



Northern Territory of Australia

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*Residential Tenancies Act 1999*

## Modification Notice

I, Natasha Kate Fyles, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice under sections 157B, 157C and 157E of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*, make the following instrument:

### Part 1 Preliminary

#### 1 Title

This instrument may be cited as the *Residential Tenancies COVID-19 Modification Notice 2020*.

#### 2 Period of effect

This instrument has effect during the emergency period.

#### 3 Definitions

In this instrument:

**COVID-19 hardship**, see section 5 of this instrument.

**Gazette date** means the date on which this instrument is published in the *Gazette*.

**Government COVID-19 direction** means a direction arising from the COVID-19 public health emergency made by the Chief Health Officer under section 52 of the *Public and Environmental Health Act 2011*.

**household income**, see section 6 of this instrument.

**preparing party** means either the landlord or tenant who fills out a condition report in accordance with section 7(2) or 32(2) of this instrument.

*Note for section 3*

*The Act defines other terms used in this instrument.*

## **Part 2                    Modification of Residential Tenancies Act 1999**

### **4                    Purpose of Part**

This Part:

- (a) suspends or modifies provisions of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999*; and
- (b) regulates matters in relation to premises and tenancy agreements to which the *Residential Tenancies Act 1999* applies.

### **5                    COVID-19 hardship**

For the Act, a person is taken to be suffering COVID-19 hardship if a Government COVID-19 direction directly or indirectly causes the person to suffer any of the following hardships:

- (a) the rent payable by the person under a tenancy agreement exceeds 30% of household income;
- (b) the person's physical, mental or psychological health or safety is at risk;
- (c) a hardship referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) that is existing on the *Gazette* date is made worse.

### **6                    Household income**

For the Act, household income in relation to a tenant means the combined income before payment of income tax of the tenant and all persons aged 18 years or over who are residing in the same premises rented by the tenant.

### **7                    Condition report at start of tenancy**

- (1) For section 25(3) of the Act, the landlord may fill out the condition report in the absence of the tenant or the tenant's representative if a Government COVID-19 direction prevents the tenant or the tenant's representative from being present.

- (2) The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the landlord or tenant or the tenant's representative is to fill out the condition report in the absence of the other party even if a Government COVID-19 direction permits both parties to be present.
- (3) The party who fills out the condition report under subsection (2) of this section must give the condition report to the other party no later than 3 business days after the tenant takes possession of the premises, or after the start of a continuation of the tenancy.

## **8 Acceptance of condition report with or without modifications**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 26 of the Act if a condition report is filled out under section 7(2) of this instrument.
- (2) Within 5 business days after receiving the condition report under section 7(3) of this instrument, the party to whom it is given may:
  - (a) accept the report by signing it and returning it to the preparing party; or
  - (b) mark the modifications the party thinks fit on the report, initial the modifications and return the report to the preparing party.
- (3) If a party returns the condition report with modifications under subsection (2)(b) of this section, the preparing party is taken to have accepted the condition report as modified.
- (4) If a party does not take action under subsection (2) of this section within the time specified in that subsection, the party is to be taken to have accepted the condition report.

## **9 Collection of rent**

Section 69 of the Act is suspended.

## **10 Inspection of premises**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 70 of the Act.
- (2) In order to inspect the premises or ancillary property, the landlord may ask the tenant of the premises to provide the landlord with:
  - (a) images of the premises or ancillary property; and
  - (b) a statutory declaration attesting to the accuracy of the images.
- (3) It is a term of a tenancy agreement that the tenant must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a request under subsection (2) of this section.

- (4) After the first request by a landlord under subsection (2) of this section, a further request under that subsection may only be made to the tenant after 2 months after the last request was made.

## **11 Repairs and maintenance**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 71(2) of the Act for repairs other than emergency repairs.
- (2) Entry may be made under section 71(1) of the Act only at a time:
  - (a) that the tenant and the landlord have agreed to; and
  - (b) of which the tenant was given at least 48 hours prior written or oral notice.

## **12 Preparation of condition report**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 73 of the Act.
- (2) The landlord may enter the premises or ancillary property in order to prepare a condition report in accordance with section 25 or 110 of the Act only at a time:
  - (a) that the tenant and the landlord have agreed to; and
  - (b) of which the tenant was given at least 48 hours prior written or oral notice.

