

Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987

No 125

[1987-125]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Current version for 14 July 2023 to date (accessed 18 May 2024 at 19:54)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Editorial note**

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is progressively updating certain formatting styles in versions of NSW in force legislation published from 29 July 2019. For example, colons are being replaced by em-dashes (em-dashes). Text of the legislation is not affected.

This version has been updated.

Responsible Minister

- Attorney General

For full details of Ministerial responsibilities, see the [Administrative Arrangements \(Minns Ministry—Administration of Acts\) Order 2023](#).

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 14 July 2023

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New South Wales

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Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987 No 125



New South Wales

An Act relating to the cross-vesting of certain jurisdiction.

WHEREAS inconvenience and expense have occasionally been caused to litigants by jurisdictional limitations in federal, State and Territory courts, and whereas it is desirable—

- (a) to establish a system of cross-vesting of jurisdiction between those courts, without detracting from the existing jurisdiction of any court,
- (b) to structure the system in such a way as to ensure as far as practicable that proceedings concerning matters which, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, would be entirely or substantially within the jurisdiction (other than any accrued jurisdiction) of the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia or the jurisdiction of a Supreme Court of a State or Territory are instituted and determined in that court, whilst providing for the determination by one court of federal and State matters in appropriate cases, and
- (c) if a proceeding is instituted in a court that is not the appropriate court, to provide a system under which the proceeding will be transferred to the appropriate court.

BE it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows—

1 Name of Act

This Act may be cited as the *Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Sections 1 and 2 shall commence on the date of assent to this Act.
- (2) Except as provided by subsection (1), this Act shall commence on such day as may be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation published in the Gazette.

3 Definitions

- (1) In this Act, except in so far as the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires—

Federal Court means the Federal Court of Australia.

Full Court, in relation to a Supreme Court of a State, includes any court of the State to which appeals lie from a single judge of that Supreme Court.

judgment means a judgment, decree or order, whether final or interlocutory.

party, in relation to a proceeding, includes a person who intervenes in the proceeding.

proceeding does not include a criminal proceeding.

special federal matter has the same meaning as in the [Jurisdiction of Courts \(Cross-vesting\) Act 1987](#) of the Commonwealth.

State includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

State Family Court, in relation to a State, means a court of that State to which section 41 of the [Family Law Act 1975](#) of the Commonwealth applies by virtue of a Proclamation made under section 41 (2) of that Act.

State matter means a matter—

- (a) in which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction otherwise than by reason of a law of the Commonwealth or of another State, or
- (b) removed to the Supreme Court under section 8.

Territory does not include the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory.

- (2) A reference in this Act, other than a reference in section 4 (3), to the Supreme Court of a State includes, if there is a State Family Court of that State, a reference to that State Family Court.
- (3) In this Act, a reference to a Commonwealth Act is a reference to that Act, if amended, as amended and in force for the time being.

3A Corporations Act of the Commonwealth

This Act does not apply to the jurisdiction of courts with which Division 1 of Part 9.6A of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth deals.

4 Vesting of additional jurisdiction in certain courts

- (1), (2) (Repealed)

- (3) The Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.
- (4) The State Family Court of another State has and may exercise original and appellate jurisdiction with respect to State matters.
- (5) Subsection (3) or (4) does not—
 - (a) invest a Supreme Court or a State Family Court with, or
 - (b) confer on any such court,jurisdiction with respect to criminal matters.

5 Transfer of proceedings

- (1) Where—
 - (a) a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant proceeding**) is pending in the Supreme Court, and
 - (b) it appears to the Supreme Court that—
 - (i) (Repealed)
 - (ii) having regard to—
 - (A) whether, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, apart from any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction and apart from any accrued jurisdiction of the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the Supreme Court and capable of being instituted in the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia,
 - (B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the Commonwealth and not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and
 - (C) the interests of justice,
 - it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, as the case may be,
 - (iii) (Repealed)

the Supreme Court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, as the case may be.

(2) Where—

- (a) a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant proceeding**) is pending in the Supreme Court (in this subsection referred to as the **first court**), and
- (b) it appears to the first court that—
 - (i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by that other Supreme Court,
 - (ii) having regard to—
 - (A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the first court and capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court of another State or Territory,
 - (B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State or Territory referred to in sub-subparagraph (A) and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and
 - (C) the interests of justice,it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by that other Supreme Court, or
 - (iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory,

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to that other Supreme Court.

