

10 Decisions are final

- (1) Subject to any jurisdiction of the High Court under the Constitution, a decision:
 - (a) is final; and
 - (b) must not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed or called in question; and
 - (c) is not subject to prohibition, mandamus, injunction, declaration or certiorari.

Any such jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive of the jurisdiction of any other court.

- (2) In this section:
decision means a decision of an administrative character made, proposed to be made, or required to be made under this Act or under a regulation or other instrument made under this Act.
- (3) A reference in this section to a decision includes a reference to the following:
 - (a) granting, making, suspending, cancelling, revoking or refusing to make or revoke an order, determination or declaration;
 - (b) failing or refusing to make a decision;
 - (c) a decision on review of a decision, irrespective of whether the decision on review is made under this Act or a regulation or other instrument under this Act, or under another Act.
- (4) However, a reference in this section to a decision does not include a reference to the following:
 - (a) a decision that is not a bona fide attempt to exercise power;
 - (b) a decision unrelated to the subject matter of this Act, or the regulation or other instrument concerned;
 - (c) a decision not reasonably capable of reference to the power given to the decision-maker by this Act, or the regulation or other instrument concerned;
 - (d) a decision contravening an inviolable limitation or imperative duty laid down by this Act, or the regulation or other instrument concerned.

"Explanation":

A privative clause may be used today
But a Judge will always find a means, device or way
To ensure that a limit
Is applied to its remit
So the Judge can continue to order a stay.