## **13 Inspection by prospective tenants or purchasers**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 74 of the Act.
- (2) The landlord may enter the premises or ancillary property for the purpose of showing the premises or ancillary property to prospective tenants if the entry is made:
  - (a) at a time agreed between the landlord and the tenant; and
  - (b) at a time during the 28 days before the termination of the agreement; and
  - (c) at a time of which the tenant was given not less than 48 hours prior written or oral notice.
- (3) The landlord may enter the premises or ancillary property for the purpose of showing the premises or ancillary property to prospective purchasers if the entry is made:
  - (a) at a time agreed between the landlord and the tenant; and
  - (b) at a time of which the tenant was given not less than 48 hours prior written or oral notice.

- (4) The landlord may enter the premises or ancillary property for the purposes specified in subsection (2) or (3) of this section on no more than 2 occasions each week.

**14 Entry with consent**

Section 75 of the Act is suspended.

**15 Tenant to be present at entry unless prevented by Government COVID-19 direction**

Without limiting section 76(2) of the Act, section 76(1) of the Act does not apply if a Government COVID-19 direction prevents the tenant or the tenant's representative from being present at the time specified for the inspection.

**16 When termination occurs**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 82(1)(e) of the Act.
- (2) Subject to section 82(2) of the Act, a tenancy is terminated if a sole tenant dies, unless:
  - (a) a spouse, de facto partner or dependent of the sole tenant was in occupation of the premises when the sole tenant died; and
  - (b) the landlord:
    - (i) was notified of those occupants and their relationship to the sole tenant before the death of the sole tenant; or
    - (ii) is given a notice under subsection (3) of this section within 28 days after the death of the sole tenant.
- (3) A spouse, de facto partner or dependent (aged 16 years or over) of the sole tenant who was in occupation of the premises when the sole tenant died may, within 28 days after the death of the sole tenant, notify the landlord that:
  - (a) the tenant has died; and
  - (b) the person wishes to continue the tenancy.
- (4) If notice is given under subsection (3) of this section, the tenancy continues on the same terms in the name of the person who gave the notice.
- (5) Section 82(2) of the Act applies as if a reference in that subsection to section 82(1)(e) of the Act were a reference to this section.

**17 Fixed term tenancy becomes periodic if not terminated**

If a fixed term tenancy that is existing on the *Gazette* date ends on a day that is after the *Gazette* date and during the emergency period:

- (a) the periodic tenancy created under section 83 of the Act in relation to the fixed term tenancy is taken for the purposes of the Act to be a new tenancy; and
- (b) the terms of the tenancy agreement for the new tenancy are the same as the terms of the fixed term tenancy existing when it ended, as modified by the Act and this instrument.

**18 Periodic tenancy to become new tenancy if not terminated**

If the period of a periodic tenancy that is existing on the *Gazette* date ends on a day that is after the *Gazette* date and during the emergency period:

- (a) the periodic tenancy continues on and after that day and is taken for the purposes of the Act to be a new tenancy; and
- (b) the terms of the tenancy agreement for the new tenancy are the same as the terms of the periodic tenancy existing on that day, as modified by the Act and this instrument.

**19 Termination of periodic tenancy, other than for breach**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 89 of the Act to a periodic tenancy that is existing on the *Gazette* date.
- (2) The landlord may terminate the periodic tenancy during the emergency period without specifying a ground for the termination by giving 60 days notice to the tenant in accordance with section 101 of the Act.

**20 Termination of fixed term tenancy**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 90 of the Act to a fixed term tenancy that:
  - (a) is existing on the *Gazette* date; and
  - (b) is due under the tenancy agreement to terminate during the emergency period.
- (2) The landlord may terminate the tenancy by giving 60 days notice to the tenant in accordance with section 101 of the Act.

