

Queensland



WEAPONS ACT 1990

**Reprinted as in force on 15 January 1997
(includes amendments up to Act No. 41 of 1996)**

Reprint No. 2

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 15 January 1997. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- use different spelling consistent with current drafting practice (s 26(2))
- use standard punctuation consistent with current drafting practice (s 27)
- use conjunctives and disjunctives consistent with current drafting practice (s 28)
- use expressions consistent with current drafting practice (s 29)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35)
- omit provisions that are no longer required (s 37)
- omit provision heading in reference (s 42B)
- number and renumber provisions and references (s 43).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprint for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in the reprint, including table of renumbered provisions**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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WEAPONS ACT 1990

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 15 January 1997]

An Act to consolidate and amend the laws regulating or prohibiting the purchase, possession, use, carrying and sale of certain weapons and articles and to provide for the prevention of the misuse of weapons and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Weapons Act 1990*.

Application of Act

2. This Act does not apply to a person—

(a) who is—

- (i) a member of the armed forces of the Commonwealth as prescribed by the *Defence Act 1903* (Cwlth) in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of duty as such member;
- (ii) a member of the armed forces of any government associated with the armed forces of the Commonwealth in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of duty as such member;

(b) who is a member of the federal police as prescribed by the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* (Cwlth) or member of the police service of any other State or Territory in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of

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duty as such member;

- (c) who is a member of the Australian Customs Service as prescribed by the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth) in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of duty as such member;
- (d) who is an officer of the Australian Protective Service under the *Australian Protective Service Act 1987* (Cwlth) in relation to the person's possession or use of a weapon when performing the duties of an officer; or
- (e) who is a police officer or trainee member of the Queensland police service, or any other member of the Queensland police service authorised by the commissioner, in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of duty as such;
- (f) who is—
 - (i) an officer appointed, or a person employed, under the *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*; or
 - (ii) a person authorised, or undergoing training for the purpose of being authorised, to discharge functions or exercise powers of a general manager or custodial correctional officer under the *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*, section 19(3);

in respect of the officer's or person's possession or use of a weapon as part of the performance of the officer's or person's duties;

- (g) who is undergoing a training course approved by the commissioner to become a security guard for a security organisation, in respect of the person's possession or use of a weapon as part of the training course;
- (h) whilst actually engaged in the manufacture, assembly or handling of any weapon for or on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth or any State or Territory;
- (i) whilst engaged in scientific or experimental work with any weapon under an authority in that behalf granted by the Minister;

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- (j) being an employee of and at a museum under the control of the Government of the Commonwealth or of this State in respect of that person's possession or use of a weapon as part of performance of duty as such employee at the museum;
- (k) being a person over the prescribed age who is the owner, lessee, hirer or licensee of any boat, ship, or aircraft in respect of possession on board or in connection with, that boat, ship or aircraft of a recognised safety device, signalling apparatus or ammunition thereof as part of and solely for the use as part of the safety equipment of that boat, ship or aircraft;
- (l) who is actually engaged in the warehousing or transport under consignment of merchandise for or on behalf of—
 - (i) a licensed dealer; or
 - (ii) the armed forces of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iii) any authority of the Commonwealth or State;in respect of possession of merchandise consigned thereto or therefrom;
- (m) to whom the commissioner of the police service in the prescribed manner has granted an exemption from the application of those provisions of this Act specified therein in respect of the application of those provisions.

Principles and object of Act

3.(1) The principles underlying this Act are as follows—

- (a) weapon possession and use are subordinate to the need to ensure public and individual safety;
- (b) public and individual safety is improved by imposing strict controls on the possession of weapons and requiring the safe and secure storage and carriage of weapons.

(2) The object of this Act is to prevent the misuse of weapons.

How object is to be achieved for firearms

4. The object of this Act is to be achieved for firearms by—
- (a) prohibiting the possession and use of all automatic and self-loading rifles and automatic and self-loading shotguns except in special circumstances; and
 - (b) establishing an integrated licensing and registration scheme for all firearms; and
 - (c) requiring each person who wishes to possess a firearm under a licence to demonstrate a genuine reason for possessing the firearm; and
 - (d) providing strict requirements that must be satisfied for—
 - (i) licences authorising possession of firearms; and
 - (ii) the acquisition and sale of firearms; and
 - (e) ensuring that firearms are stored and carried in a safe and secure way.

Definitions

5. In this Act—

“acquire”, a weapon, see section 35.

“ammunition” includes anything manufactured and any component which is or which may be made, designed or intended to discharge from a firearm and includes a grenade, bomb, other missile or part thereof which may be discharged or projected by or with a firearm, and includes any blank cartridge, primer or cap designed for firing in a blank fire firearm.

“antique firearm” means a firearm manufactured before 1900 and not designed to discharge cartridge ammunition.

“approved form” see section 171.¹

“approved officer” see section 152.

¹ Section 171 (Approval of forms)

“approved range” means—

- (a) a place approved under part 4, division 5; or
- (b) a place approved under a Commonwealth Act for use in the sport of target shooting.

“approved shooting club” means a shooting club that holds a shooting club permit.

“armourer” means a person who repairs and stores weapons in the course of the business of that person.

“authorised officer” see section 153.

“blank-fire firearm” means a firearm, or a replica of a firearm, that is incapable of discharging a projectile.

“category A” weapon see schedule 1.

“category B” weapon see schedule 1.

“category C” weapon see schedule 1.

“category D” weapon see schedule 1.

“category E” weapon see schedule 1.

“category H” weapon see schedule 1.

“category R” weapon see schedule 1.

“collection register” see section 81.

“collector” means a person who collects or holds out as being ready to collect, whether on behalf of the collector or another person, a weapon or weapons—

- (a) as curiosities or ornaments; or
- (b) for their commemorative, historic, artistic or investment value or mechanical uniqueness.

“commissioner” means the commissioner of the police service under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

“commissioned officer” see the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*,

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section 1.4.2

“court” means the Magistrates Court.

“dealer” means a person who, wholly or partly, carries on the business, whether or not for reward or benefit, of dealing in or with in any way weapons but does not include a theatrical ordnance supplier.

“domestic violence order” means a domestic violence order under the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*, section 3, and includes an interstate domestic violence order.

“executive officer” see the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 1.4.3

“explosive” means explosive within the meaning of the *Explosives Act 1952*.

“firearm” means—

- (a) a gun or other thing ordinarily described as a firearm; or
 - (b) a thing ordinarily described as a weapon that, if used in the way for which it was designed or adapted, is capable of being aimed at a target and causing death or injury by discharging—
 - (i) a projectile; or
 - (ii) noxious, corrosive or irritant liquid, powder, gas, chemical or other substance; or
 - (c) a thing that would be a firearm mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), if it were not temporarily inoperable or incomplete; or
 - (d) a major component part of a firearm;
- but does not include—
- (e) an antique firearm, explosive tool, captive bolt humane killer, spear gun, longbow or crossbow; or

² Section 1.4 provides—

“commissioned officer” means a person who holds a position in the police service as a commissioned officer.

³ Section 1.4 provides—

“executive officer” means a person who holds a position in the police service as an executive officer.

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(f) a replica of a spear gun, longbow or crossbow.

Example—

A replica of a gun capable of causing death or injury by discharging a projectile is a firearm. However, a replica of a gun not capable of causing death or injury by discharging a projectile is not a firearm.

“firearms register” see section 49.

“genuine reason”, for possession of a weapon, see section 11.

“heirloom firearm” see section 6.

“identifying particular”, of a person, means a fingerprint, palm print or footprint of the person.

“interstate domestic violence order” means an interstate order under the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*, section 3, whether or not the interstate order is registered under that Act.

“landowner” means—

- (a) the owner or occupier of rural land; or
- (b) a person authorised by the owner or occupier to act on the owner’s or occupier’s behalf in the general management or control of the land.

“licence” means a licence continued, issued or renewed under this Act and in force at the material time, and includes a certificate under section 16(2).

“licensed armourer” means the person in whose name an armourer’s licence, in force at the material time, has been issued.

“licensed collector” means the person in whose name a collector’s licence, in force at the material time, has been issued.

“licensed dealer” means the person in whose name a dealer’s licence, in force at the material time, has been issued.

“licensed theatrical ordnance supplier” means the person in whose name a theatrical ordnance supplier’s licence, in force at a material time, has been issued.

“licensee” means a person in whose name a licence, in force at the material time, has been issued.

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“major component part” of a firearm includes a part such as the receiver, body, barrel breechbolt, frame or top slide without which the firearm would be considered inoperative or incomplete.

“occupier”, of rural land, means the person entitled to possession of the land.

“officer in charge of police” includes a police officer of whatever rank or grade who is for the time being in charge of a police establishment.

“ordnance register” see section 117.

“paint-pellet gun” means a weapon that discharges paint-pellet projectiles.

“paint-pellet sports” means games in which persons use paint-pellet guns to discharge paint-pellet projectiles at other persons or things.

“permanently inoperable” see section 7.

“permit to acquire” means a permit to acquire a weapon under this Act and in force at the material time.

“place” includes any vehicle.

“police establishment” means a police establishment for the purposes of the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

“possession” includes in relation to any thing—

- (a) having the thing in one’s custody;
- (b) having the thing under one’s control in any place, whether or not another has custody of the thing;
- (c) having an ability to obtain custody of the thing at will;
- (d) having a claim to custody of the thing which the claimant has committed to the custody of another, notwithstanding that the thing is temporarily not in the control of the person having such claim.

“primary producer” means a person (not being a person engaged in primary production as an employee on wages or piecework rates) primarily engaged in the occupation of—

- (a) dairy farmer; or
- (b) wheat, maize, or cereal grower; or

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- (c) cane grower; or
 - (d) fruit grower; or
 - (e) grazier; or
 - (f) farmer, whether engaged in general or mixed farming, cotton, potato, or vegetable growing, or poultry or pig raising;
- and includes a person prescribed by regulation.

“psychologist” see *Psychologists Act 1977*, section 4.4

“range officer” of an approved range means a person who is a range officer of the range within the meaning of section 108(2).

