



Aged Care (Bond Security) Act 2006

Act No. 26 of 2006 as amended

This compilation was prepared on 1 January 2009
taking into account amendments up to Act No. 140 of 2008

The text of any of those amendments not in force
on that date is appended in the Notes section

The operation of amendments that have been incorporated may be
affected by application provisions that are set out in the Notes section

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting and Publishing,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

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An Act to guarantee the refund of certain bond balances, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title *[see Note 1]*

This Act may be cited as the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Act 2006*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 and 2 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	6 April 2006
2. Sections 3 to 22	At the same time as Schedule 5 to the <i>Aged Care Amendment (2005 Measures No. 1) Act 2006</i> commences.	31 May 2006

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this Act as originally passed by the Parliament and assented to. It will not be expanded to deal with provisions inserted in this Act after assent.

- (2) Column 3 of the table contains additional information that is not part of this Act. Information in this column may be added to or edited in any published version of this Act.

3 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Act and some related material:

In certain circumstances, the Commonwealth will pay to a person an amount that the Secretary considers is equal to a bond balance, and interest, owed to the person by an approved provider or former approved provider (see sections 10, 12, 13 and 16).

Any rights that a person who is paid such an amount had to recover the amount from an approved provider or former approved provider are transferred to the Commonwealth (see section 15).

The Commonwealth may recoup certain costs it incurs from other approved providers (see sections 18 and 19 and the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Levy Act 2006*).

4 Application of this Act

- (1) This Act applies in all the States and Territories.
- (2) However, this Act does not apply in any external Territory, except the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

5 Binding the Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in each of its capacities.
- (2) This Act does not make the Crown liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

6 Definitions

- (1) In this Act:

accommodation bond has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

administrative costs, in relation to a default event declaration, means costs incurred by the Commonwealth in relation to, and as the result of, the making of the default event declaration and

includes, but is not limited to, costs incurred by the Commonwealth as a result of:

- (a) making any insolvency event declaration under section 7 that enabled the making of the default event declaration; and
- (b) giving notice of such an insolvency event declaration under section 8; and
- (c) giving notice of the default event declaration under section 11; and
- (d) determining matters under section 12 that were required to be determined as a result of the making of the default event declaration; and
- (e) making any refund declarations under section 13 that were required to be made as a result of the making of the default event declaration; and
- (ea) making any refund declarations under section 13A that were permitted to be made as a result of the making of the default event declaration; and
- (f) giving notice of those refund declarations under section 14; and
- (g) attempting to recover amounts that the Commonwealth gained the right to recover under section 15 as a result of the making of those refund declarations; and
- (h) making refund costs recoupment determinations under section 18 relating to those refund declarations; and
- (i) recovering levy that the Commonwealth was enabled, as a result of the making of those refund costs recoupment determinations, to impose by regulations made under section 6 of the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Levy Act 2006*.

administrative costs recoupment determination means a determination made under section 19.

aged care service has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

approved provider has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

bond means:

- (a) an accommodation bond; or
- (b) an entry contribution; or
- (c) an unregulated lump sum.

bond balance:

- (a) in relation to a bond that is an accommodation bond—means an accommodation bond balance as defined in the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*; or
- (b) in relation to a bond that is an entry contribution—means an entry contribution balance as defined in the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*; or
- (c) in relation to a bond that is an unregulated lump sum—the unregulated lump sum balance.

corporation means a trading or financial corporation within the meaning of paragraph 51(xx) of the Constitution.

default event declaration means a declaration made under section 10.

entry, in relation to a person and an aged care service, has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

entry contribution has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

Finance Minister means the Minister who administers the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

flexible care has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

flexible care service has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

formal agreement has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

insolvency event: each of the following events is an ***insolvency event*** that may occur in relation to a person who is or has been an approved provider (the ***approved provider or former approved provider***):

- (a) a CGT event G3 (within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*) in respect of shares or financial instruments of the approved provider or former approved provider;
- (b) the making of an order:
 - (i) under section 459A or 459B of the *Corporations Act 2001*; or
 - (ii) under a provision of the law of a State, or Territory, which deals with the incorporation of associations; that the approved provider or former approved provider be wound up in insolvency;
- (c) the passing of a special resolution:
 - (i) under section 491 of the *Corporations Act 2001*; or
 - (ii) under a provision of the law of a State, or Territory, which deals with the incorporation of associations; that the approved provider or former approved provider be wound up voluntarily;
- (d) the passing of a resolution under paragraph 439C(c) of the *Corporations Act 2001* by the creditors of the approved provider or former approved provider that the approved provider or former approved provider be wound up;
- (e) the making of a sequestration order against the estate of the approved provider or former approved provider;
- (f) the acceptance of a debtor's petition (within the meaning of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*) against the approved provider or former approved provider by an Official Receiver (within the meaning of that Act);
- (g) the making of an insolvency event declaration in relation to the approved provider or former approved provider (see section 7).