**21 Failure to pay rent due to COVID-19 hardship – existing tenancy agreement**

- (1) This section applies to a tenancy agreement that is existing on the *Gazette* date.
- (2) A tenant who is in breach of the tenancy agreement by a failure to pay rent may notify the landlord if the breach has arisen because the tenant is suffering COVID-19 hardship.
- (3) The landlord may ask the tenant to provide evidence of COVID-19 hardship.
- (4) If a request is made under subsection (3) of this section, the tenant must provide one of the following to the landlord:
  - (a) written confirmation from the tenant's employer of the reduction in income or the termination or suspension of the tenant's employment, as the case requires;
  - (b) evidence of an approval of the tenant for, or receipt by the tenant of, a Commonwealth Jobseeker payment;
  - (c) a certificate of COVID-19 hardship issued to the tenant by the Commissioner under section 30 of this instrument.
- (5) It is a term of a tenancy agreement that the tenant must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with subsection (4) of this section.
- (6) If a notice is given to the landlord under subsection (2) of this section, section 23 of this instrument applies in place of section 96A of the Act to the tenancy agreement.
- (7) Section 96A of the Act applies to a breach of a tenancy agreement that is existing on the *Gazette* date for which no notice is given under subsection (2) of this section.

**22 Effect of notice under section 21 on existing notice under section 96A**

- (1) This section applies if:
  - (a) a notice is given to a landlord under section 21(2) of this instrument in relation to a breach of a tenancy agreement; and
  - (b) a notice was given by a landlord to the tenant under section 96A of the Act in relation to the breach on or after 18 March 2020 and before the date the notice is given under section 21(2) of this instrument.

- (2) The notice given under section 96A of the Act ceases to have effect on the date the notice under section 21(2) of this instrument is given unless the landlord had made an application to the Tribunal under section 100A of the Act in relation to the breach before that date.
- (3) If the landlord had made an application referred to in subsection (2) of this section to the Tribunal before the date when the notice was given under section 21(2) of this instrument and the application had not been determined by the Tribunal before that date, section 31 of this instrument applies in place of section 105 of the Act to the determination of that application.

### **23 Notice by landlord of breach – existing tenancy agreement**

- (1) A landlord who is given a notice under section 21(2) of this instrument in relation to a tenancy agreement, may give the tenant a notice under this section if the rent has been in arrears for 60 days or more.
- (2) The notice must be signed by the landlord and state the following:
  - (a) the address of the premises to which the tenancy agreement relates;
  - (b) the tenant is in breach of the tenancy agreement by failing to pay rent in accordance with the agreement and the rent is in arrears;
  - (c) the amount of rent payable by the tenant in order to remedy the breach and any prescribed information relevant to that amount;
  - (d) the tenant is required to remedy the breach within 60 days after the notice is given;
  - (e) if the tenant does not remedy the breach as required – the landlord intends to apply to the Tribunal for an order for termination of the tenancy and possession of the premises.
- (3) The notice has effect even if the landlord has not previously made a formal demand for payment of the rent.
- (4) If any of the following occurs after the landlord becomes aware of the tenant's breach or has given the tenant the notice, the occurrence does not operate as a waiver of the breach or notice:
  - (a) a demand by the landlord for payment of rent;
  - (b) an application by the landlord to the Tribunal for recovery of rent;



- (c) an acceptance by the landlord of a payment of rent.
- (5) If the tenant does not remedy the breach as required by the notice, the landlord may apply under section 100A of the Act for an order for termination of the tenancy and possession of the premises as if the reference in that section to section 96A referred to this section.
- (6) The landlord must make the application no later than 60 days after the end of the period referred to in subsection (2)(d) of this section.
- (7) For subsection (2)(c) of this section, the information that may be prescribed by regulation under section 96A(7) of the Act applies to the notice.

**24 Failure to pay rent due to COVID-19 hardship – new tenancy agreement**

- (1) This section applies to a tenancy agreement that is entered into or created after the *Gazette* date.
- (2) A tenant who is in breach of a tenancy agreement by a failure to pay rent may notify the landlord if the breach has arisen because the tenant is suffering COVID-19 hardship.
- (3) The landlord may ask the tenant to provide evidence of COVID-19 hardship.
- (4) If a request is made under subsection (3) of this section, the tenant must provide one of the following to the landlord:
  - (a) written confirmation from the tenant's employer of the reduction in income or the termination or suspension of the tenant's employment, as the case requires;
  - (b) evidence of an approval of the tenant for, or receipt by the tenant of, a Commonwealth Jobseeker payment;
  - (c) a certificate of COVID-19 hardship issued to the tenant by the Commissioner under section 30 of this instrument.
- (5) It is a term of a tenancy agreement that the tenant must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with subsection (4) of this section.
- (6) If a notice is given to the landlord under subsection (2) of this section, section 26 of this instrument applies in place of section 96A of the Act to the tenancy agreement.
- (7) Section 96A of the Act applies to a breach of a tenancy agreement that is entered into or created after the *Gazette* date for which no notice is given under subsection (2) of this section.