“range operator” of an approved range means the range operator of the range within the meaning of section 108(1).

“range use register” see section 97.

“replacement licence” means a licence issued in replacement of an existing licence under section 23.

“replica”—

- (a) of a weapon—means a reasonable facsimile or copy of a weapon, even if it is not capable of discharging a projectile or substance; or
- (b) of a spear gun, longbow or crossbow—means a reasonable facsimile or copy of a spear gun, longbow or crossbow even if it is not capable of discharging a projectile; or
- (c) of a thing prescribed by regulation—means anything prescribed by regulation to be a replica of the thing.

“rural land” includes land other than land situated in any city or town or, in the case of a shire, in any township in the shire.

“security guard” means a person who, by way of carrying on a business or in the course of employment, patrols, protects, watches or guards over other persons or property of other persons but not in the course of primary production.

⁴ Section 4 provides—

“psychologist” means a person registered as a psychologist under this Act and whose name, at the material time, remains on the register.

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“security organisation” means an organisation which provides security guards and the services of security guards.

“security organisation register” see section 128(1)(a).

“shooting club” means a club or other organisation that conducts the sport of target shooting.

“shooting club permit” means a shooting club permit issued under section 87.

“shooting gallery” includes a place used for paint-pellet sports.

“State” includes Territory.

“temporarily inoperable” see section 8.

“temporary protection order” means a temporary protection order under the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*, section 3, and includes an interstate domestic violence order corresponding to a temporary protection order.

“theatrical ordnance supplier” means a person who, wholly or partly, carries on the business, whether or not for reward or benefit, of supplying on a temporary basis weapons for use in theatrical, film or television productions where the supplying involves no change in the ownership of the weapons.

“unloaded” firearm, means the firearm contains no ammunition in its breech, chamber, magazine or muzzle.

“vehicle” includes any aircraft or vessel.

“weapon” means—

- (a) a thing mentioned in schedule 1; or
- (b) another thing prescribed under a regulation; or
- (c) a thing that would be a weapon mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), if it were not temporarily inoperable or incomplete;

but does not include an antique firearm.

“weapons register” see section 71(1).

Meaning of “heirloom firearm”

6. An “**heirloom firearm**” is a firearm, other than a category R weapon, ownership of which has passed to a person by testamentary disposition or the laws of succession.

How a firearm is made “permanently inoperable”

7. A firearm is made permanently inoperable if the firearm is modified in the way prescribed under a regulation to make it incapable of being discharged.

How a firearm is made “temporarily inoperable”

8. A firearm is made temporarily inoperable—

- (a) for a firearm designed to allow its bolt, breech block, firing pin or other integral part of the firing mechanism to be removed—if the part is removed and securely stored separately from the firearm; and
- (b) for another firearm—if the firearm’s trigger is secured by a trigger lock and the lock’s key is securely stored separately from the firearm.

PART 2—LICENCES**Issue, renewal, endorsement and alteration of licences**

9. A licence may be issued, renewed, endorsed or altered only by an authorised officer.

Limitations on issue of licence

10.(1) A licence may be issued only to—

- (a) an individual under subsection (2); or
- (b) a body under subsection (3).

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(2) A licence may be issued to an individual only if the person—

- (a) is—
 - (i) for a licence other than a minor’s licence—an adult; or
 - (ii) for a minor’s licence—at least 11 years and otherwise within the age group prescribed under a regulation for the licence; and
- (b) has an adequate knowledge of safety practices for the use, storage and maintenance of the weapon or category of weapon the possession of which is to be authorised by the licence; and
- (c) has access to secure storage facilities for the weapon or category of weapon possession of which is to be authorised by the licence; and
- (d) is not prevented under this or another Act or by an order of a Magistrates Court or another court from holding the licence; and
- (e) is a fit and proper person to hold a licence; and
- (f) has a reason mentioned in section 11 to possess the weapon or category of weapon.

(3) A licence may be issued to a body, whether incorporated or unincorporated—

- (a) for a licence to be issued to an approved shooting club, only if it is endorsed with—
 - (i) the name of an individual, who is a member of the club’s governing body and satisfies the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (e), as the club’s representative in the conduct of its business or affairs; and
 - (ii) the names and addresses of the individuals who are responsible for the safekeeping of the weapons or category of weapons possession of which is to be authorised by the licence when not in use by members of that club; or
- (b) for a licence to be issued to another body, only if—
 - (i) the body has a reason mentioned in section 11 to possess a weapon; and

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- (ii) it is endorsed with the name of an individual, who satisfies the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (e), as the body's representative in the conduct of its business or affairs.

(4) For this section, a person has an adequate knowledge of safety practices for the use, storage and maintenance of a weapon or category of weapon only if the person has satisfactorily completed—

- (a) a course in safety training for weapons approved by the commissioner; or
- (b) if the licence is a security licence (guard)—the training course approved by the commissioner under section 124.

(5) For this section, in deciding whether a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence an authorised officer must consider, among other things—

- (a) the mental and physical fitness of the person; and
- (b) whether a domestic violence order has been made against the person; and
- (c) whether the person has stated anything in or in connection with the application for the licence the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; and
- (d) the public interest.

(6) However, a person is not a fit and proper person to hold a licence if, in Queensland or elsewhere within the preceding 5 years—

- (a) the person has been convicted of, or discharged from custody on sentence after the person has been convicted of, any of the following offences—
 - (i) an offence relating to the misuse of drugs;
 - (ii) an offence involving the use or threatened use of violence;
 - (iii) an offence involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of firearms; or
- (b) a domestic violence order, other than a temporary protection order, has been made against the person.

(7) A licence enabling the licensee to carry on a business may be issued

only if it is endorsed with the place at which the business is to be carried on.

(8) If the business is to be carried on at more than 1 place, a separate application for each place must be made and a separate licence for each place issued.

Genuine reasons for possession of a weapon

11. The following are reasons for possession of a weapon—

- (a) sports or target shooting;
- (b) recreational shooting;
- (c) an occupational requirement, including an occupational requirement for rural purposes;
- (d) collection by a collector of weapons;
- (e) another reason prescribed under a regulation.

Licences

12.(1) Licences are of the following classes—

- (a) armourer's licence;
- (b) blank-fire firearms licence;
- (c) collector's licence (heirloom) or (weapons);
- (d) concealable firearms licence;
- (e) dealer's licence;
- (f) firearms licence;
- (g) firearms licence (instructor);
- (h) minor's licence;
- (i) security licence (organisation) or (guard);
- (j) theatrical ordnance supplier's licence;
- (k) another licence prescribed under a regulation.

(2) A licence may authorise possession of a particular weapon or a category of weapon.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to sections 76 and 77, a regulation or condition.

Application for licence

13.(1) An application for a licence must be—

- (a) made in the approved form and state the applicant's reason for wishing to possess a weapon (the “**reason**”); and
- (b) made personally, in the way prescribed under a regulation, by—
 - (i) if the licence is for an individual—the person; or
 - (ii) if the licence is for a body, whether incorporated or unincorporated—an individual nominated by the body for endorsement on the licence as the body's representative in the conduct of its business or affairs; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) proof of identity to the satisfaction of an authorised officer; and
 - (iii) other particulars prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (iv) the other relevant particulars the person to whom the application is made reasonably requires.

(2) If the reason is sports or target shooting, the applicant must provide proof the applicant is a current member of an approved shooting club.

(3) If the reason is recreational shooting, the applicant must produce written permission from a landowner authorising the applicant to shoot on the landowner's rural land.

(4) If the reason is an occupational requirement, the applicant must state why possession of a weapon is necessary in the conduct of the applicant's business or employment.

Inquiries into application

14.(1) Before the application is decided, an officer in charge of police or

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authorised officer with whom an application for a licence is lodged may—

- (a) make an inquiry or investigation about the applicant or the application; and
- (b) require the applicant to give the officer further information the officer reasonably needs to be satisfied about the applicant's identity or physical or mental health; and
- (c) inspect the secure storage facilities for the weapon or category of weapon possession of which is to be authorised by the licence; and
- (d) supply, for this section, information or a document relevant to the applicant's identity to an officer or member of a State or Commonwealth police service; and
- (e) require the applicant to display an adequate knowledge of the safety practices for the use, storage and maintenance of the weapon or category of weapons the possession of which is to be authorised under the licence; and
- (f) make a report about the applicant or the application; and
- (g) make the recommendation about the application the officer thinks appropriate.

(2) If an authorised officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the applicant's stated identity is false, the authorised officer may require the applicant to provide an identifying particular to verify the applicant's identity.

(3) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within a stated reasonable time, the applicant—

- (a) refuses to provide the information reasonably required under subsection (1)(b); or
- (b) refuses to allow the inspection under subsection (1)(c); or
- (c) fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (2).

(4) Unless the authorised officer considers that it is currently required for the investigation of an offence, the authorised officer must, after deciding the application—

- (a) return to the applicant any identifying particular obtained in the

course of inquiries into the application; and

(b) destroy any record or copy of the identifying particular.

(5) Information required to be supplied under this section may be used only to decide the application or to investigate or prosecute an offence and must not be disclosed for any other purpose.

(6) In this section—

“**applicant**” includes, for a body, an individual nominated by the body for endorsement on the licence as the body’s representative in the conduct of its business or affairs.

Authorised officer decides application

15.(1) An authorised officer must decide an application for a licence (other than renewal of a licence) as soon as practicable after the end of the period prescribed for this section under a regulation.

(2) However, the authorised officer may decide the application within the prescribed period if the applicant is the holder of an existing licence of another class.

(3) In deciding the application, the authorised officer may consider anything at the officer’s disposal.

(4) The authorised officer must—

(a) approve the application and issue the licence subject to any conditions the authorised officer may decide, including conditions limiting the use or possession of a weapon; or

(b) reject the application.

Issue of licence

16.(1) A licence must be—

(a) in the approved form; and

(b) endorsed with—

(i) the weapon or category of weapon the possession of which is authorised by the licence; and

- (ii) any conditions decided under section 15(4)(a); and
- (iii) if the licence is an armourer's, collector's or dealer's licence or a security licence (organisation)—the place approved for the secure storage of the weapon or category of weapon possession of which is authorised by the licence.