insolvency event declaration means a declaration made under section 7.

national newspaper means a newspaper circulating generally throughout Australia.

operator has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

outstanding bond balance has the meaning given by subsection (2).

provisional allocation has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

refund amount, in relation to a refund declaration, means the amount that the refund declaration declares is to be paid by the Commonwealth.

refund costs recoupment determination means a determination made under section 18.

refund declaration means a declaration made under section 13 or 13A.

refund recipient, in relation to a refund declaration, means the person that the refund declaration declares is to be paid an amount by the Commonwealth.

residential care has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

residential care service has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

respite care has the meaning given by the Dictionary in Schedule 1 to the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department.

unregulated lump sum has the meaning given by subsection (3).

unregulated lump sum balance, in relation to an unregulated lump sum is, at a particular time, an amount equal to the difference between:

- (a) the amount of the unregulated lump sum; and
- (b) any amounts that have been, or are permitted to be, deducted at that time under the agreement under which the unregulated lump sum was paid.

Outstanding bond balance

- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a bond balance is an ***outstanding bond balance*** at a particular time of a person who is or has been an approved provider if:
- (a) at that time all, or part, of the bond balance has not been refunded; and
 - (b) in relation to an accommodation bond or entry contribution—that time is later than the time required for the bond balance to be refunded by the person under:
 - (i) Subdivision 57-G of the *Aged Care Act 1997*; or
 - (ii) the User Rights Principles made under section 96-1 of the *Aged Care Act 1997*; or
 - (iii) a formal agreement applying in respect of the bond balance; and
 - (c) in relation to an unregulated lump sum—that time is later than the earlier of the following:
 - (i) the start of the first day on which the person (the ***unregulated lump sum holder***) to whom the amount was paid is obliged, under the agreement under which it was paid, to refund the amount or part of the amount;
 - (ii) the end of a period of 14 days beginning immediately after the day on which the care recipient in relation to whose entry to a residential care service or flexible care service the amount was paid ceased to be provided with care by the unregulated lump sum holder through that service.

What is an unregulated lump sum?

- (3) An ***unregulated lump sum*** is an amount of money paid to a person (the ***unregulated lump sum holder***) in the following circumstances:
- (a) the amount is paid to the unregulated lump sum holder by a care recipient under a written agreement for the care recipient's entry to:
 - (i) a residential care service through which residential care other than respite care is, or is to be, provided by the unregulated lump sum holder; or
 - (ii) a flexible care service through which flexible care is, or is to be, provided by the unregulated lump sum holder;

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- (b) the amount does not accrue daily;
- (c) under the agreement, the amount, or part of the amount, must be refunded to the care recipient if the unregulated lump sum holder ceases to provide residential care or flexible care (as the case requires) to the care recipient;
- (d) the unregulated lump sum holder is an approved provider immediately before 1 January 2009;
- (e) the amount was paid to the unregulated lump sum holder before 1 January 2009 and before the unregulated lump sum holder began to be an approved provider;
- (f) the amount is not an entry contribution;
- (g) the care recipient did not cease to be provided with residential care through the residential care service, or flexible care through the flexible care service (as the case requires), after the amount was paid but before the unregulated lump sum holder began to be an approved provider.

6A Transitional application of this Act to certain insolvency events

If:

- (a) immediately before the commencement of the *Aged Care Amendment (2008 Measures No. 2) Act 2008*, a person is an approved provider; and
- (b) the person ceases to be an approved provider in respect of an aged care service on the day immediately after the period of 6 months beginning on the commencement of that Act has expired (the *transition day*); and
- (c) the person ceases to be an approved provider in respect of the service because:
 - (i) there is no allocation of a place to the person in respect of the service in effect on the transition day; or
 - (ii) there is no provisional allocation of a place to the person in respect of the service in force on the transition day;

this Act does not apply in relation to any insolvency event that occurs after the period of 12 months beginning on the transition day has expired.

Part 2—Insolvency event declaration

7 Making of insolvency event declaration

- (1) The Minister may make an insolvency event declaration in relation to a person who is or has been an approved provider if:
 - (a) either:
 - (i) the person is an externally-administered body corporate (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*); or
 - (ii) a personal insolvency agreement under Part X of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* is in effect in relation to the person or the person's property; and
 - (b) there is at least one outstanding bond balance of the person.