(3) Where—

- (a) a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant proceeding**) is pending in the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory (in this subsection referred to as the **first court**), and

(b) it appears to the first court that—

(i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court of New South Wales and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of New South Wales,

(ii) having regard to—

(A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of the relevant proceeding would have been incapable of being instituted in the first court and capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court of New South Wales,

(B) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from this Act and any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and

(C) the interests of justice,

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or

(iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court of New South Wales,

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

(4) Where—

(a) a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant proceeding**) is pending in the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (in this subsection referred to as the **first court**), and

(b) it appears to the first court that—

(i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Supreme Court and it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court,

(ii) having regard to—

(A) whether, in the opinion of the first court, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of it would have been incapable of being instituted in that

court, apart from any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and

(B) whether, in the opinion of the first court, the relevant proceeding or a substantial part of it would have been capable of being instituted in the Supreme Court, apart from any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and

(C) the extent to which, in the opinion of the first court, the matters for determination in the relevant proceeding are matters arising under or involving questions as to the application, interpretation or validity of a law of the State and not within the jurisdiction of the first court apart from any law of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and

(D) the interests of justice,

it is more appropriate that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court, or

(iii) it is otherwise in the interests of justice that the relevant proceeding be determined by the Supreme Court,

the first court shall transfer the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court.

(5) (Repealed)

(6) Where—

(a) a court (in this subsection referred to as the **first court**) transfers a proceeding to another court under a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and

(b) it appears to the first court that—

(i) there is another proceeding pending in the first court that arises out of, or is related to, the first-mentioned proceeding, and

(ii) it is in the interests of justice that the other proceeding be determined by the other court,

the first court shall transfer the other proceeding to the other court.

(7) A court may transfer a proceeding under this section on the application of a party to the proceeding, of its own motion or on the application of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

(8) A person who is entitled to practise as an Australian legal practitioner in a court has, if a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **transferred proceeding**) in that

court is transferred to another court under a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, the same entitlement to practise in relation to—

- (a) the transferred proceedings, and
- (b) any other proceeding out of which the transferred proceeding arises or to which the transferred proceeding is related, being another proceeding that is to be determined together with the transferred proceeding,

in the other court that the person would have if the other court were a federal court exercising federal jurisdiction.

- (9) Nothing in this section confers on a court jurisdiction that the court would not otherwise have.

6 Special federal matters

- (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).

- (1A) However, the court must only transfer so much of the proceeding as is, in the opinion of the court, within the jurisdiction (including the accrued jurisdiction) of the Federal Court, or the court mentioned in subsection (2) (b), as the case may be.

- (2) If the court orders that a proceeding or part of a proceeding be transferred, the proceeding or part of 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.

- (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
 - (b) a notice mentioned in subsection (4) being given,nothing in this section invalidates the decision of that court.
- (9) This section does not apply to a proceeding by way of an appeal that is instituted in the Full Court of the Supreme Court if the court the decision of which is the subject of the appeal had made an order under subsection (3), or under section 6 (1) as in force before the commencement of the [Jurisdiction of Courts \(Cross-vesting\) Amendment Act 1992](#), in relation to the special federal matter.

6A Special federal matters: Commonwealth authorities or officers acting under the laws of States

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding (in this section referred to as the ***federal matter***

proceeding) if—

- (a) a matter for determination in the proceeding is covered by paragraph (c) 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, and
- (b) the matter for determination in the proceeding involves or relates to the exercise, or purported or proposed exercise, of functions or powers conferred on a Commonwealth authority, or an officer of the Commonwealth, by an enactment (in this subsection referred to as **the State enactment**) referred to in paragraph (ca) or (cb) of the definition of **enactment** in section 3 (1) of the [Administrative Decisions \(Judicial Review\) Act 1977](#) of the Commonwealth, and
- (c) the matter for determination in the proceeding arises out of, or relates to, another proceeding (in this section referred to as the **State matter proceeding**) pending in any court of this State—
 - (i) that arises, or a substantial part of which arises, under the State enactment or a corresponding enactment of another State, and
 - (ii) none of the matters for determination in which are covered by paragraph (c) 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,

regardless of which proceeding was commenced first.

(2) If—

- (a) the federal matter proceeding is pending in the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, and
- (b) having regard to the interests of justice, including the desirability of related proceedings being heard in the same jurisdiction, the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia considers it appropriate to transfer the proceedings to the Supreme Court,

the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia may transfer the proceeding to the Supreme Court. Section 5 (4) does not apply to the federal matter proceeding.

(3) If—

- (a) the federal matter proceeding is pending in the Supreme Court, and
- (b) the State matter proceeding is pending in any court of this State,

neither section 5 (1) nor section 6 applies to require the Supreme Court to transfer the federal matter proceeding to the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court

of Australia. However, the Supreme Court may do so if it considers that to be appropriate, having regard to the interests of justice, including the desirability of related proceedings being heard in the same jurisdiction.