(2) A condition or any other information to be endorsed on a licence may be endorsed on the licence, or a certificate issued for the licence, by a word that is given a meaning by a code prescribed under a regulation.

(3) A regulation may prescribe things that must be provided for on the approved form of licence.

Uses permitted under licence

17.(1) A licence authorises a licensee to use a weapon or category of weapon possession of which is authorised under the licence for any lawful purpose.

(2) If use of a firearm is authorised under another Act, a licensee does not contravene this Act merely because the licensee uses the firearm in the way authorised under the other Act.

Renewal of licences

18.(1) A licensee may apply for the renewal of the licence within a period of 46 days starting 60 days before the day the licence expires.

(2) An application for renewal of a licence must be—

- (a) made in the approved form; and
- (b) made personally, in the way prescribed under a regulation, by—
 - (i) for a licence issued to an individual—the licensee; or
 - (ii) for a licence issued to a body, whether incorporated or unincorporated—an individual nominated by the body for endorsement on the licence as the body's representative in the conduct of its business or affairs; and
- (c) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.

(3) If an officer in charge of police receives the application, the officer

must refer the application to an authorised officer.

(4) An authorised officer must decide the application before the licence expires.

(5) In deciding the application, the authorised officer may consider anything at the officer's disposal.

(6) The authorised officer must—

- (a) approve the application and renew the licence subject to any conditions the authorised officer may decide; or
- (b) reject the application.

(7) A licence may be renewed by—

- (a) endorsing the existing licence; or
- (b) cancelling the licence and issuing a fresh licence.

Notice of rejection of application to issue or renew licence

19.(1) If an authorised officer rejects an application for a licence or renewal of a licence, the authorised officer must give the applicant a notice of rejection in the approved form stating the specific reasons for the rejection.

(2) The notice may be given to the applicant by sending it to the applicant by security post at the address shown on the application.

Term of licence

20.(1) A licence, other than a replacement licence, remains in force for the term, not more than 5 years, stated on the licence.

(2) A replacement licence remains in force for the unexpired term of the licence which it replaces.

(3) An existing licence stops being in force if a replacement licence is issued instead of the licence.

(4) Also, a licence, including a replacement licence, stops being in force if—

- (a) it is suspended, cancelled, revoked or surrendered; or

- (b) the licensee dies; or
- (c) for a minor's licence—the licensee turns 18.

Certain licences transferable

21.(1) A licence is transferable only in the circumstances mentioned in this section.

(2) The following licences may be transferred on a sale of a business to which the licence applies—

- armourer's licence
- dealer's licence
- security licence (organisation)
- theatrical ordnance supplier's licence.

(3) The proposed purchaser of the business must apply for the appropriate licence under section 13.

(4) If an authorised officer is satisfied the proposed purchaser is otherwise entitled to be issued with the licence, the authorised officer may approve the transfer of the licence subject to the sale of a business being finalised.

(5) If an authorised officer approves the transfer, the purchaser is taken to be the holder of the licence from the time the sale is finalised until the licence is formally transferred or a fresh licence is issued in the purchaser's name for the balance of the original licence's term.

Reporting loss, destruction or theft of licence

22. A licensee must report the loss, destruction or theft of the licence to an officer in charge of police immediately after the licensee becomes aware of the loss, destruction or theft.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Replacement licence

23.(1) This section applies if an authorised officer is satisfied—

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- (a) a licence is lost, destroyed or stolen; or
 - (b) any writing or endorsement on a licence is illegible and the licence is surrendered to an officer in charge of police.
- (2) The authorised officer may issue to the licensee a licence (the “**replacement licence**”) instead of the existing licence on—
- (a) application by the licensee in the approved form; and
 - (b) payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation.

Change in licensee’s circumstances

24.(1) It is a condition of each licence that a licensee must, within 14 days of the happening of an event mentioned in subsection (2) (the “**change**”), advise an officer in charge of police of the change and deliver the licence to the officer.

- (2) The events are—
- (a) the licensee’s or the licensee’s representative’s circumstances change from those given by the licensee or representative in support of an application under section 13 or 40;
 - (b) the licensee or the licensee’s representative is convicted of an offence mentioned in section 10(6)(a) or has become the subject of an order mentioned in section 10(6)(b);
 - (c) another change in circumstances prescribed under a regulation happens.

Examples for subsection (2)(a)—

1. A licensee changes address.
2. A licensee’s reason or need for possessing or using a weapon changes.
3. There is a change in a licensee’s access to secure storage facilities for the licensee’s weapon.
4. There is a change in a licensee’s or a licensee’s representative’s mental or physical fitness to possess a weapon.
5. A landowner revokes permission previously given to the licensee to shoot on the landowner’s rural land.

- (3) The officer in charge must advise an authorised officer of the change.

(4) The authorised officer must—

- (a) if the change is to a particular on the licence and the authorised officer is satisfied of the correctness of the change—endorse the licence with the change; or
- (b) otherwise—take the appropriate action in relation to the licence.

Authorised officer may amend licence conditions

25.(1) An authorised officer may amend the conditions of a licence—

- (a) on the licensee’s application; or
- (b) on the authorised officer’s own initiative.

(2) Before making an amendment under subsection (1)(b), the authorised officer must—

- (a) give written notice to the licensee—
 - (i) of the details of the proposed amendment; and
 - (ii) that the licensee may make written submissions to the authorised officer about the proposed amendment before a stated day, not earlier than 21 days after the notice is given to the licensee; and
- (b) have regard to submissions made to the authorised officer by the licensee before the stated day.

(3) If an authorised officer decides to amend the conditions of a licence, the authorised officer must give written notice of the amendment to the licensee.

(4) The amendment takes effect—

- (a) on the day the written notice of the amendment is given to the licensee; or
- (b) if a later day is stated in the notice—the stated day.

(5) An authorised officer may refuse to make an amendment under subsection (1)(a) by written notice given to the licensee stating the reasons for the refusal.

Change of approved place

26.(1) This section applies to an approved place endorsed on a licence under section 16(1)(b)(iii).⁵

(2) On application by the licensee, an authorised officer may change the approved place to another place if the authorised officer is satisfied the other place fulfils the requirements of this Act.

(3) The authorised officer may endorse the licence with the change.

Surrender of licence

27.(1) A licensee may surrender the licence by—

- (a) giving written notice of surrender; and
- (b) surrendering the licence.

(2) The notice must be given and the licence surrendered to an authorised officer or officer in charge of police.

Suspension of licence

28.(1) An authorised officer may, by a suspension notice given to a licensee, suspend the licence if the authorised officer is satisfied that the licensee—

- (a) has been charged with an offence against any law in force in Queensland or elsewhere—
 - (i) relating to the misuse of drugs; or
 - (ii) involving the use or threatened use of violence; or
 - (iii) involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of firearms; or
- (b) is temporarily unable to comply with a condition of the licence.

(2) The licence is suspended until—

- (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies—

⁵ Section 16 (Issue of licence)

- (i) the proceeding for the charge ends; or
- (ii) the suspension is lifted by an authorised officer; or
- (b) if subsection (1)(b) applies—the authorised officer is satisfied the licensee is able to comply with the condition.

(3) If a licensee whose licence is suspended under this section holds a permit to acquire, the permit is also suspended.

Revocation of licence

29.(1) An authorised officer may, by a revocation notice given to a licensee, revoke a licence if the authorised officer is satisfied of any of the following things—

- (a) the licence has been obtained through fraud or deception;
- (b) the licensee has been convicted of an offence against any law in force in Queensland or elsewhere involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of firearms;
- (c) the licensee has contravened a condition of the licence;
- (d) the licensee is no longer a fit or proper person to hold the licence;
- (e) the licensee no longer has a reason mentioned in section 11 to possess a weapon;
- (f) for an armourer's licence, dealer's licence or theatrical ordnance supplier's licence—
 - (i) the licensed armourer, licensed dealer or licensed theatrical ordnance supplier is not in charge of the premises stated in the licence; or
 - (ii) the premises stated in the licence are no longer satisfactory for carrying out the business to which the licence applies;
- (g) for a collector's licence—
 - (i) the licensed collector is no longer a genuine collector or is not in charge of the premises where the collector's weapons are usually kept; or
 - (ii) the premises where the collection is usually kept are no longer satisfactory for the safekeeping of weapons.

(2) If a licensee whose licence is revoked under this section holds a permit to acquire, the permit is also revoked.

Suspension or revocation notice

30.(1) A suspension or revocation notice must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) state the specific reasons for the suspension or revocation of the licence; and
- (c) direct the licensee to surrender—
 - (i) the licence and any relevant permit to acquire to a stated police officer at a stated reasonable time and place; and
 - (ii) the weapon held by the licensee under the licence in a way prescribed under subsection (4) or (5) at, or by, a stated reasonable time.

(2) A suspension or revocation notice may have effect immediately only if it, or a copy of it, is given personally to the licensee or a person endorsed on the licence as representing the licensee.

(3) A person who is given a suspension or revocation notice must comply with the directions in the notice.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(4) A weapon to be surrendered under a suspension or revocation notice may be surrendered by delivering it to any police officer.

(5) A weapon may also be surrendered by—

- (a) delivering it to a licensed dealer or other person authorised under this Act to possess the weapon; and
- (b) obtaining from the person to whom the weapon is delivered a receipt in the approved form for the weapon; and
- (c) giving the receipt, within the time stated in the notice for the surrender of the weapon, to the police officer mentioned in subsection (1)(c)(i).

(6) An authorised officer may extend the time for compliance with a suspension or revocation notice (the “**compliance time**”) if the person to

whom the notice is given applies to the authorised officer for an extension before the end of the compliance time.

Licensee's representative

31.(1) This section applies to—

- (a) a licensee who holds a licence to enable the licensee to carry on business; and
- (b) an applicant for a licence to enable the applicant to carry on business.