Note: A person that is a body that is incorporated under a law of a State or Territory may be an externally-administered body corporate within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

- (2) The insolvency event declaration must be in writing.
- (3) An insolvency event declaration is not a legislative instrument.

8 Notice of insolvency event declaration

- (1) The Secretary must give a copy of an insolvency event declaration to the person to whom the insolvency event declaration relates.
- (2) A failure to comply with subsection (1) does not affect the validity of any insolvency event declaration.

Part 3—Requirement to notify Secretary of certain insolvency events

9 Notice of certain insolvency events

- (1) If:
 - (a) a person is an approved provider; and
 - (b) any of the events mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of the definition of *insolvency event* occur in relation to the person;the person must notify the Secretary the first time that the event occurs.
- (2) If:
 - (a) a person has been, but is no longer, an approved provider; and
 - (b) any of the events mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of the definition of *insolvency event* occur in relation to the person; and
 - (c) there was at least one outstanding bond balance of the person at the time the event occurs;the person must notify the Secretary the first time that the event occurs.
- (3) The notification under subsection (1) or (2) must be given in writing by the end of the first business day after the day on which the event occurs.
- (4) A person commits an offence if the person refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under this section.

Penalty: 30 penalty units.

Part 4—Default event declaration

10 Making of default event declaration

- (1) As soon as practicable after the Secretary first becomes aware that:
 - (a) an insolvency event has occurred in relation to a person who is or has been an approved provider (the *approved provider or former approved provider*); and
 - (b) there is at least one outstanding bond balance of the approved provider or former approved provider;the Secretary must make a default event declaration.
- (2) The default event declaration must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state that an insolvency event has occurred in relation to the approved provider or former approved provider; and
 - (c) state that the Secretary considers that there is at least one outstanding bond balance of the approved provider or former approved provider.
- (3) A default event declaration is not a legislative instrument.

11 Notice of default event declaration

- (1) The Secretary must give a copy of a default event declaration to:
 - (a) the approved provider or former approved provider in relation to which the declaration states an insolvency event has occurred; and
 - (b) each person whom the Secretary considers may be entitled to receive a refund of an outstanding bond balance of the approved provider or former approved provider.
- (2) The Secretary must publish a copy of a default event declaration in a national newspaper.
- (3) A failure to comply with subsection (1) or (2) does not affect the validity of any default event declaration.

Part 5—Refund declaration

12 Secretary to determine certain matters

- (1) If the Secretary has made a default event declaration stating that an insolvency event has occurred in relation to a person who is or has been an approved provider (the ***approved provider or former approved provider***), the Secretary must identify each bond balance that:
 - (a) was an outstanding bond balance of the approved provider or former approved provider at the time that the default event declaration was made; or
 - (b) later becomes an outstanding bond balance of the approved provider or former approved provider.
- (2) In respect of each bond balance identified by the Secretary under subsection (1), the Secretary must determine:
 - (a) the date on which the bond balance became an outstanding bond balance; and
 - (b) the amount that the Secretary considers is equal to the amount of the bond balance that had not been refunded at the time the Secretary makes the determination; and
 - (c) the amount that the Secretary considers is equal to the amount representing interest on the amount determined under paragraph (b), worked out in accordance with the User Rights Principles made under section 96-1 of the *Aged Care Act 1997*, that has accrued at the time that the Secretary determines the amount under paragraph (b); and
 - (d) the person to whom the Secretary considers the approved provider or former approved provider was required to refund the bond balance at the time that it became an outstanding bond balance; and
 - (e) the method that the Secretary considers would be most appropriate for the Commonwealth to use to pay a refund amount to the person mentioned in paragraph (d).

Where all or part of a refund is clawed back as a result of insolvency or bankruptcy

- (3) If:
- (a) before the determination is made, part of a bond balance is refunded; and
 - (b) in a case where the approved provider or former approved provider is a corporation:
 - (i) a transaction under which the refund took place is a voidable transaction under subsection 588FE(2), (2A) or (2B) of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
 - (ii) the liquidator takes action, including but not limited to the making of an application under section 588FF of that Act, as a result of which the person to whom the refund was made does not retain the value of the refund, or part of the value of the refund; and
 - (c) in a case where the approved provider or former approved provider is not a corporation:
 - (i) a transfer of any property for the purposes of giving the refund is void under section 122 of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*; and
 - (ii) the trustee in bankruptcy takes action as a result of which the person to whom the refund was made does not retain the value of the refund, or part of the value of the refund;

then, for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), to the extent that the person to whom the refund was made does not retain the value of the refund, the refund is taken not to have been made.