- (4) Nothing in this section confers on a court jurisdiction that the court would not otherwise have.
- (5) The fact that references in this section to the interests of justice include the desirability of related proceedings being heard in the same jurisdiction does not of itself mean that references to the interests of justice elsewhere in this Act do not include that matter.
- (6) In this section—

Commonwealth authority means an authority or other body (whether incorporated or not) that is established or continued in existence by or under an Act of the Commonwealth.

officer of the Commonwealth has the same meaning as in section 75 (v) of the [Commonwealth Constitution](#).

7 Institution and hearing of appeals

- (1) An appeal shall not be instituted from a decision of a single judge of the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia to the Full Court of the Supreme Court.
- (2) An appeal shall not be instituted from the Federal Court or the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia to the other of those courts.
- (3) Where it appears that the only matters for determination in a proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a single judge of the Supreme Court are matters other than matters arising under an Act specified in the Schedule to the [Jurisdiction of Courts \(Cross-vesting\) Act 1987](#) of the Commonwealth, that proceeding shall be instituted only in, and shall be determined only by, the Full Court of the Supreme Court.
- (4) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), where it appears that a matter for determination in a proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a single judge of the Supreme Court (not being a proceeding to which subsection (5) applies) is a matter arising under an Act specified in the Schedule referred to in subsection (3), that proceeding shall be instituted only in, and shall be determined only by—
 - (a) the Full Court of the Federal Court or of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, as the case requires, or
 - (b) with special leave of the High Court, the High Court.
- (5) A proceeding by way of an appeal from a decision of a judge of a State Family Court,

being a proceeding involving the determination of—

(a) a matter arising under an Act specified in the Schedule referred to in subsection (3), and

(b) another matter,

may be dealt with as if no matter for determination in the proceeding were a matter arising under an Act specified in that Schedule.

(6) Where—

(a) the Full Court of the Supreme Court commences to hear a proceeding by way of an appeal, and

(b) before the Court determines the proceeding, it appears to the Court that the proceeding is a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies,

the Court shall, unless the interests of justice require that the Court proceed to determine the proceeding, transfer the proceeding to the Full Court of the Federal Court or of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, as the case requires.

(7) Where the Full Court of the Supreme Court—

(a) determines a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies as mentioned in subsection (6), or

(b) through inadvertence, determines a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies, nothing in this section invalidates the decision of that Court.

8 Orders by Supreme Court

(1) Where—

(a) a proceeding (in this subsection referred to as the **relevant proceeding**) is pending in—

(i) a court, other than the Supreme Court, of the State, or

(ii) a tribunal established by or under an Act, and

(b) it appears to the Supreme Court that—

(i) the relevant proceeding arises out of, or is related to, another proceeding pending in the Federal Court, the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory and, if an order is made under this subsection in relation to the relevant proceeding, there would be grounds on which that other proceeding could be transferred to the Supreme Court, or

- (ii) an order should be made under this subsection in relation to the relevant proceeding so that consideration can be given to whether the relevant proceeding should be transferred to another court,

the Supreme Court may, on the application of a party to the relevant proceeding or of its own motion, make an order removing the relevant proceeding to the Supreme Court.

- (2) Where an order is made under subsection (1) in relation to a proceeding, this Act applies in relation to the proceeding as if it were a proceeding pending in the Supreme Court.
- (3) Where a proceeding is removed to the Supreme Court in accordance with an order made under subsection (1), the Supreme Court may, if the Supreme Court considers it appropriate to do so, remit the proceeding to the court or tribunal from which the proceeding was removed.

9 Exercise of jurisdiction pursuant to cross-vesting laws

The Supreme Court—

- (a) may exercise jurisdiction (whether original or appellate) conferred on that court by a provision of this Act or of a law of the Commonwealth or a State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, and
- (b) may hear and determine a proceeding transferred to that court under such a provision.

10 Transfer of matters arising under Division 1 or 1A of Part V of the Trade Practices Act

Where—

- (a) a proceeding is pending in the Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory,
- (b) a matter for determination in the proceeding is a matter arising under Division 1 or 1A of Part V of the [Trade Practices Act 1974](#) of the Commonwealth,
- (c) no matter for determination in the proceeding is a special federal matter,
- (d) the proceeding is not a proceeding by way of an appeal from a judgment of a court, and
- (e) a court of the State, other than the Supreme Court, has jurisdiction with respect to all of the matters for determination in the proceeding,

the court referred to in paragraph (a) may, on the application of a party to the proceeding or of its own motion, transfer the proceeding to the court referred to in paragraph (e).