(2) The licensee or applicant may apply for the licence to be endorsed with the name of a fit and proper individual as the licensee's or applicant's representative in the conduct of its business or affairs at the place stated in the application.

(3) A licensee may apply for the licence to be endorsed with the name of a fit and proper individual instead of another person already endorsed as the licensee's representative under this or another section.

(4) An application under subsection (2) or (3) must be made in the approved form in the way prescribed under a regulation.

(5) In this section—

“fit and proper individual” means an individual who, if the person applied for a licence, would be a fit and proper person under section 10.

Temporary recognition of interstate licences for particular purposes

32.(1) This section applies if a resident of another State who is the holder of a licence entitling the person to possession of a weapon visits Queensland—

- (a) to participate in a shooting competition conducted by an approved shooting club or approved by the commissioner; or
- (b) for another purpose specified under a regulation for this section.

(2) The person's licence is taken to authorise possession and use of the weapon in accordance with this Act—

- (a) for the purpose of participating in the competition; or
- (b) for the other purpose specified under the regulation—if the person complies with any conditions specified in the regulation for the purpose.

Interstate residents moving to Queensland

33.(1) This section applies if a resident of another State who is the holder of a licence under the law of the other State authorising possession of a category A, B, C, D or H weapon gives written notice to the commissioner of the person's intention to reside permanently in Queensland.

(2) The person's licence is taken to be the corresponding licence under this Act in force for the period mentioned in subsection (3) or until the day the person's application for a licence under this Act is approved or rejected, whichever is the earlier.

(3) The period is—

- (a) for a licence authorising possession of a category A or B weapon—3 months; and
- (b) for a licence authorising possession of a category C, D or H weapon—7 days.

(4) The period mentioned in subsection (3) starts on the day the person notifies the commissioner of the person's intention to reside permanently in Queensland.

(5) If the holder of a licence authorising possession of a category C, D or H weapon notifies the commissioner and makes application for a licence under this Act within the time allowed under subsection (3)(b), the person does not contravene section 50 while the person's application is being decided merely because the 7 day period has passed.

(6) In this section—

“corresponding licence”, to a licence held under the law of another State, means—

- (a) a licence under this Act declared under a regulation to be a corresponding licence; or
- (b) if no regulation is made under paragraph (a) or the regulation

makes insufficient provision—a licence under this Act that most closely corresponds to the other licence.

Contravention of licence condition

34.(1) A licensee must not contravene a condition of the licence.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment.

(2) The penalty under subsection (1) may be imposed in addition to revocation of a licence or seizure of a weapon because of the contravention.

PART 3—ACQUISITION AND SALE OF WEAPONS

Division 1—Acquisition and sale of weapons

Acquisition of weapons

35.(1) A person may acquire a weapon only if—

- (a) the person is a licensed dealer; or
- (b) the person is the holder of a permit to acquire the weapon and acquires the weapon—
 - (i) from or through a licensed dealer; or
 - (ii) through a police officer in circumstances prescribed under a regulation; or
- (c) the person acquires the weapon under other lawful authority, justification or excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a category D, H or R weapon—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment; and
- (b) for a category C or E weapon—60 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment; and

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- (c) for a category A or B weapon—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

Example 1—

J wishes to sell J's weapon to S. S holds an appropriate licence and a permit to acquire the weapon. J and S agree on the sale price, but the sale may only be completed through a licensed dealer who must provide certain information about the acquisition to an authorised officer under subsection (2) and is entitled to a brokerage fee under subsection (3).

Example 2—

J wishes to give J's weapon to S. S holds an appropriate licence and a permit to acquire the weapon. The gift of the weapon may only be made through a licensed dealer who must provide certain information about the acquisition to an authorised officer under subsection (2) and is entitled to a brokerage fee under subsection (3).

Example 3—

J sells J's weapon to G, a licensed dealer. G later sells the weapon to S who holds an appropriate licence and a permit to acquire the weapon. G must still provide certain information about the acquisition to an authorised officer under subsection (2), but in this case is not entitled to a brokerage fee.

(2) If the weapon is acquired from a licensed dealer or the acquisition happens through a licensed dealer or police officer—

- (a) the acquirer must give the dealer or police officer a copy of the permit to acquire; and
- (b) the dealer must give to an authorised officer the copy of the permit to acquire and the information prescribed under a regulation within the time and in the way prescribed under the regulation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) If the acquisition happens through a licensed dealer, the dealer is entitled to a brokerage fee from the acquirer in the amount prescribed under a regulation.

(4) The dealer is not entitled to any other payment for brokering the acquisition.

(5) If the acquisition happens under other lawful authority, justification or excuse, the acquirer must, unless the acquirer has a reasonable excuse, take immediate action—

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- (a) to comply with this Act; or
- (b) to surrender the weapon under section 30(4) or (5).

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(6) This section does not apply to the acquisition of a weapon, if the acquisition consists only of a person taking possession of the weapon—

- (a) to repair it; or
- (b) in performing duties as a security guard under a security licence (guard); or
- (c) under section 54(2), 55, 110 or 118.

(7) In this section—

“**acquire**”, a weapon, means purchase, accept or receive or otherwise take possession of the weapon.

“**purchase**” includes obtain under a lease, exchange, hiring or other commercial arrangement.

Sale of weapons

36.(1) A person may sell a weapon only if—

- (a) the person sells the weapon to a licensed dealer; or
- (b) the person sells the weapon to another person who is the holder of a permit to acquire the weapon and the sale happens—
 - (i) through a licensed dealer; or
 - (ii) through a police officer in circumstances prescribed under a regulation; or
- (c) the person sells the weapon under other lawful authority, justification or excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a category D, H or R weapon—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment; and
- (b) for a category C or E weapon—60 penalty units or 1 year’s

imprisonment; and

- (c) for a category A or B weapon—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) If the sale happens under subsection (1)(c), the person must give to an authorised officer the information prescribed under a regulation in the way and within the time prescribed under the regulation.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment.

Advertising sale of firearms

37. If a person advertises the sale of the person’s firearm, the person must state in the advertisement the firearm’s serial number.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Division 2—Permits to acquire

Issue etc. of permits to acquire

38. A permit to acquire may be issued, endorsed or altered only by an authorised officer.

Limitations on issue of permits to acquire

39.(1) A permit to acquire a weapon may be issued only to—

- (a) an individual under subsection (2); or
- (b) a body under subsection (3).

(2) A permit to acquire a weapon may be issued to an individual only if the person is licensed to possess the weapon and—

- (a) is an adult; and
- (b) is not prevented under this or another Act or an order of a Magistrates Court or another court from holding a licence; and
- (c) is a fit and proper person to possess a weapon; and
- (d) for a category B, C, D or H weapon—has a need to possess the

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weapon; and

- (e) if the weapon is an heirloom firearm—is the owner of the firearm because of a testamentary disposition or the laws of succession.

(3) A permit to acquire a weapon may be issued to a body, whether incorporated or unincorporated—

- (a) for a permit to acquire to be issued to an approved shooting club—only if it is endorsed with the name of an individual member of the club’s governing body, who satisfies the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (c), as the club’s representative in the conduct of its business or affairs; and
- (b) for a permit to acquire to be issued to another body—only if—
 - (i) the body has a need to possess the weapon for which the permit to acquire is sought; and
 - (ii) it is endorsed with the name of an individual, who satisfies the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (c), as the body’s representative in the conduct of its business or affairs.

(4) For this section, in deciding whether a person is a fit and proper person to possess a weapon an authorised officer must consider, among other things—

- (a) the mental and physical fitness of the person; and
- (b) whether a domestic violence order has been made against the person; and
- (c) whether the person has stated anything in or in connection with the application for the permit to acquire the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; and
- (d) the public interest.

(5) However, a person is not a fit and proper person to possess a weapon if, in Queensland or elsewhere within the preceding 5 years, the person has been convicted of, or discharged from custody on sentence after the person has been convicted of, any of the following offences—

- (a) an offence relating to the misuse of drugs;
- (b) an offence involving the use or threatened use of violence;

(c) an offence involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of firearms.

(6) A permit to acquire must—

- (a) be issued in the approved form for a single weapon; and
- (b) state the name of the person from whom the weapon is to be acquired.

Application for permit to acquire

40.(1) An application for a permit to acquire must be—

- (a) made in the approved form; and
- (b) made personally, in the way prescribed under a regulation, by—
 - (i) if the permit is for an individual—the person; or
 - (ii) if the permit is for a body, whether incorporated or unincorporated—the individual endorsed on the body’s licence as the body’s representative; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) any fee that may be prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) proof of identity to the satisfaction of an authorised officer; and
 - (iii) other particulars prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (iv) the other relevant particulars the person to whom the application is made reasonably requires.

(2) If the application is for a permit to acquire a category B, C, D or H weapon, the applicant must state why the applicant needs the weapon and why the need can not be satisfied in another way.

(3) If the application is for a permit to acquire an heirloom firearm, the application must also be accompanied by proof, to the satisfaction of an authorised officer, that the applicant is the owner of the firearm because of a testamentary disposition or the laws of succession.

Inquiries into application

41.(1) Before the application is decided, an officer in charge of police or authorised officer with whom an application for a permit to acquire is lodged may—

- (a) make an inquiry or investigation about the applicant or the application; and
- (b) require the applicant to give the officer further information the officer reasonably needs to be satisfied about the applicant's identity or physical or mental health; and
- (c) inspect the secure storage facilities for the weapon for which the permit to acquire is to be issued; and
- (d) supply, for this section, information or a document relevant to the applicant's identity to an officer or member of a State or Commonwealth police service; and
- (e) make a report about the applicant or the application; and
- (f) make the recommendation about the application the officer thinks appropriate.

(2) If the authorised officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the applicant's stated identity is false, the authorised officer may require the applicant to provide an identifying particular to verify the applicant's identity.

(3) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within a stated reasonable time, the applicant—

- (a) refuses to provide the information reasonably required under subsection (1)(b); or
- (b) refuses to allow the inspection under subsection (1)(c); or
- (c) fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (2).