13 Making of refund declaration

- (1) As soon as practicable after the Secretary has determined the matters mentioned in subsection 12(2) in respect of an outstanding bond balance of a person who is or has been an approved provider (the ***approved provider or former approved provider***), the Secretary must make a refund declaration relating to the outstanding bond balance.

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- (2) The refund declaration must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) specify the approved provider or former approved provider that has not refunded all, or part, of the relevant outstanding bond balance; and
 - (c) declare that the Commonwealth is to pay an amount equal to the sum of:
 - (i) the amount determined under paragraph 12(2)(b); and
 - (ii) the amount determined under paragraph 12(2)(c);to the person determined under paragraph 12(2)(d).
- (3) A refund declaration is not a legislative instrument.

13A Additional refund declaration where refund by approved provider or former approved provider void or voidable

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a person who is or has been an approved provider (an *approved provider or former approved provider*) refunds part of the bond balance in relation to a bond (the *initial refund*); and
 - (b) after the initial refund, the Secretary, under paragraph 12(2)(b), determines in respect of the outstanding bond balance of the *approved provider or former approved provider* in relation to the bond, the amount that the Secretary considers is equal to the amount of the bond balance that has not been refunded at the time the Secretary makes the determination; and
 - (c) a refund declaration is made under section 13 in reliance on that determination; and
 - (d) in a case where the approved provider or former approved provider is a corporation:
 - (i) a transaction under which the initial refund took place is a voidable transaction under subsection 588FE(2), (2A) or (2B) of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
 - (ii) the liquidator takes action, including but not limited to the making of an application under section 588FF of that Act, as a result of which the person to whom the initial refund was made does not retain the value of the

initial refund, or part of the value of the initial refund;
and

- (e) in a case where the approved provider or former approved provider is not a corporation:
 - (i) a transfer of any property for the purposes of giving the initial refund is void under section 122 of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*; and
 - (ii) the trustee in bankruptcy takes action as a result of which the person to whom the initial refund was made does not retain the value of the initial refund, or part of the value of the initial refund.
- (2) The Secretary may:
 - (a) determine the amount that the Secretary considers is equal to the amount of the value of the initial refund that has not been retained by the person to whom it was made; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after the Secretary has determined that matter, make another refund declaration relating to the outstanding bond balance.
- (3) The refund declaration must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) specify the approved provider or former approved provider who has not refunded all, or part, of the relevant outstanding bond balance; and
 - (c) declare that the Commonwealth is to pay an amount equal to the amount determined under paragraph (2)(a).
- (4) The refund declaration is not a legislative instrument.

14 Notice of refund declaration

- (1) The Secretary must give a copy of a refund declaration to:
 - (a) the refund recipient; and
 - (b) the approved provider or former approved provider specified in the refund declaration.
- (2) A failure to comply with subsection (1) does not affect the validity of any refund declaration.

Part 6—Transfer of rights and payments of refund amounts

15 Transfer of recovery rights to Commonwealth

Immediately after the Secretary makes a refund declaration, any rights that the refund recipient had when the refund declaration was made to recover an amount equal to the refund amount from the approved provider or former approved provider specified in the refund declaration are, by force of this section, transferred to the Commonwealth.

Note: Any rights that the refund recipient has to receive from the approved provider or former approved provider any additional amounts are not transferred to the Commonwealth by force of this section.

16 Payments by Commonwealth

Within 14 days after the Secretary makes a refund declaration, the Commonwealth must pay the refund amount to the refund recipient.

17 Appropriation

The amounts payable under section 16 are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is appropriated accordingly.

Part 7—Costs recoupment determinations

18 Making of refund costs recoupment determination

- (1) The Minister may, at a particular time, make a refund costs recoupment determination relating to one or more refund declarations if:
 - (a) before that time, the Minister has informed the Treasurer and the Finance Minister that the Minister intends to make a refund costs recoupment determination relating to those refund declarations; and
 - (b) at that time, the Commonwealth has not recovered all of each refund amount in relation to those refund declarations; and
 - (c) at that time, the Commonwealth has not previously made a refund costs recoupment determination relating to each of those refund declarations.
- (2) A refund costs recoupment determination must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) specify the refund declarations to which the determination relates; and
 - (c) specify the costs recoupment amount (see subsection (3)); and
 - (d) specify the default event declaration to which the determination relates (see subsection (4)).
- (3) The costs recoupment amount specified in a refund costs recoupment determination is the amount equal to the sum of each refund amount that:
 - (a) is specified in a refund declaration specified in the determination; and
 - (b) has not been recovered by the Commonwealth at the time the determination is made.
- (4) A default event declaration is a default event declaration to which a refund costs recoupment determination relates if the making of the default event declaration was a precondition of the making of the refund declarations specified in the refund costs recoupment determination.