11 Conduct of proceedings

- (1) Where it appears to a court that the court will, or will be likely to, in determining a matter for determination in a proceeding, be exercising jurisdiction conferred by this Act or by a law of the Commonwealth or a State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction—
 - (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), the court shall, in determining that matter, apply the law in force in the State or Territory in which the court is sitting (including choice of law rules),
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), if that matter is a right of action arising under a written law of another State or Territory, the court shall, in determining that matter, apply the written and unwritten law of that other State or Territory, and
 - (c) the rules of evidence and procedure to be applied in dealing with that matter shall be such as the court considers appropriate in the circumstances, being rules that are applied in a superior court in Australia or in an external Territory.
- (2) (Repealed)
- (3) Where a proceeding is transferred or removed to a court (in this subsection referred to as the **transferee court**) from another court (in this subsection referred to as the **transferor court**), the transferee court shall deal with the proceeding as if, subject to any order of the transferee court, the steps that had been taken for the purposes of the proceeding in the transferor court (including the making of an order), or similar steps, had been taken in the transferee court.

12 Orders as to costs

Where a proceeding is transferred or removed to a court, that court may make an order as to costs that relate to the conduct of the proceeding before the transfer or removal if those costs have not already been dealt with by another court.

13 Limitation on appeals

An appeal does not lie from a decision of a court—

- (a) in relation to the transfer or removal of a proceeding under this Act, or
- (b) as to which rules of evidence and procedure are to be applied pursuant to section 11 (1).

14 Enforcement and effect of judgments

- (1) (Repealed)
- (2) A judgment of the Supreme Court that is given, in whole or in part, in the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by a law or laws relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction is

enforceable in the State as if the judgment had been given entirely in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court apart from any such law.

(3) Where—

- (a) a provision of a law of the State (not being a law relating to the enforcement of judgments) refers to a thing done by the Supreme Court, and
 - (b) that thing is done by another court in exercise of jurisdiction conferred by this Act,
- the reference in that provision to the Supreme Court shall be read as a reference to that other court.

15 Construction of Act to be subject to legislative power of State

This Act shall be read and construed so as not to exceed the legislative power of the State, to the intent that if this Act would, but for this section, have been construed as being in excess of that power, it shall nevertheless be valid to the extent to which it is not in excess of that power.

16 Suspension or cessation of operation of Act

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Governor may, if a proclamation has not been made under subsection (4), by proclamation published on the NSW legislation website declare that the operation of this Act is suspended from a day (being a day not earlier than 3 years after the commencement of this Act) specified in the proclamation and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force from that day until a proclamation is made under subsection (3) revoking the first-mentioned proclamation.
- (2) The Governor shall not make a proclamation under subsection (1) having effect from a particular day unless the Governor is satisfied that the Attorney General has given notice of his or her intention to seek the making of such a proclamation to the Commonwealth and to each other State (other than a State in relation to which a proclamation under subsection (5) has been made) not less than 6 months before that day.
- (3) Where the Governor has made a proclamation under subsection (1), the Governor may, by proclamation published on the NSW legislation website, revoke the first-mentioned proclamation.
- (4) Where the Governor is satisfied that the Acts of the Commonwealth and other States relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction are not effective to invest the Supreme Court of New South Wales with, or confer on that Court, jurisdiction of the Federal Court, the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia or a Supreme Court of another State or of a Territory, the Governor may, by proclamation published on the NSW legislation website, declare that this Act shall, on a day specified in the proclamation, cease to be in force and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force on that

day.

(5) Where the Governor is satisfied that an Act of the Commonwealth or another State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction has been repealed, rendered inoperative, suspended or altered in a substantial manner, the Governor may, by proclamation published on the NSW legislation website, declare that this Act shall, on a day specified in the proclamation, cease to be in force in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or in relation to that State and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act ceases to be in force in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or that State on that day.

(6) Where—

(a) the Governor has made a proclamation under subsection (5) in relation to the Commonwealth or a Territory or a State, and

(b) the Governor is satisfied that there is in force an Act of the Commonwealth or that State relating to cross-vesting of jurisdiction, being an Act in terms substantially corresponding to the terms of this Act,

the Governor may, by proclamation published on the NSW legislation website, declare that this Act again applies in relation to the Commonwealth or the Territory or that State from a day specified in the proclamation and, where such a proclamation is made, this Act applies in relation to the Commonwealth or Territory or that State on and after that day.