(4) Unless the authorised officer considers that it is currently required for the investigation of an offence, the authorised officer must, after deciding the application—

- (a) return to the applicant any identifying particular obtained in the course of inquiries into the application; and

(b) destroy any record or copy of the identifying particular.

(5) Information required to be supplied under this section may be used only to decide the application or to investigate or prosecute an offence and must not be disclosed for any other purpose.

(6) For this section—

“**applicant**” includes, for a body, the individual endorsed on the body’s licence as the body’s representative.

Authorised officer decides application

42.(1) An authorised officer must decide an application for a permit to acquire a weapon as soon as practicable after the end of any period that may be prescribed for this section under a regulation.

(2) In deciding the application, the authorised officer may consider anything at the officer’s disposal.

(3) The authorised officer must consider the following things when deciding whether the applicant has a need to possess the weapon—

- (a) whether the applicant’s requirements can be adequately met in a way not involving the use of a weapon or by using a weapon of another category or type;
- (b) whether the applicant possesses other weapons, and in particular other weapons of that category or type;
- (c) another thing prescribed under a regulation.

(4) To remove any doubt, a collector may have a need for a particular weapon even though the collector already possesses a weapon of the same category or type.

(5) The authorised officer must—

- (a) approve the application and issue the permit to acquire subject to any conditions the authorised officer may decide; or
- (b) reject the application.

Issue of permit to acquire

43. A permit to acquire must be issued in the approved form.

Notice of rejection of application for permit to acquire

44.(1) If an authorised officer rejects an application for a permit to acquire, the authorised officer must give the applicant a notice of rejection in the approved form stating the specific reasons for the rejection.

(2) The notice may be given to the applicant by sending it to the applicant by security post at the address shown on the application.

Term of permit to acquire

45.(1) A permit to acquire remains in force for the term, not more than 3 months, stated on the permit.

(2) A permit to acquire stops being in force if—

- (a) it is suspended, cancelled, revoked or surrendered; or
- (b) the holder of the permit dies.

Reporting loss, destruction or theft of permit to acquire

46. A licensee must report the loss, destruction or theft of a permit to acquire to an officer in charge of police immediately after the licensee becomes aware of the loss, destruction or theft.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Replacement permit to acquire

47.(1) This section applies if an authorised officer is satisfied—

- (a) a permit to acquire is lost, destroyed or stolen; or
- (b) any writing or endorsement on a permit to acquire is illegible and the permit to acquire is surrendered to an officer in charge of police.

(2) The authorised officer may issue to the licensee a replacement permit

to acquire instead of the permit to acquire on—

- (a) application by the licensee in the approved form; and
- (b) payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation.

Surrender of permit to acquire

48.(1) A licensee may surrender a permit to acquire by—

- (a) giving written notice of surrender; and
- (b) surrendering the permit to acquire.

(2) The notice must be given and the permit to acquire surrendered to an authorised officer or officer in charge of police.

Division 3—Firearms register

Commissioner to maintain firearms register

49.(1) The commissioner must establish and maintain a record (the “**firearms register**”) of all firearms in Queensland.

(2) The firearms register must contain the following information for each firearm—

- (a) the name and address of the firearm’s owner and details of the documents relied on to establish the owner’s identity and address;
- (b) the type, make, calibre, action, magazine capacity and serial number of the firearm;
- (c) details of the licence authorising possession of the firearm;
- (d) for firearms acquired after the commencement of the *Weapons Amendment Act 1996*—
 - (i) details of any permit to acquire authorising acquisition of the firearm; and
 - (ii) the name and address of the person from whom the firearm was acquired and the date it was acquired;
- (e) the place where the firearm is generally kept;

- (f) the reason given for possession of the firearm and, if appropriate, the reason why the particular firearm was needed;
- (g) other information prescribed under a regulation.

(3) The commissioner may make information in the register available to another entity, within or outside the State, only if the commissioner is satisfied to do so would assist in achieving the object of this Act.

(4) A regulation may limit the information the commissioner may make available under subsection (3).

PART 4—POSSESSION AND USE OF WEAPONS

Division 1—General

Possession of weapons

50. A person may possess a weapon only—

- (a) if the person is authorised to possess the weapon under a licence or permit to acquire; or
- (b) with other lawful authority, justification or excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a category D, H or R weapon—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment; and
- (b) for a category C or E weapon—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment; and
- (c) for a category A or B weapon—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

Limitation on organised target shooting

51. Unless otherwise authorised by this Act, a person may conduct

organised target shooting only on an approved range.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

Physical possession and use of weapon sometimes allowed for the purpose of training a minor

52.(1) A minor over 11 years may have physical possession of and use a category A or B weapon in a place where it is lawful to physically possess and use a category A or B weapon if—

- (a) the minor is under the direct and immediate supervision of a parent, guardian or another person who is acting in the place of a parent or guardian; and
- (b) the parent, guardian or other person is licensed to possess the weapon.

(2) A minor over 11 years may have physical possession of and use a category A or B weapon at an approved range for category A or B weapons if the minor is supervised—

- (a) directly and immediately by a range officer; or
- (b) as prescribed by regulation.

An unlicensed person may use a weapon at an approved range

53.(1) This section applies to a person who is eligible to obtain a licence that authorises the possession of a weapon of a particular type, but who has not been issued with a licence in force at the material time.

(2) The person may have physical possession of and use the type of weapon at an approved range for the type of weapon if the physical possession and use of weapons at the range is supervised by a range officer.

Possession or use of weapon by unlicensed person in primary production sometimes allowed

54.(1) In this section—

“**primary producer**” means a person who—

- (a) has a licence; and

- (b) usually carries out primary production on land (the “**primary producer’s land**”), even if only as an agent or employee of another person.

“**weapon**” means a weapon that a primary producer possesses under the authority of a licence.

(2) A person who is an agent, employee or member of the immediate family of the primary producer may physically possess or use the weapon on the primary producer’s land, even if the person does not hold a licence for that type of weapon, if the person—

- (a) assists the primary producer with primary production on the land; and
- (b) is eligible to obtain a licence to possess the weapon; and
- (c) only uses the weapon with the express consent of the primary producer; and
- (d) only uses the weapon in connection with carrying out primary production on the land.

Use of weapons by unlicensed person at shooting gallery allowed

55. A person using a shooting gallery may physically possess and use a weapon allowed under the conditions of approval of the shooting gallery, even if the person is not the holder of a licence for the type of weapon.

Discharge of weapon on private land without owner’s consent prohibited

56.(1) In this section—

“**owner**” of private land includes the occupier of the land.

“**private land**” means land that is not a public place.

“**weapon**” includes an antique firearm, spear gun, longbow and crossbow.

(2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, discharge a weapon on or across private land without the express consent of the owner.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 3 months imprisonment.

(3) A person must not carry a weapon on private land without the express consent of the owner unless—

- (a) the person has a reasonable excuse; or
- (b) the weapon is unloaded, broken or for another reason can not be readily discharged.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Particular conduct involving a weapon in a public place prohibited

57.(1) In this section—

“**weapon**” includes—

- (a) an antique firearm, spear gun, longbow, crossbow; and
- (b) a replica of a weapon; and
- (c) a replica of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a).

(2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, carry a weapon exposed to view in a public place.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 3 months imprisonment.

(3) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, carry in a public place a loaded firearm or a weapon capable of being discharged.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year imprisonment.

(4) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, discharge a weapon in, into, towards, over or through a public place.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

Dangerous conduct with weapon prohibited generally

58.(1) In this section—

“**weapon**” includes—

- (a) an antique firearm, explosive tool, captive bolt humane killer, spear gun, longbow, crossbow; and
- (b) a replica of a weapon; and

- (c) a replica of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a); and
- (d) an explosive.

(2) A person must not—

- (a) without reasonable excuse; and
- (b) by the physical possession or use of a weapon;

engage in conduct, alone or with another, likely to cause—

- (c) death or injury to a person; or
- (d) unlawful destruction or damage to property; or
- (e) alarm to another person.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

Possession or use of weapon under the influence of liquor or a drug prohibited

59.(1) In this section—

“**weapon**” includes—

- (a) an antique firearm, spear gun, longbow, crossbow; and
- (b) an explosive.

(2) A person must not have physical possession of or use a weapon if the person is under the influence of liquor or a drug.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Secure storage of weapons

60. A person who possesses a weapon must securely store the weapon in the way prescribed under a regulation when it is not in the person’s physical possession.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment.

Shortening firearms

61. A person must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) shorten a firearm; or
- (b) possess a firearm that has been shortened; or
- (c) acquire or sell a firearm that has been shortened.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

Modifying construction or action of firearms

62.(1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) modify the construction or action of a firearm; or
- (b) possess a firearm the construction or action of which has been modified; or
- (c) acquire or sell a firearm the construction or action of which has been modified.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

(2) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, make operable a firearm that is required to be, and has been, made permanently inoperable under this Act.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

Altering identification marks of weapons

63. A person must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) deface or alter any identifying serial number or mark on a weapon; or
- (b) possess a weapon the identifying serial number or mark of which has been defaced or altered; or
- (c) acquire or sell a weapon the identifying serial number or mark of which has been defaced or altered.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

Obtaining weapons by deceit

64. A person is not to obtain or gain possession of a weapon or an explosive by any deceitful or fraudulent means.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment.

Unlawful trafficking in weapons

65. A person who unlawfully carries on the business of trafficking in weapons or explosives to facilitate the commission of a crime commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the offence relates to a category H or R weapon—20 years imprisonment;
- (b) if the offence relates to a category A, B, C, D or E weapon or explosives—15 years imprisonment.

Dispatch of weapons

66. A person may dispatch a weapon only in the way prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

Possessing and acquiring particular items prohibited

67. A person is not, without reasonable excuse, to have possession of or acquire—

- (a) handcuffs, thumbcuffs or other similar restraints; or
- (b) nunchaku or kung-fu sticks or any similar device which consists of 2 hard non-flexible sticks, clubs, pipes or rods connected by a length of rope, cord, wire or chain constructed or designed to be used in connection with the practice of a system of self-defence and which if used offensively against a person is or are capable of causing bodily harm; or
- (c) any baton or billy club; or

- (d) any studded glove which if used offensively against a person is capable of causing bodily harm.