**25 Effect of notice under section 24 on existing notice under section 96A**

- (1) This section applies if:
  - (a) a notice is given to a landlord under section 24(2) of this instrument in relation to a breach of a tenancy agreement; and
  - (b) a notice was given by a landlord to the tenant under section 96A of the Act in relation to the breach before the date the notice is given under section 24(2) of this instrument.
- (2) The notice given under section 96A of the Act ceases to have effect on the date the notice under section 24(2) of this instrument is given unless the landlord had made an application to the Tribunal under section 100A of the Act in relation to the breach before that date.
- (3) If the landlord had made an application referred to in subsection (2) of this section to the Tribunal before the date the notice is given under section 24(2) of this instrument and the application had not been determined by the Tribunal before that date, section 29 of this instrument applies to the determination of that application as if it were an application under that section instead of section 100A of the Act.

**26 Notice by landlord of breach – new tenancy agreement**

- (1) A landlord who is given a notice under section 24(2) of this instrument in relation to a tenancy agreement may give the tenant a notice under this section if the rent has been in arrears for 60 days or more.
- (2) The notice must be signed by the landlord and state the following:
  - (a) the address of the premises to which the tenancy agreement relates;
  - (b) the tenant is in breach of the tenancy agreement by failing to pay rent in accordance with the agreement and the rent is in arrears;
  - (c) the amount of rent payable by the tenant in order to remedy the breach and any prescribed information relevant to that amount.
- (3) The landlord and tenant must make good faith efforts to resolve the breach for which the notice is given or to negotiate a new rent for the premises.

- (4) If the breach has not been resolved or a new rent negotiated at the end of 60 days after the notice is given, the landlord may apply to the Tribunal for an order under section 29 of this instrument.
- (5) The landlord is not entitled to apply to the Tribunal for an order under section 100A of the Act for an order for termination of the tenancy and possession of the premises on the basis of a breach to which this section applies.
- (6) For subsection (2)(c) of this section, the information that may be prescribed by regulation under section 96A(7) of the Act applies to the notice.

## **27 Breach by landlord**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 96C of the Act if:
  - (a) a landlord breaches a term of a tenancy agreement; and
  - (b) the breach involves a failure to carry out a repair or maintenance, other than emergency repairs as defined in section 63(2) of the Act; and
  - (c) on or after 18 March 2020, the tenant notifies the landlord under section 58 of the Act of the need for the repair or maintenance.
- (2) The tenant must not give the landlord a notice under subsection (3) of this section during the emergency period for the breach referred to in subsection (1) of this section until after 60 days after the notice was given to the landlord under section 58 of the Act.
- (3) The tenant may give the landlord a notice, signed by the tenant, stating the following:
  - (a) the address of the premises to which the tenancy agreement relates;
  - (b) the landlord is in breach of the tenancy agreement;
  - (c) the nature of the breach;
  - (d) the landlord is required to remedy the breach, or take steps to the tenant's satisfaction to do so, within 60 days after the notice is given;
  - (e) if the landlord does not remedy the breach or take steps to the tenant's satisfaction to do so, as required – the tenant intends to apply to the Tribunal for an order for termination of the tenancy and permitting the tenant to give up possession of the premises.

- (4) If the landlord does not remedy the breach or take steps to the tenant's satisfaction to do so, as required by the notice, the tenant may apply under section 100A(2) of the Act for an order terminating the tenancy and permitting the tenant to give up possession of the premises as if a reference in that section to section 96C of the Act included a reference to this section.
- (5) The tenant must make the application no later than 60 days after the end of the period referred to in subsection (3)(d) of this section.
- (6) A notice given by a tenant under section 96C(2) of the Act on or after 18 March 2020 and before the *Gazette* date in relation to a breach referred to in subsection (1)(b) of this section ceases to have effect on the *Gazette* date, unless the tenant made an application to the Tribunal under section 100A(2) of the Act in relation to that breach before the *Gazette* date.
- (7) Section 96C of the Act applies to a breach of a tenancy agreement by a landlord other than a breach referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

## **28 Hardship**

In section 99 of the Act a reference to undue hardship:

- (a) includes:
  - (i) financial hardship; and
  - (ii) risk to physical, psychological or mental health and safety; and
- (b) does not include COVID-19 hardship.

