

the market value where the petroleum is not sold; is sold as a petroleum product that is further refined or processed beyond the first saleable point; or if the sale is not made on arms-length terms.

To protect the integrity of the royalty scheme there are also provisions in the new act to ensure that costs can be claimed only once in the same or a different royalty year and, where an item of revenue or expense may be classified under more than one category in the calculation, it must be classified under the most appropriate provision.

Requirements for registration, forms and the standard provision to allow for regulation-making powers under the new act are also set out, as well as transport mechanisms by way of swap arrangements.

The new act also provides that the administrative provisions contained in the *Taxation Administration Act 2007* will apply to petroleum royalties in the Territory. The *Taxation Administration Act 2007* includes provisions for rights for producers to object to and appeal decisions and assessments, as well as investigative powers for the Commissioner of Territory Revenue. The application of the *Taxation Administration Act 2007* brings administration of petroleum royalties in line with other revenue lines in the Territory.

As the petroleum industry in the Territory is still developing, a review mechanism is included in the new act, providing that the Commissioner of Territory Revenue carry out a review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the royalty regime within five years of its commencement. The commissioner will then provide a written report of the results of the review to the minister.

Transitional provisions and consequential arrangements are also provided to repeal the existing petroleum royalty arrangements contained in the *Petroleum Act 1984* and to ensure that the payment of royalties is a condition of all petroleum titles in the Territory.

I am pleased to commend this bill to honourable members, and I table the explanatory statement.

Mr YAN (Namatjira): Mr Speaker, I move that the debate be adjourned.

Motion agreed to; debate adjourned.

VISITORS Nakara Primary School

Mr SPEAKER: Honourable members, I draw your attention to the presence in the gallery of Year 6 students from Nakara Primary School, and their teachers. Welcome, kids. I hope you have a fantastic day.

Members: Hear, hear!

TRESPASS BILL (Serial 79)

Mrs WORDEN (Police, Fire and Emergency Services): Mr Speaker, I present a bill titled Trespass Bill 2023 (Serial 79).

Bill read a first time.

Mrs WORDEN (Police, Fire and Emergency Services): Mr Speaker, I move that the bill be now read a second time.

The purpose of this bill is to revise and modernise the law relating to trespass in the Northern Territory and streamline the process for issuing directions to leave and warnings to stay off places to people by the occupiers of those places. The bill, therefore, repeals the *Trespass Act 1987* and establishes a new act providing for offences relating to trespass and related purposes.

The current *Trespass Act 1987* has been the subject of complaints from police and members of the public for some years. Occupiers find the process in the act for issuing a direction to leave or warning a person to stay off convoluted and unworkable. Police have found their effectiveness to respond to trespass complaints frustrated by the requirement in the current act to provide multiple warnings before being able to arrest or remove a person for trespass.