Division 2—Dealers and armourers

Dealers to be licensed

68.(1) Unless a person is a licensed dealer, that person is not to deal in weapons.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person, who is not disqualified from holding a dealer's licence, whilst acting as an agent or employee of a licensed dealer.

Armourers to be licensed

69.(1) Unless a person is a licensed dealer or licensed armourer or is otherwise authorised under this Act, that person is not to repair or store weapons in the course of business.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person, who is not disqualified from holding a dealer's licence or an armourer's licence, whilst acting as an agent or employee of a licensed armourer.

(3) A licensed armourer, or the agent or employee of the licensed armourer to whom subsection (2) refers, may carry, discharge, possess, repair and store weapons on the premises specified in the licence.

Age of employees

70. A licensed dealer is not to employ a person under the age of 18 years to sell, purchase or receive weapons.

Licensed dealers and armourers to keep register

71.(1) A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must keep at the premises stated on the licence a weapons register.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must, for each transaction for the receipt, acquisition, sale or transfer of a weapon—

- (a) enter immediately in the weapons register the particulars prescribed under a regulation; and
- (b) if the transaction involves a complete or substantially complete weapon or a major component part of a firearm—within 14 days of the transaction, notify an authorised officer in the approved form.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) A person must not remove a part of the weapons register, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the correction of the weapons register in a way specified under a regulation.

(5) In this section—

“**remove**” includes make illegible or unintelligible, erase or disguise.

“**weapons register**” means a book in the approved form bound to the satisfaction of an authorised officer.

Annual returns by licensed dealers

72. Before 31 July in each year each licensed dealer is to furnish in or to the effect of the approved form to an authorised officer, particulars of all schedule 1 and schedule 2 weapons held in stock as at midnight on 30 June of that year.

Dealer etc. to require information

73. A person who is a licensed dealer, a licensed armourer or an agent, employee or representative of the dealer or of the armourer may only purchase from, trade with, sell to or deal in any weapon with a person who provides the dealer, armourer, agent, employee or representative with any prescribed particulars and if those particulars are recorded in the weapons register maintained by the dealer or armourer.

Licensed dealer or armourer taken to be in unlawful possession

74. A licensed dealer or licensed armourer who, without reasonable excuse, possesses a weapon the prescribed particulars of which have not been entered in the weapons register under section 71 is taken to contravene section 50.

Division 3—Collectors**Collector to be licensed**

75. A person is not to collect weapons unless that person is a licensed collector in respect of the nature and type of those weapons.

Collector's licence (heirloom)

76.(1) A collector's licence (heirloom) authorises the licensee to possess a single heirloom firearm or a matched pair or set of heirloom firearms.

(2) However, the licence authorises the licensee to possess an heirloom firearm only if it is made permanently inoperable.

Collector's licence (weapons)

77.(1) A collector's licence (weapons) authorises the licensee to possess weapons of the category stated in the licence.

(2) However, the licence authorises the licensee to possess—

- (a) category D or R weapons only if—
 - (i) for weapons that are firearms—the weapons are made permanently inoperable; or
 - (ii) for other weapons—the weapons are inert; and
- (b) category A, B, C or H weapons that are firearms manufactured after 1900 only if the weapons are made temporarily or permanently inoperable.

Weapons not to be discharged or operated

78.(1) A collector is not to discharge or operate or cause or permit to be discharged or operated any weapon held or proposed to be held as a collector unless authorised to do so under a licence.

(2) A collector's licence does not authorise the discharge or operation of any weapon.

Approval of arms fair

79.(1) Subject to this Act, a person or body of persons is not to conduct an arms fair unless the conduct of the arms fair has been approved by an authorised officer.

(2) An authorised officer may approve the conduct of an arms fair, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as the authorised officer may determine, in or to the effect of the approved form or may refuse an application for approval.

(3) An authorised officer may at any time revoke an approval given under subsection (2).

(4) Where approval is refused or revoked, the authorised officer is to issue a notice of refusal or revocation in or to the effect of the approved form stating the specific reasons for the refusal or revocation and forward the notice to the applicant or person to whom approval had been given by registered post to the address shown in the application.

Application for approval

80.(1) An application for approval to conduct an arms fair—

- (a) may be made by a licensed collector or an organisation representing licensed collectors; and
- (b) is to be made at least 28 days prior to the proposed date for the fair; and
- (c) is to be in or to the effect of the approved form; and
- (d) is to be accompanied—
 - (i) by the prescribed fee; and

- (ii) such other information as may be required by an authorised officer.

(2) The authorised officer may make or cause to be made such inquiries in respect of the application for approval as the officer considers necessary and may approve the application in the prescribed manner as the officer may determine or may refuse the application.

Collectors to keep register

81.(1) A licensed collector must keep at the premises stated in the licence a collection register.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) A licensed collector must, for each transaction for the receipt, acquisition, sale or transfer of a weapon, enter immediately in the collection register the particulars prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) A person must not remove a part of the collections register, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the correction of the collections register in a way specified under a regulation.

(5) In this section—

“collection register” means a book in the approved form bound to the satisfaction of an authorised officer.

“remove” includes make illegible or unintelligible, erase or disguise.

Removal of register and weapons

82.(1) Except as provided in subsections (2) to (4), a licensed collector is not, without reasonable excuse, to remove any weapon or the collection register from the premises specified in the licence.

(2) Where an arms fair has been approved by an authorised officer under section 80, a licensed collector may remove weapons from the premises specified in the licence for the purpose of display or sale for the duration of

the fair.

(3) At the conclusion of the fair, the licensed collector is to return the weapons that have not been sold or disposed of to another licensed collector together with any additional weapons acquired by the licensed collector, to the premises specified in the licence.

(4) A licensed collector who displays weapons at an arms fair approved by an authorised officer, is to have possession at the fair of the collection register.

Licensed collector leaving Queensland

83.(1) A licensed collector who is about to leave Queensland to reside elsewhere is, prior to leaving, to advise an authorised officer in writing of—

- (a) the date of departure; and
- (b) the proposed residence; and
- (c) what is proposed to be done regarding the collection.

(2) A licensed collector is not to move weapons to which the licence relates from the premises specified in the licence to a place outside Queensland unless an authorised officer is satisfied that the manner of transporting the weapons ensures their safekeeping whilst in Queensland.

Licensed collector taken to be in unlawful possession

84. A licensed collector who, without reasonable excuse, possesses a weapon the prescribed particulars of which have not been entered in the collection register under section 81 is taken to contravene section 50.

Division 4—Approved shooting clubs

Only an approved shooting club may conduct target shooting

85. A person must not conduct a shooting club for the sport of target shooting unless the shooting club is an approved shooting club.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Application for shooting club permit

86.(1) Application may be made to an authorised officer to grant a shooting club permit to a shooting club.

(2) The shooting club permit may only be granted to a shooting club whose primary purpose is to conduct the sport of target shooting.

(3) The application must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) provide the further particulars reasonably required by the authorised officer; and
- (c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulation.

Authorised officer may grant or refuse shooting club permit

87. The authorised officer may grant the shooting club permit if the authorised officer is satisfied—

- (a) the primary purpose of the shooting club is to conduct the sport of target shooting; and
- (b) the location, construction and equipment of each shooting range, and proposed shooting range, of the shooting club is appropriate having regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage; and
- (c) the application complies with section 86; and
- (d) each individual member of the governing body of the shooting club is an appropriate person; and
- (e) if section 90 applies to the application—the section has been complied with and the person nominated under section 90(2) is an appropriate person.

Authorised officer to give reasons for refusing to grant permit

88. The authorised officer may refuse to grant the shooting club permit by written notice given to the applicant stating the reasons for the refusal.

Conditions to apply to permit

89.(1) If an authorised officer grants a shooting club permit to an approved club, the authorised officer may impose conditions that apply to the permit.

(2) The authorised officer may impose conditions about—

- (a) the location, construction, equipment and maintenance of shooting ranges; and
- (b) the use, control, administration and management of shooting ranges; and
- (c) matters prescribed by regulation.

(3) In imposing conditions, the authorised officer must have regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(4) The conditions must be specified in the permit or by written notice given to the applicant.

A nominee is required for some applications

90.(1) This section only applies if an application for a shooting club permit is made by—

- (a) an unincorporated body or association of persons; or
- (b) a shooting club prescribed by regulation.

(2) The application must nominate an adult individual to be the shooting club's nominee.

(3) The nominated person must hold the position in the shooting club in which the person is charged with responsibility for the conduct of the activities of the shooting club relating to the sport of target shooting (the **“responsible position”**).

(4) If a shooting club permit is granted on the application, the nominated person is taken to be the shooting club's nominee for the purpose of the permit (the **“nominee”**), until ceasing to be the nominee under section 92.

(5) The shooting club must ensure that, at all times while the permit is in effect, it maintains an appropriate person in the responsible position.

Duty of nominee

91. The nominee must exercise all reasonable diligence to ensure the shooting club, its members and all persons using a range conducted by it comply with this division and division 5.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Change of nominee

92.(1) A person stops being the nominee of an approved shooting club if the person stops holding the shooting club's responsible position.

(2) If a person stops being the nominee, the person must give written notice to an authorised officer within 28 days.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) The person who occupies an approved shooting club's responsible position after another person stops being the nominee must give written notice (the "**nominee notice**") to an authorised officer within 28 days.

(4) If the authorised officer accepts a nominee notice from a person—

- (a) the person becomes the nominee; and
- (b) the authorised officer must give written notice of the acceptance to the nominee.

(5) The authorised officer may refuse to accept the nominee notice on the ground that the authorised person is not satisfied the person who gave the nominee notice—

- (a) occupies the shooting club's responsible position; or
- (b) is an appropriate person.

(6) The refusal must be by written notice to the person who gave the nominee notice stating reasons for the refusal.