*Example for section 28(a)(ii)*

*A risk of domestic or family violence.*

## **29 COVID-19 hardship – Tribunal application – new tenancy agreement**

- (1) This section applies to a tenancy agreement that was entered into or created after the *Gazette* date.
- (2) The Tribunal may, on the application of a landlord or a tenant, make an order under this section if the Tribunal is satisfied that:
  - (a) the applicant is suffering COVID-19 hardship and has taken reasonable steps to attempt to mitigate that hardship; and
  - (b) the landlord and tenant have not been able to resolve the hardship between themselves.

- (3) In making an order under this section, the Tribunal must:
  - (a) consider the alleviation of COVID-19 hardship as the principal purpose of the order; and
  - (b) consider the need to assist the parties to comply with any Government COVID-19 direction; and
  - (c) if a new tenancy is created – require the tenant to make reasonable payments of rent within the tenant's capacity to pay.
  
- (4) The Tribunal may make one or more of the following orders that the Tribunal considers are required to alleviate the COVID-19 hardship of the applicant:
  - (a) an order to terminate the tenancy and make an order for possession of the premises;
  - (b) an order to terminate the tenancy and make an order for possession of the premises and suspend the operation of the order for possession for a specified period of up to 6 months;
  - (c) an order to create a new fixed term tenancy for a period of up to 6 months on the same conditions as the tenancy that is terminated;
  - (d) an order to create a new fixed term tenancy for a period of up to 6 months on conditions that could legally be agreed to between the parties, including conditions:
    - (i) reducing the rent payable; or
    - (ii) deferring the payment of rent for a specified period; or
    - (iii) adding or removing tenants from the tenancy;
  - (e) an order to refuse to terminate the tenancy and confirm the tenancy on the same terms.
  
- (5) In determining COVID-19 hardship that results from a reduction in household income, the Tribunal may have regard to the following as evidence of that reduction:
  - (a) written confirmation from the tenant's employer of the reduction in income or the termination or suspension of the tenant's employment, as the case requires;
  - (b) evidence of an approval of the tenant for, or receipt by the tenant of, a Commonwealth Jobseeker payment;

- (c) a certificate of COVID-19 hardship issued to the tenant by the Commissioner under section 30 of this instrument;
  - (d) any other evidence the Tribunal considers appropriate.
- (6) If the Tribunal terminates a tenancy and makes an order for possession under this section, it is to specify in the order the date on and from which the order is to have effect.

**30 Commissioner may issue certificate of COVID-19 hardship**

- (1) A tenant may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of a certificate of COVID-19 hardship that consists of a reduction in household income if the evidence referred to in section 29(5)(a) or (b) of this instrument is not available or insufficient.
- (2) The application must contain:
  - (a) a copy of the tenancy agreement; and
  - (b) the information and evidence required by the Commissioner in relation to the reduction in household income.
- (3) The Commissioner may require the tenant to verify, by statutory declaration, the information and evidence provided with the application.
- (4) The Commissioner must review the tenancy agreement and the information and evidence and may issue a certificate of COVID-19 hardship to the tenant if the Commissioner determines that:
  - (a) the household income has been reduced; and
  - (b) the reduction in household income has resulted in the rent payable by the tenant under the tenancy agreement being more than 30% of household income.
- (5) The certificate must set out the Commissioner's determinations.

**31 Tribunal may suspend order for possession – COVID-19 hardship**

- (1) This section applies in place of section 105 of the Act to a tenancy agreement that is existing on the *Gazette* date if the tenant has given the landlord notice that the tenant is suffering COVID-19 hardship.

