contravention of any by-law; and
- (p) to empower the University to recover summarily compensation for any damage done to the University grounds; and
- (q) to prescribe all matters which are required by this Act to be prescribed by by-law or are otherwise necessary or convenient for giving effect to this Act.

(4a) The Council may declare in a by-law that it applies only to a specified part of the University grounds, and the by-law will apply accordingly.

\* \* \* \* \*

(4b) The Council may appoint a person to be an authorised person for the purposes of this section, and may, at will, revoke any such appointment.

(5) No by-law can be made—

- (a) except at a meeting of the Council of which at least fourteen days' prior notice in writing has been sent by post to each member of the Council specifying the by-laws intended to be proposed; and
- (b) unless a majority of all the members of the Council vote at the meeting in favour of the proposed by-law.

(6) Each by-law—

- (a) must be submitted to the Governor for confirmation and has no force until confirmed; and
- (b) must be published in the *Gazette* at the expense of the University after confirmation; and
- (c) subject to subsection (6a), takes effect from the day of publication or a later date fixed by the by-law; and
- (d) must be laid before each House of Parliament within the first 14 sitting days of that House after publication.

(6a) If either House of Parliament passes a resolution disallowing a by-law and notice of the resolution has been given within 14 sitting days of that House after the by-law has been laid before it, the by-law immediately ceases to have any effect, but without affecting the validity or curing the invalidity of anything done or omitted in the meantime.

(6b) Subsection (6a) applies even though all of the 14 sitting days, or some of them, do not occur in the same session of Parliament as the session in which the by-law is laid before the House.

(6c) When a resolution has been passed under subsection (6a), notice of the resolution must as soon as practicable be published in the *Gazette*.

(7) When a by-law has been confirmed by the Governor and published in the *Gazette*, all conditions precedent to the making of it will conclusively be taken to have been fulfilled.

(8) The Council must set out the substance of all its by-laws relating to traffic on a notice board at each entrance which leads directly from a road or street to the University grounds and is ordinarily used by vehicular traffic.

(8a) Failure to comply with subsection (8) does not affect the validity or operation of a by-law.

(9) The provisions of section 10 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1978* do not apply to by-laws made under this Act.

(10) A by-law under this Act cannot take away or restrict any liability, civil or criminal, arising under any provision of any other Act or at common law.

(11) In any proceedings for contravention of a by-law, the allegation in the complaint that a place was on the University grounds will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be accepted as proof of the fact alleged.

(12) Where it is alleged that a student of the University has contravened a by-law under this Act, the Council may, instead of laying a complaint for the offence, direct that the student be charged with the contravention before a disciplinary body constituted by the Council and, if that disciplinary body finds the offence proved, it may punish the offender in accordance with the statute made by the Council prescribing the functions and powers of the disciplinary body.

(13) In any proceedings relating to an offence against a by-law—

- (a) an allegation in a complaint that a person named in the complaint was the owner of a specified vehicle on a specified day will be taken to be proved in the absence of proof to the contrary; and
- (b) where it is proved that a vehicle was parked in the University grounds in contravention of a by-law it will be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the vehicle was so parked by the owner of the vehicle.

(14) Where it is alleged that a person has committed an offence against a by-law of the University relating to vehicular traffic or the parking of motor vehicles, the Council may cause to be served personally or by post on that person a notice to the effect that he or she may expiate the offence by payment to the University of an amount specified in the notice, being an amount fixed by by-law, within a time fixed by the notice, and if the offence is so expiated no proceedings will be commenced in any court in respect of the alleged offence.

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**Power to confer degrees, diplomas and other awards**

**21.** (1) The University has power to confer on any person after examination and in accordance with the statutes and regulations of the University such degrees, diplomas or other awards as may be constituted by statute or regulation.

(1a) The power of the University to confer degrees, diplomas or other awards under subsection (1) includes the power to confer degrees, diplomas or other awards jointly with any other university.

(2) The University has power, without examination, but in accordance with the statutes and regulations of the University, to admit to degrees, diplomas or other awards that the University has power to confer, persons who have graduated at any other university.