How to decide whether an individual is an appropriate person

93.(1) In determining whether an individual is an appropriate person for the purpose of this division, an authorised officer may have regard only to—

- (a) whether the individual demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the obligations of an approved shooting club and the individual's proposed position under this Act; and
 - (b) whether the individual is a person of good repute; and
 - (c) whether the individual is the holder of a licence.
- (2) The authorised officer may obtain—
- (a) a report from the commissioner about the criminal history of the person; or
 - (b) if the person holds or previously held in another State a relevant licence, permit, authority or position—a report from the appropriate authority in the other State.

Authorised officer may amend permit conditions

94.(1) An authorised officer may amend the conditions applying to a shooting club permit of an approved shooting club—

- (a) on the application of the shooting club; or
- (b) on the initiative of the authorised officer.

(2) In making an amendment under subsection (1), the authorised officer must have regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(3) Before making an amendment under subsection (1)(b), the authorised officer must—

- (a) give written notice to the club informing it—
 - (i) of the proposed amendment; and
 - (ii) that it may make written submissions to the authorised officer about the proposed amendment before a specified day (not earlier than 21 days after the notice is given to the shooting club); and
- (b) have regard to submissions made to the authorised officer by the shooting club before the specified day.

(4) If an authorised officer amends the conditions applying to a shooting club permit, the authorised officer must give written notice of the

amendment to the shooting club.

(5) The amendment takes effect—

- (a) on the day the written notice of the amendment is given to the shooting club; or
- (b) if a later day is specified in the notice—the specified day.

(6) An authorised officer may refuse to make an amendment under subsection (1)(a) by written notice given to the shooting club stating the reasons for the refusal.

Authorised officer may make temporary amendment of conditions

95.(1) An authorised officer may make a temporary amendment of the conditions applying to a shooting club permit if the authorised officer considers, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to make the amendment to protect a person from death or injury or property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(2) An authorised officer may make an amendment under subsection (1) by written notice given to the shooting club stating the reasons for the amendment.

(3) The amendment takes effect on the day the written notice of the temporary amendment is given to the shooting club or, if a later day is specified in the notice, the specified day.

(4) The amendment has effect for 28 days unless—

- (a) the notice specifies a shorter period; or
- (b) the authorised officer extends the amendment for a single further specified period (not longer than 28 days).

(5) An authorised officer may extend an amendment under subsection (4)(b) by written notice given to the shooting club stating the reasons for the extension.

Revoking or suspending permit

96.(1) An authorised officer may revoke or suspend a shooting club permit if—

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- (a) the shooting club contravenes this Act; or
- (b) the shooting club contravenes a condition applying to the permit; or
- (c) the authorised officer reasonably believes it is likely a member of the shooting club or the public will suffer injury or loss if the permit is not revoked or suspended.

(2) The authorised officer must give written notice of the revocation or suspension to the shooting club.

(3) The notice must specify—

- (a) if the permit has been suspended—the day the suspension is lifted; and
- (b) the reasons for the revocation or suspension.

(4) The revocation or suspension takes effect on the day the notice is given to the shooting club or, if a later day is specified in the notice, the specified day.

(5) A shooting club permit that is suspended stops having effect until the suspension is lifted.

Club must keep range use register books

97.(1) An approved shooting club must ensure a range use register, in the approved form, is available at each of its ranges at all times when the range is being used to discharge weapons.

(2) Before a person uses a range of an approved shooting club to discharge a weapon, the person must enter in the range use register the details provided for by the register regarding the person's identity and the type of weapon the person will use on the range.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units

(3) A person must not make an entry in a range use register book that is false or misleading

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Service of notice on approved shooting club

98.(1) A notice required or permitted by this division to be served on an approved shooting club may be served on the shooting club's nominee.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect the operation of any other law that authorises the service of the document in another way.

Division 5—Approved ranges**Application for range approval**

99.(1) Application may be made to an authorised officer to approve a range for weapons target shooting.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) provide the further particulars reasonably required by the authorised officer; and
- (c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulation.

Limits on approvals

100. A range may be approved only if the range is conducted by an approved shooting club.

Authorised officer may grant or refuse range approval

101.(1) The authorised officer may grant the approval if the authorised officer is satisfied—

- (a) the range will be used for the sport of target shooting; and
- (b) the location, construction and equipment of the range is appropriate having regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage; and

- (c) the application complies with section 99.
- (2) An approval must be given in the approved form.

Authorised officer to give reasons for refusing to grant approval

102. The authorised officer may refuse to grant the approval by written notice given to the applicant stating the reasons for the refusal.

Conditions to apply to approval

103.(1) If an authorised officer grants the approval, the authorised officer may impose conditions applying to the approval.

- (2) The authorised officer may impose conditions about—
 - (a) the location, construction, equipment and maintenance of the range; and
 - (b) matters prescribed by regulation.

(3) In imposing conditions, the authorised officer must have regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(4) The conditions must be specified in the approval or by written notice given to the applicant.

Authorised officer may amend approval conditions

104.(1) An authorised officer may amend the conditions applying to an approval—

- (a) on the application of the range operator; or
- (b) on the initiative of the authorised officer.

(2) In making an amendment under subsection (1), the authorised officer must have regard to the need to protect persons from death or injury and property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(3) Before making an amendment under subsection (1)(b), the authorised officer must—

- (a) give written notice to the range operator—

- (i) of the details of the proposed amendment; and
 - (ii) that the range operator may make written submissions to the authorised officer about the proposed amendment before a specified day (not earlier than 21 days after the notice is given to the range operator); and
- (b) have regard to submissions made to the authorised officer by the range operator before the specified day.
- (4) If an authorised officer amends the conditions applying to an approval, the authorised officer must give written notice of the amendment to the range operator.
- (5) The amendment takes effect—
- (a) on the day the written notice of the amendment is given to the range operator; or
 - (b) if a later day is specified in the notice—the specified day.
- (6) An authorised officer may refuse to make an amendment under subsection (1)(a) by written notice given to the range operator stating the reasons for the refusal.

Authorised officer may make temporary amendment of conditions

105.(1) An authorised officer may make a temporary amendment of the conditions applying to an approval if the authorised officer considers, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to make the amendment to protect a person from death or injury or property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(2) An authorised officer may make an amendment under subsection (1) by written notice given to the range operator stating the reasons for the amendment.

(3) The amendment takes effect—

- (a) on the day the written notice of the amendment is given to the range operator; or
- (b) if a later day is specified in the notice—the specified day.

(4) The amendment has effect for 28 days unless—

- (a) the notice specifies a shorter period; or
- (b) the authorised officer extends the amendment for a single further specified period (not longer than 28 days).

(5) An authorised officer may extend an amendment under subsection (4)(b) by written notice given to the range operator stating the reasons for the extension.

Revoking or suspending approval

106.(1) An authorised officer may revoke or suspend an approval if—

- (a) a range operator or a range officer contravenes this Act; or
- (b) the authorised officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to revoke or suspend the approval to protect a person from loss of life or injury, or property from unlawful destruction or damage.

(2) The authorised officer must give written notice of the revocation or suspension to the range operator.

(3) The notice must specify—

- (a) if the permit has been suspended—the period of suspension; and
- (b) the reasons for the revocation or suspension.

(4) The revocation or suspension takes effect—

- (a) on the day the notice is given to the range operator; or
- (b) if a later day is specified in the notice—the specified day.

(5) A shooting club permit that is suspended stops having effect until the suspension is lifted.

Range can be dealt with in conjunction with shooting club permit

107. An application, grant of approval or notice under this division may be included in an application, issue of permit or notice respectively under division 4.

Responsibilities of range operator

108.(1) In this section—

“range operator” means the person conducting an approved range for an approved shooting club under the approval given under this division and, if the approval is issued to an unincorporated body or association of persons, includes each member of the body’s or association’s governing body.

(2) A range operator must ensure every person who physically possesses or uses a weapon at the approved range is properly supervised by a person (a **“range officer”**) who holds a licence authorising the person to possess that type of weapon.

(3) A range operator must ensure the name of each range officer supervising persons using the approved range is prominently displayed at the range at any time when a weapon is discharged.

(4) A range operator must take all reasonable steps to ensure a person attending the approved range does not contravene this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Responsibilities of range officer

109. A range officer supervising an approved shooting range must take all reasonable steps to ensure a person attending the range does not contravene this Act.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Responsibilities of person attending an approved range

110.(1) A person attending an approved range must not physically possess or use a weapon unless the possession or use—

(a) is authorised under—

(i) a licence issued to the person; or

- (ii) section 52;⁶ or
- (iii) section 53;⁷ and
- (b) is permitted by the range officer; and
- (c) complies with the conditions on which the range was approved, including, for example, that it is a weapon of a type for which the range was approved.

(2) A person attending an approved range must not use a weapon in a way that is likely to cause death or injury to a person or unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 6—Shooting galleries

Approval of shooting galleries

111.(1) A person is not to conduct a shooting gallery at any time without the approval of an authorised officer to conduct that gallery.

(2) An authorised officer is not to grant approval to conduct a shooting gallery unless—

- (a) the applicant for approval has attained the age of 18 years; and
- (b) the officer is satisfied that the applicant has an adequate knowledge of safety practices relating to the use of the firearms to be used at the gallery; and
- (c) in the opinion of the authorised officer—
 - (i) the applicant is a fit and proper person to conduct the gallery; and
 - (ii) the prescribed conditions and any conditions imposed by the authorised officer will be complied with.

(3) An authorised officer may grant approval to conduct a shooting

⁶ Section 52 (Physical possession and use of weapon sometimes allowed for the purpose of training a minor)

⁷ Section 53 (An unlicensed person may use a weapon at an approved range)

gallery subject to the prescribed conditions and to such other conditions as the officer thinks fit.

(4) An authorised officer may refuse to grant approval to conduct a shooting gallery by giving the applicant for approval a notice in or to the effect of the approved form stating the specific reasons for the refusal and forwarding the notice to the applicant by registered post to the address shown on the application.

(5) An authorised officer may revoke an approval given under subsection (3) by written notice, given to the person granted the approval, that sets out the reasons for the revocation.