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- (5) A refund costs recoupment determination is not a legislative instrument.

19 Making of administrative costs recoupment determination

- (1) The Minister may, at a particular time, make an administrative costs recoupment determination relating to a default event declaration if:
- (a) before that time, the Minister has informed the Treasurer and the Finance Minister that the Minister intends to make an administrative costs recoupment determination relating to that default event declaration; and
 - (b) at that time, the Minister considers, on reasonable grounds, that the Commonwealth has not recouped all of the administrative costs relating to the default event determination.
- (2) An administrative costs recoupment determination must:
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) specify the default event declaration to which it relates; and
 - (c) specify the costs recoupment amount (see subsection (3)).
- (3) The costs recoupment amount specified in an administrative costs recoupment determination must not exceed the sum of:
- (a) the amount that the Minister considers, on reasonable grounds, is equal to the amount of the administrative costs relating to the default event declaration specified in the determination that the Commonwealth has not recouped at the time that the determination is made; and
 - (b) the amount that the Minister considers, on reasonable grounds, is likely to cover the costs of recovering levy that the Commonwealth will be enabled to impose by regulations made under section 6 of the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Levy Act 2006* as a result of the making of the determination.
- (4) An administrative costs recoupment determination is not a legislative instrument.

Part 8—Miscellaneous

20 Delegations by Minister

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, delegate to the Secretary all or any of the Minister's powers or functions under this Act.
- (2) In exercising powers or functions delegated under subsection (1), the Secretary must comply with any directions of the Minister.

21 Delegations by Secretary

- (1) The Secretary may, in writing, delegate to an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department all or any of the Secretary's powers or functions under this Act.
- (2) In exercising powers or functions delegated under subsection (1), the delegate must comply with any directions of the Secretary.

22 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:
 - (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act; or
 - (c) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for enabling or facilitating the collection of levy imposed by regulations under section 6 of the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Levy Act 2006*.
- (2) Without limiting paragraph (1)(c), regulations prescribing matters necessary or convenient to be prescribed for enabling or facilitating the collection of levy may provide for the following:
 - (a) the person who is liable to pay levy;
 - (b) the time levy is due and payable;
 - (c) liability for levy being a debt due to the Commonwealth;
 - (d) the methods by which levy may be paid (including by instalments);

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- (e) the payment of penalties in respect of late payment of levy;
- (f) repayments of levy;
- (g) repayments of overpayments of levy;
- (h) penalties for offences against the regulations, not exceeding a fine of 50 penalty units.

Table of Acts**Notes to the *Aged Care (Bond Security) Act 2006*****Note 1**

The *Aged Care (Bond Security) Act 2006* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 26, 2006 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

For all relevant information pertaining to application, saving or transitional provisions *see* Table A.

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Aged Care (Bond Security) Act 2006</i>	26, 2006	6 Apr 2006	Ss. 3–22: 31 May 2006 Remainder: Royal Assent	
<i>Aged Care Amendment (2008 Measures No. 1) Act 2008</i>	1, 2008	18 Feb 2008	Schedule 2: 20 Mar 2008	—
<i>Aged Care Amendment (2008 Measures No. 2) Act 2008</i>	140, 2008	9 Dec 2008	1 Jan 2009	Sch. 1 (items 202, 203)

Table of Amendments**Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
Part 1	
S. 3	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 4	am. No. 1, 2008
S. 6	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 6A	ad. No. 140, 2008
Part 2	
S. 7	am. No. 140, 2008
Note to s. 7(1)	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 8	am. No. 140, 2008
Part 3	
S. 9	rs. No. 140, 2008
Part 4	
S. 10	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 11	am. No. 140, 2008
Part 5	
S. 12	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 13	am. No. 140, 2008
S. 13A	ad. No. 140, 2008
S. 14	am. No. 140, 2008
Part 6	
S. 15	am. No. 140, 2008
Note to s. 15	am. No. 140, 2008

Table A

Table A

Application, saving or transitional provisions

Aged Care Amendment (2008 Measures No. 2) Act 2008 (No. 140, 2008)

Schedule 1

202 Application of amendments relating to refund declarations

The amendments made by items 142, 152, 176, 178 and 181 apply in relation to the determination of matters on or after the commencing day.

203 Application of amendment relating to insolvency event declarations

The amendment made by item 169 applies in relation to insolvency events that occur on or after the commencing day.