(3) The University has power to admit any person *honoris causa* to any degree, whether or not the person has graduated at a university.

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**No religious test to be administered**

23. No religious test may be administered to a person in order to entitle the person to admission as a student of the University, to hold office in the University or to graduate from or hold any advantage or privilege offered by the University.

**Governor to be visitor**

24. The Governor is the visitor of the University and has authority to do all things which appertain to visitors as often as the Governor thinks fit.

**Payments annually by Treasurer for establishment and maintenance of University**

25. In every financial year there will be paid to the University out of money provided by Parliament for the purpose such sums as the Treasurer thinks necessary for the purpose of—

- (a) formation of grounds, erection of buildings, purchase of equipment and other expenses in relation to the University; and
- (b) maintaining the University; and
- (c) paying the salaries and allowances of academic and general staff, examiners and officers of the University; and
- (d) defraying the expenses of fellowships, scholarships, prizes and exhibitions awarded for encouragement of students in the University; and
- (e) providing a library; and
- (f) discharging all necessary charges connected with the management of the University.

**Borrowings by Council**

26. (1) Subject to this Act, the Council may—

- (a) borrow money at interest by way of mortgage, bank overdraft or otherwise—
    - (i) for the purpose of carrying out or performing any of its powers, authorities, duties and functions; and
    - (ii) for the repayment or partial repayment of any sum previously borrowed,
- within such limits and on such conditions as the Governor on the recommendation of the Treasurer may from time to time approve; and

(b) mortgage, charge or enter into any other transaction for making any of its property security for any such loan.

(2) Any money of the University may be invested by the Council from time to time in any manner of investment authorised by the Council (whether an authorised trustee investment or otherwise).

**Annual report**

27. (1) The Council must, during the month of June in every year, present to the Governor a report of the proceedings of the University during the previous year.

(2) The report must contain a full account of the income and expenditure of the University, audited in such manner as the Governor may direct.

(3) A copy of every report made under this section, and of every statute and regulation of the University allowed by the Governor under this Act, must be laid before both Houses of Parliament before the end of the year in which it is made.

**University to be exempt from land tax**

28. Despite any Act or law to the contrary, all land in respect of which the University, or any person as trustee for the University, would, but for this section, be liable to pay tax to the State of South Australia, is exempt from that tax.

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## APPENDIX 1 LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

### Transitional Provisions

*(Transitional provision from The Flinders University of South Australia  
(Convocation) Amendment Act 1994, s. 7)*

7. (1) On the commencement of this Act, a person appointed to the Convocation under section 17(1)(b) (as in force immediately before that commencement) ceases to be a member of the Convocation.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect the current term of office of a member of the Council who was elected to office by the Convocation before 1 January 1994.

### Legislative History

· Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 4 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 248.

· Legislative history since 3 February 1976 (**entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint**) is as follows:

<b>Long title:</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 1:</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 2:</b>	definition of "academic staff" substituted by 83, 1992, s. 2(a) definition of "ancillary staff" repealed by 57, 1985, s. 3(a) <b>definition of "Convocation" amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b> <b>definition of "Council" amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b> definition of "general staff" inserted by 57, 1985, s. 3(b); substituted by 83, 1992, s. 2(b) definition of "graduate" inserted by 65, 1990, s. 46 definition of "post-graduate student" substituted by 83, 1992, s. 2(c) definition of "undergraduate student" substituted by 83, 1992, s. 2(c) definition of "University grounds" inserted by 83, 1992, s. 2(c) <b>definition of "University grounds" (second occurring) repealed by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 3(1):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 3(2):</b>	<b>amended by 57, 1985, s. 4; 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 3(3) and (4):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 4:</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 5(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 5(2):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 5(3):</b>	<b>amended by 57, 1985, s. 5; 83, 1992, s. 3; 56, 1994, ss. 2, 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 5(4):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 6(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 6(2):</b>	substituted by 57, 1985, s. 6; <b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 6(3):	repealed by 57, 1985, s. 6
<b>Section 7(1):</b>	amended by 57, 1985, s. 7; <b>56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 7(2):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 7(3) - (5):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 8:</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 9:</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 9A:	inserted by 83, 1992, s. 4
<b>Section 10(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 10(2) - (4):	repealed by 57, 1985, s. 8



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**The Flinders University of South Australia Act 1966**


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<b>Section 11(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 11(2) and (3):	repealed by 57, 1985, s. 9
<b>Section 11(5):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 12(1):</b>	<b>amended by 57, 1985, s. 10; 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 12(2):	amended by 57, 1985, s. 10
<b>Section 13(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 14(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 14(2):</b>	<b>amended by 83, 1992, s. 5; 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 14(3):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 15:</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 16(1):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 16(2):	amended by 57, 1985, s. 11; substituted by 83, 1992, s. 6(a)
<b>Section 16(3) - (5):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 16(6):</b>	<b>amended by 83, 1992, s. 6(b); 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 17:</b>	amended by 65, 1990, s. 47; <b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 3</b>
<b>Section 18(1):</b>	substituted by 83, 1992, s. 7(a); <b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 4(a)</b>
<b>Section 18(2):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 4(b)</b>
<b>Section 18(3):</b>	substituted by 83, 1992, s. 7(b); <b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 4(c)</b>
<b>Section 18(4):</b>	<b>substituted by 57, 1985, s. 12; 56, 1994, s. 4(d)</b>
<b>Section 18(5):</b>	inserted by 57, 1985, s. 12; <b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 4(e)</b>
<b>Section 19:</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 19A(1):</b>	<b>amended by 57, 1985, s. 13; 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 19A(2):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(1):</b>	<b>amended by 65, 1990, s. 48; 57, 1991, s. 2(a); 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(2):</b>	amended by 57, 1985, s. 14(a); substituted by 83, 1992, 8(a); <b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 5</b>
<b>Section 20(3):</b>	amended by 57, 1991, s. 2(b); 83, 1992, s. 8(b); <b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(3a):</b>	<b>inserted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(4)(i):</b>	amended by 57, 1985, s. 14(b); <b>amended and redesignated as s. 20(4) by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(4)(ii):</b>	<b>repealed and s. 20(4a) inserted in its place by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(4)(iii):</b>	<b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(4)(iv):</b>	<b>amended and redesignated as s. 20(4b) by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(5):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(6):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(6a) - (6c):</b>	<b>inserted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(7):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(8)(i):</b>	<b>amended and redesignated as s. 20(8) by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(8)(ii):</b>	<b>repealed and s. 20(8a) inserted in its place by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(9) - (11):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(12):</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(13) and (14):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 20(15):</b>	<b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 21(1):</b>	<b>amended by 57, 1991, s. 3(a); 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 21(1a):</b>	inserted by 57, 1991, s. 3(b); <b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 21(2):</b>	amended by 57, 1991, s. 3(c); <b>56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 21(3):</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
Section 22:	repealed by 57, 1985, s. 15
<b>Section 23:</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Sections 24 - 27:</b>	<b>amended by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 28:</b>	<b>substituted by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 29:</b>	<b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>
<b>Section 30:</b>	amended by 57, 1985, s. 16; substituted by 65, 1990, s. 49; <b>repealed by 56, 1994, s. 6 (Sched.)</b>

**APPENDIX 2**

**DIVISIONAL PENALTIES AND EXPIATION FEES**

At the date of publication of this reprint divisional penalties and expiation fees are, as provided by section 28A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915*, as follows:

Division	Maximum imprisonment	Maximum fine	Expiation fee
1	15 years	\$60 000	—
2	10 years	\$40 000	—
3	7 years	\$30 000	—
4	4 years	\$15 000	—
5	2 years	\$8 000	—
6	1 year	\$4 000	\$300
7	6 months	\$2 000	\$200
8	3 months	\$1 000	\$150
9	-	\$500	\$100
10	-	\$200	\$75
11	-	\$100	\$50
12	-	\$50	\$25