- (2) If the Tribunal is satisfied that the landlord is entitled to an order for possession of the premises under section 100A of the Act but that the making of an order for immediate possession of the premises would cause severe hardship to the tenant because of COVID-19 hardship, the Tribunal may:
  - (a) suspend the operation of the order for up to 6 months; and
  - (b) make an order requiring the tenant to pay:
    - (i) up to 30% of household income toward the rent payable under the tenancy agreement in relation to the premises during the period of suspension; and
    - (ii) at the end of the suspension period – the amount of unpaid rent for that period determined by the Tribunal at the end of that period.
- (3) The Tribunal may determine under subsection (2)(b)(ii) of this section the manner in which the amount of unpaid rent is to be paid.
- (4) The Tribunal may only make an order under subsection (2) of this section if satisfied that the tenant:
  - (a) will be able to pay at least 30% of household income toward the rent payable under the tenancy agreement in relation to the premises during the suspension period; and
  - (b) agrees, and will be able, to pay at the end of the suspension period the amount of unpaid rent for that period as determined by the Tribunal.
- (5) In determining the amount of unpaid rent payable at the end of the suspension period, the Tribunal may take into account the actual loss incurred by the landlord.
- (6) If a tenant fails to pay an amount required by an order under subsection (2)(b)(i) of this section within 21 days after the amount is due, the landlord may apply to the Tribunal to determine the matter.
- (7) If a landlord applies to the Tribunal under subsection (6) of this section, the Tribunal may:
  - (a) revoke the suspension of the order for possession and specify the date that the tenant is to give up possession of the premises; or
  - (b) make further orders under subsection (2) of this section.
- (8) In section 100A(3) of the Act, a reference to section 105 includes this section.

**32 Condition report at end of tenancy**

- (1) For section 110(2) of the Act, the landlord may fill out the condition report in the absence of the tenant or the tenant's representative if a Government COVID-19 direction prevents the tenant or the tenant's representative from being present.
- (2) The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the landlord or tenant or the tenant's representative is to fill out the condition report in the absence of the other party even if a Government COVID-19 direction permits both parties to be present.
- (3) The party who fills out the condition report under subsection (2) of this section must give the condition report to the other party within 3 business days after vacant possession is given up for the premises to which the tenancy agreement relates.
- (4) Subsections (5) to (7) of this section apply in place of section 110(5) to (8) of the Act if a condition report is filled out under subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) Within 5 business days after receiving the condition report under subsection (3) of this section, the party to whom it is given may:
  - (a) accept the report by signing it and returning it to the preparing party; or
  - (b) mark the modifications the party thinks fit on the report, initial the modifications and return the report to the preparing party.
- (6) If a party returns the condition report with modifications under subsection (5)(b) of this section, the preparing party is taken to have accepted the condition report as modified.
- (7) If a party does not take action under subsection (5) of this section within the time specified in that subsection, the party is to be taken to have accepted the condition report.

**33 Listing can be made only for particular breaches by particular persons**

Despite section 128(1) of the Act, a landlord or database operator must not list personal information about a person in a tenancy database that relates to a breach of a tenancy agreement due to hardship referred to in section 99 of the Act or COVID-19 hardship, unless an order of the Tribunal permits that listing.

**34 Service of notices**

- (1) In addition to section 154 of the Act, a notice required by or under the Act to be given to a person may be given by electronic service in accordance with a practice direction issued by the Tribunal.



- (2) The Tribunal may issue a practice direction for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section setting out:
- (a) the permitted means, methods and forms of electronic service; and
  - (b) the evidentiary requirements for effective service, including when a notice is taken to be received; and
  - (c) any other matter relating to electronic service.

**Part 3                      Modification of Residential Tenancies Regulations 2000**

**35                      Purpose of Part**

This Part modifies the *Residential Tenancies Regulations 2000*.

**36                      Application of Act to entity**

Despite regulation 4A of the Regulations, the Act as modified by Part 2 of this instrument applies to the termination of a tenancy agreement referred to in that regulation.

**37                      Infringement penalties for offences committed during the emergency period**

The following Schedule applies in place of Schedule 1 to the Regulations in relation to offences committed during the emergency period:

**Schedule 1              Offences and penalties**

regulations 3 and 7

Column 1 – Section	Column 2 – Penalty Units
19(2) and (3)	4
20(4)	20
23	10
24(1) and (3)	20
29(1)	20
29(4) and (5)	4
31(1) and (2)	4
32	4
36(4)	20
37(1), (2) and (3)	4

Column 1 – Section	Column 2 – Penalty Units
39(1), (2) and (3)	4
43(1)	4
44(1)	20
50(2)	20
53(2)	4
66(1)	10
66(2)	20
81(1)	4
106	20
109(1)	10
109(3), (4), (6) and (8)	4
112(2)	20
117	20
118(2) and (3)	4
126(5)	4
127(3)	4
128(2)	4
129(4)	4
133(3)	4
156(1) and (2)	4

Dated 28 April 2020

N. K. Fyles  
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice