

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**COURTS ADMINISTRATION ACT 1993**

*This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act 1967 and incorporates all amendments in force as at 1 November 1994.*

*It should be noted that the Act was not revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision prior to the publication of this reprint.*

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# COURTS ADMINISTRATION ACT 1993

being

Courts Administration Act 1993 No. 11 of 1993  
[Assented to 25 March 1993]<sup>1</sup>

as amended by

Statutes Repeal and Amendment (Development) Act 1993 No. 54 of 1993 [Assented to 27 May 1993]<sup>2</sup>

Youth Court Act 1993 No. 58 of 1993 [Assented to 27 May 1993]<sup>3</sup>

Industrial and Employee Relations Act 1994 No. 52 of 1994 [Assented to 16 June 1994]<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Came into operation 1 July 1993: *Gaz.* 1 July 1993, p. 196.

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation 15 January 1994: *Gaz.* 27 October 1993, p. 1889.

<sup>3</sup> Came into operation 1 January 1994: *Gaz.* 4 November 1993, p. 2177.

<sup>4</sup> Came into operation 1 November 1994: *Gaz.* 4 August 1994, p. 328.

**NOTE:**

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

**An Act to provide for the administration of courts.**

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

**PART 1  
PRELIMINARY**

**Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the *Courts Administration Act 1993*.

**Commencement**

2. This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

**Objects of this Act**

3. The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to establish the *State Courts Administration Council* as an administrative authority independent of control by executive government;
- (b) to confer on the Council power to provide courts with the administrative facilities and services necessary for the proper administration of justice.

**Interpretation**

4. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"**Administrator**" means the State Courts Administrator appointed under this Act;

"**Council**" means the *State Courts Administration Council* established under this Act;

"**parliamentary committee**" means a committee of either or both Houses of Parliament;

"**participating courts**" means—

- (a) the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the District Court; and
- (ba) the Environment, Resources and Development Court; and
- (bb) the Industrial Relations Court of South Australia; and
- (c) the Youth Court of South Australia; and
- (d) the Magistrates Court; and
- (e) coroners' courts; and
- (f) any other court or tribunal declared by regulation to be a participating court;

"**prescribed position**" means a position on the staff of the Council designated by regulation as a prescribed position;

"**senior staff**" of the Council means those members of the staff of the Council holding prescribed positions.

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**Collective name**

5. The Council, the Administrator and the other staff of the Council may be collectively referred to as the *Courts Administration Authority*.

**PART 2  
THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL**

**DIVISION 1—ESTABLISHMENT OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL**

**Judicial Council**

- 6.** (1) The *State Courts Administration Council* is established.
- (2) The Council is a body corporate.
- (3) The Council is an instrumentality of the Crown.
- (4) A document apparently bearing the Council's common seal will, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be taken to have been duly executed by the Council.

**DIVISION 2—COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL**

**Composition of the Council**

- 7.** (1) The Council consists of—
- (a) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the Chief Judge of the District Court; and
- (c) the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court.
- (2) A member of the Council may appoint a judicial officer of the relevant court to be an associate member of the Council.
- (3) An associate member of the Council is a deputy of the member by whom he or she was appointed and may, in the absence of that member, act as a member of the Council.
- (4) An associate member of the Council is entitled to attend meetings of the Council but, except when acting in the absence of a member, is not entitled to a vote on any question before the Council.

**DIVISION 3—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL**

**Meetings of the Council**

- 8.** The Council will meet at such times and places as may be determined by the Chief Justice.

**Proceedings and decisions of the Council**

- 9.** (1) The Chief Justice or, in the Chief Justice's absence, the Chief Justice's deputy, will preside at any meeting of the Council.
- (2) The Chief Justice or, in the Chief Justice's absence, the Chief Justice's deputy, and one other member of the Council constitute a quorum of the Council.
- (3) A decision supported by the votes of the Chief Justice or, in the Chief Justice's absence, the Chief Justice's deputy and one other member of the Council is a decision of the Council.

**DIVISION 4—FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL**

**Responsibilities of the Council**

**10.** (1) The Council is responsible for providing, or arranging for the provision of, the administrative facilities and services for participating courts that are necessary to enable those courts properly to carry out their judicial functions.

(2) A participating court remains, however, responsible for its own internal administration.

(3) The Council may establish administrative policies and guidelines to be observed by participating courts in the exercise of their administrative responsibilities.

(4) Any such administrative policies and guidelines must be published in the annual report for the financial year in which they are established.

**Powers of the Council**

**11.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Council has the powers of a natural person and may for example—

- (a) enter into any form of contract or arrangement;
- (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of real and personal property;
- (c) provide services on terms and conditions determined by the Council.

(2) The Council may not, without the Governor's consent—

- (a) incur contractual liabilities exceeding a limit fixed by regulation for the purposes of this section; or
- (b) enter into a contract of a class prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this section; or
- (c) acquire or dispose of an interest in real property.

(3) The Council must, before entering into a transaction of a class prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this subsection, observe the appropriate procedures prescribed by regulation.

**Delegation**

**12.** (1) The Council may, by instrument in writing, delegate any of its powers under this Act.

(2) A delegation of power under this section—

- (a) is revocable at will; and
- (b) does not derogate from the power of the Council to act itself in any matter.

(3) A delegation must be reported in the annual report for the financial year in which the delegation is made.

**DIVISION 5—COUNCIL'S OBLIGATION TO REPORT**

**Annual report**

**13.** (1) The Council must on or before 31 October in each year make a report to the Attorney-General on—

- (a) the administration of justice in participating courts during the previous financial year; and
- (b) any changes to the law and procedures of the participating courts that may be necessary or desirable to improve the administration of justice in participating courts.

(2) The Attorney-General must within 12 sitting days after receiving a report under this section cause copies of the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

**Additional reports**

**14.** (1) The Council must make such further reports to the Attorney-General as may be necessary to ensure that the Attorney-General is kept properly informed about the administration of the participating courts.

(2) The Council must, at the request of the Attorney-General, report to the Attorney-General on any matter relevant to the administration of a participating court.

**PART 3  
CONTROL OF PROPERTY**

**Control of property**

**15.** (1) All courthouses and other real and personal property of the Crown set apart for the use of the participating courts is under the care, control and management of the Council.

(2) The Council may assign a courthouse or other building that is under the Council's care, control and management for the use of a particular court.

(3) A courthouse or other building will be taken to have been set apart for the use of participating courts if—

- (a) it is dedicated or reserved for use as a courthouse under a law governing the administration or use of Crown property; or
- (b) it is set apart for the use of participating courts by proclamation under this section.

(4) The Governor may, by proclamation—

- (a) set apart a courthouse or building belonging to the Crown for the use of participating courts; or
- (b) vary or revoke a proclamation previously made under this subsection.

(5) A proclamation may be conditional or unconditional, and, if conditional, will be subject to such conditions as the Governor thinks fit to include.

**PART 4  
STAFF OF THE COUNCIL**

**DIVISION 1—THE STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR**

**The State Courts Administrator**

**16.** (1) There is to be a *State Courts Administrator*.

(2) The Administrator is to be appointed by the Governor for a term, not exceeding five years, specified in the instrument of appointment (but, on completion of a term of appointment, is eligible for reappointment).

(3) The Administrator is to be appointed on terms and conditions determined by the Governor which must, however, include the following:

(a) the Administrator must inform the Council in writing of—

- (i) any direct or indirect interest that the Administrator has or acquires in any business, or in any body corporate carrying on business, in Australia or elsewhere; or
- (ii) any other direct or indirect interest that the Administrator has or acquires that conflicts or may conflict with the Administrator's duties; and

(b) the Administrator must not engage, without the Council's consent, in any other remunerated employment.

(4) A person cannot be appointed as the Administrator unless nominated for appointment by the Council.

(5) The Administrator cannot be dismissed from office or reduced in status except by or with the concurrence of the Council.

(6) The Administrator is not a member of the Public Service nor is the Administrator an employee for the purposes of Part 3 of the *Government Management and Employment Act 1985*.

**Functions and powers of the Administrator**

**17.** (1) The Administrator is the Council's Chief Executive Officer.

(2) The Administrator is, subject to control and direction by the Council, responsible to the Council for—

- (a) the control and management of the Council's staff; and
- (b) the management of property that is under the Council's care, control and management.

(3) The Administrator has in relation to staff employed under this Act the powers of the Chief Executive Officer of an administrative unit of the Public Service.

**DIVISION 2—SENIOR STAFF OF THE COUNCIL**

**Senior staff**

**18.** (1) The Governor may appoint a person to a prescribed position on the staff of the Council.

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(2) A person cannot be appointed to a prescribed position on the staff of the Council unless nominated for appointment by the Council.

(3) The terms and conditions on which a person is appointed under this section are to be as determined by the Governor.

(4) No appeal lies against an appointment under this section.

**Disciplinary proceedings**

**19.** No disciplinary action may be taken against a member of the senior staff of the Council except with the consent of the Council.

**Application of the GME Act**

**20.** Subject to this Part, Part 3 of the *Government Management and Employment Act 1985* applies to a person appointed under this Division.

**DIVISION 3—OTHER STAFF**

**Other staff**

**21.** Other staff of the Council are to be appointed by the Administrator under the *Government Management and Employment Act 1985*.

**DIVISION 4—GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO STAFF**

**Responsibility of staff**

**22.** A member of the Council's staff is answerable, through any properly constituted administrative superior, for the proper discharge of his or her duties to—

- (a) the Administrator; and
- (b) if the position relates to a particular court—the judicial head of that court.

**Commissioner to consult with the Council**

**23.** (1) The Commissioner for Public Employment must consult with the Council before making a determination or giving an instruction that relates specifically to the Council's staff.

- (2) The Council—
  - (a) may vary or revoke a determination or instruction of the Commissioner for Public Employment so far as it affects staff of the Council; and
  - (b) may itself exercise any power of the Commissioner for Public Employment to make a determination or to give an instruction in relation to the Council's staff,

(but a determination affecting remuneration or conditions of employment cannot be made, varied or revoked under this subsection).

**PART 5**  
**FINANCIAL PROVISIONS**

**Money required for purposes of this Act**

**24.** The money required for the purposes of this Act is to be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament for those purposes.

**Council's budget**

**25.** (1) The Council must, from time to time, prepare and submit to the Attorney-General a budget showing estimates of its receipts and expenditures for the next financial year or for some other period determined by the Attorney-General.

(2) The budget must conform with any requirements of the Attorney-General as to its form and the information that it is to contain.

(3) The Attorney-General may approve a budget submitted under this section with or without modification.

(4) The Council may not expend money unless provision for the expenditure is made in a budget approved by the Attorney-General under this section.

**Financial management**

**26.** (1) The Council must ensure that proper accounting records are kept of its receipts and expenditures.

(2) The Council's accounting records must conform with any applicable instructions issued by the Treasurer under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

(3) The Council must ensure—

(a) that expenditures are not made out of money under the Council's control without proper administrative authorisation; and

(b) that proper control is maintained over the Council's property or property in the Council's control.

**Audit**

**27.** The Auditor-General may at any time, and must at least once in each year, audit the accounts of the Council.

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**PART 6  
MISCELLANEOUS**

**Immunity**

**28.** (1) A person engaged under this Act in functions related to the administration of a participating court incurs no civil liability for an honest act or omission in the exercise or purported exercise of those functions.

(2) A liability that would, but for subsection (1), attach to a person engaged under this Act in functions related to the administration of a participating court attaches instead to the Crown.

**Responsibility to Parliament**

**29.** (1) A member of the Council, or the Administrator, must, at the request of a parliamentary committee, attend before the committee to answer questions about—

- (a) the financial needs of participating courts; or
- (b) the expenditure of money by the Council; or
- (c) any other matters affecting the administration of participating courts.

(2) A member of the Council, or the Administrator, cannot however be required to answer questions about the exercise of judicial as distinct from administrative powers or discretions.

**Regulations**

**30.** (1) The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a regulation may only be made on the recommendation of the Council.

(3) A regulation may be made—

- (a) designating a position on the staff of the Council as a prescribed position for the purposes of section 4; or
- (b) for the purposes of section 11;

but, before such a regulation is made, the Council must be allowed a reasonable opportunity to comment on the terms of the proposed regulation.

(4) A regulation may impose a fine, not exceeding \$2000 for contravention of, or non-compliance with, the regulation.

**Non-interference with individual powers or discretions**

**31.** No power or discretion vested in the Governor or the Minister by this Act may be exercised so as to impugn the independence of the judiciary in relation to the exercise of judicial powers or discretions.

**SCHEDULE**

*Transitional Provision*

(1) A person who was employed, immediately before the commencement of this Act, in an office or position in the Court Services Department (except the Chief Executive Officer of the Department) is taken to have been appointed on the commencement of this Act to the corresponding office or position under this Act.

(2) This section does not affect continuity of employment or prejudice existing or accruing rights in respect of employment.

**APPENDIX**

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

*(entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint)*

**Section 4:** definition of "participating courts" amended by 54, 1993,  
s. 8; 58, 1993, Sched.; **52, 1994, Sched. 1 cl. 3**