Conditions of approval

112.(1) Approval to conduct a shooting gallery is to be subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the several parts of the shooting gallery are to be designed, constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of an authorised officer;
- (b) where live ammunition is to be used—
 - (i) the area between the place where the firearm is mounted and the target is to be so constructed as to prevent projectile penetration or ricochet; and
 - (ii) the firearm is to be so mounted that its barrel must remain within the confines of the gallery at all times;
- (c) at least 1 natural person specified in the approval is to—
 - (i) be physically present at the gallery at all times when it is open to the public; and
 - (ii) personally supervise the use of every firearm by each person resorting to the gallery; and
 - (iii) exercise all reasonable care and precaution and give such directions as are necessary to any person to prevent danger during the use of any firearm at the gallery.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to the use of a paint-pellet gun at a shooting gallery used solely for paint-pellet sports.

Representative of holder of approval

113.(1) The holder of or an applicant for an approval to conduct a shooting gallery may apply in or to the effect of the approved form (which may be incorporated as part of the form of application for the approval) for the approval to be endorsed in accordance with this Act with the name of a fit and proper natural person who satisfies the requirements of section 111 as the representative of the holder of the approval at the premises or location specified in the application.

(2) On application by the holder of an approval to conduct a shooting gallery in or to the effect of the approved form, the approval may be endorsed with the name of a fit and proper person who satisfies the requirements of section 111 in place of the name of another person endorsed as representative of the holder under this section.

(3) An application under subsection (1) or (2) may be made to an officer in charge of police.

Conduct of persons resorting to shooting galleries

114.(1) A person resorting to or making use of a shooting gallery is not to—

- (a) point a firearm otherwise than in the direction of the target area in the shooting gallery; or
- (b) take away a firearm from the shooting gallery; or
- (c) interfere with—
 - (i) any other person resorting to or using the shooting gallery; or
 - (ii) a firearm at a shooting gallery otherwise than as directed by any person conducting that gallery or the servant of that person; or
 - (iii) any part or equipment of the shooting gallery; or
- (d) disobey a direction given to that person pursuant to

section 112(1)(c)(iii).

(2) Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c)(i) and (ii) do not apply to the use of a paint-pellet gun at a shooting gallery used solely for paint-pellet sports.

Division 7—Theatrical ordnance suppliers and other associated matters

Theatrical ordnance suppliers to be licensed

115.(1) Subject to this Act, a person is not to supply or have possession for the purpose of supply of any weapon or replica in the production of a theatrical, motion picture or television production without first obtaining a theatrical ordnance supplier's licence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person not disqualified from holding a theatrical ordnance supplier's licence whilst acting as an agent or employee of a licensed theatrical ordnance supplier.

Age of employees

116. A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier is not to employ a person under the age of 18 years to sell, purchase, receive or deal with any weapons.

Theatrical ordnance supplier to keep register

117.(1) A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must keep at the premises stated in the licence an ordnance register.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must, for each transaction for the acquisition, sale, supply, rental or transfer of a weapon, enter immediately in the ordnance register the particulars prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) A person must not remove a part of the ordnance register, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the correction of the ordnance register in a way specified under a regulation.

(5) In this section—

“**ordnance register**” means a book in the approved form bound to the satisfaction of an authorised officer.

“**remove**” includes make illegible or unintelligible, erase or disguise.

Weapons may be supplied for theatre, film and television productions

118.(1) The holder of a theatrical ordnance supplier’s licence may supply a weapon under the licence to a person only for the purpose of the person using the weapon in a theatrical, film or television production.

(2) If the licence held by a theatrical ordnance supplier only allows the licensee to supply a weapon to a specified person, or type of person, the licensee may supply a weapon only to the specified person or type of person.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Supervision of use of weapons in theatre, film and television productions

119.(1) In this section—

“**licensee**” means a person who holds a theatrical ordnance supplier’s licence.

“**personal supervision**” by a licensee means—

- (a) personal supervision by the licensee; or
- (b) personal supervision by an employee of the licensee who is eligible to obtain a theatrical ordnance supplier’s licence.

(2) A licensee must, by personal supervision, ensure that a weapon supplied by the licensee to another person under the licence is properly used.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(3) If a licensee considers that a weapon supplied by the licensee under

the licence is being improperly used, the licensee must immediately take all appropriate steps—

- (a) to ensure the weapon is properly used; or
- (b) to recover the weapon.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(4) For the purpose of this section, a weapon is properly used if it—

- (a) is used only for the theatre, film and television production for which it was supplied; and
- (b) is not used in an unlawful way; and
- (c) is not used in a way that may cause death of, or injury to, any person or the unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property.

Removal of register and weapons

120.(1) A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier is not to remove any weapon or the ordnance register from the premises specified in the licence except in the course of business as a theatrical ordnance supplier.

(2) A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier who has possession of weapons at a place other than the premises specified in the licence is to keep a record of the disposition of ordnance in the approved form.

Annual returns by licensed theatrical ordnance supplier

121. Before 31 July in each year each licensed theatrical ordnance supplier is to furnish in the approved form to an authorised officer particulars of all weapons held in stock as at midnight on 30 June of that year.

Licensed theatrical ordnance supplier taken to be in unlawful possession

122. A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier who, without reasonable excuse, possesses a weapon the prescribed particulars of which have not been entered in the ordnance register under section 117 is taken to contravene section 50.

Division 8—Security guards and security organisations**Armed security guard must be licensed**

123. A person must not, in performing duties as a security guard, physically possess a weapon unless the person holds a security licence (guard).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units

Training courses for security guards

124.(1) A person may be issued with a security licence (guard) only if the person has satisfactorily completed a training course approved by the commissioner.

(2) A person who holds a security licence (guard) must satisfactorily complete a training course approved by the commissioner as often as required by regulation.

(3) If a person who holds a security licence (guard) does not comply with subsection (2), an authorised officer, by written notice given to the person—

- (a) may cancel the licence; or
- (b) suspend the licence until the person completes the course.

Control over way security guard carries weapon

125. A person who carries a weapon in performing duties as a security guard must carry the weapon only in the way prescribed by regulation.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Security guard must record prescribed information

126.(1) A person who possesses or uses a weapon in performing duties as a security guard must, as prescribed by regulation, record information about the possession or use in the security organisation register kept by the security guard's security organisation.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) A regulation may specify the type of information that must be recorded and the time it must be recorded.

Obligations of security organisation in relation to the possession or use of a weapon

127.(1) In this section—

“**employee**” of a security organisation includes a person engaged in any way by the security organisation to perform duties for it.

(2) A security organisation must not—

- (a) possess a weapon; or
- (b) allow an employee to have physical possession of a weapon while performing duties for the organisation;

unless the security organisation has been issued with a security licence (organisation).

(3) A security organisation may only physically possess or use a weapon as prescribed by regulation.

(4) A security organisation must ensure an employee of the security organisation only physically possesses or uses a weapon as prescribed by regulation.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Obligations of security organisation in relation to register

128.(1) A security organisation must—

- (a) keep a security organisation register in the approved form; and
- (b) record in the security organisation register, as prescribed by regulation, information about its, and its employees’, possession or use of weapons; and
- (c) make the security organisation register available for inspection as prescribed by regulation.

(2) A person must not make an entry in the security organisation register

that is false or misleading.

(3) A regulation may prescribe—

- (a) the type of information that must be recorded in the security organisation register; and
- (b) the time when the information must be recorded; and
- (c) who must record the information on behalf of the security organisation; and
- (d) procedures the security organisation must undertake to verify an entry in the security organisation register.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Obligation of members of governing body of security organisation

129. Each member of the governing body of a security organisation must ensure the security organisation complies with this division.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Inspection by police officer

130. If a police officer inspects a security organisation's security organisation register, the police officer may endorse the register with the time the inspection was made and any comments about the inspection.

PART 5—POLICE POWERS

Identification

131.(1) A police officer who finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed or being about to commit any offence against this Act may demand from that person such particulars as the officer requires to identify that person (including the name and address of the person) and if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the particulars given are false may require evidence of the correctness thereof.

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(2) If that person unreasonably fails upon demand to give any particular or evidence required, the police officer may caution that person, and if that person persists in that failure, or gives a name or address which in the reasonable belief of the police officer is false, may arrest that person without warrant, and take that person forthwith before a court to be dealt with according to law.

(3) A person required under this section to give any particular is not to—

- (a) fail to give that particular; or
- (b) give any false particular; or
- (c) give false evidence in respect thereto.

Power to demand production of licence etc.

132.(1) This section applies if, under this Act, a person is required—

- (a) to be the holder of a licence or permit to acquire; or
- (b) to have the approval of any person; or
- (c) to keep a register or record.

(2) The person must, if required to do so by a police officer, produce to a police officer for inspection at a stated reasonable place and time (within 48 hours) any of the following documents—

- (a) the licence or permit to acquire;
- (b) a certificate or other evidence of approval;
- (c) the register or record.

(3) A police officer may also require the person to produce for inspection at a stated reasonable place and time (within 48 hours) any weapon still in the person's possession mentioned in any of the documents.

(4) However, if a person has physical possession of a weapon, a police officer may require the person to produce immediately to the police officer for inspection the weapon and the licence authorising possession of the weapon.

(5) A person must not contravene a requirement under subsection (2), (3) or (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

Search for weapons etc. subject to seizure

133. A police officer may stop, detain and search—

- (a) any vehicle upon which the officer suspects on reasonable grounds that there is any weapon liable to seizure under this Act or any other Act; and
- (b) any person whom the officer suspects on reasonable grounds of being in physical possession of any weapon liable to seizure under this Act or any other Act.

Register of searches

134.(1) Where a police officer—

- (a) stops a vehicle; or
- (b) detains a person; or
- (c) enters a place;

pursuant to the provisions of this part (other than in pursuance of a warrant issued under section 138), the officer is at the first reasonable opportunity to record in a register kept in the approved form the matters following—

- (d) in the case of the stoppage of a vehicle—
 - (i) the place at which the vehicle was stopped; and
 - (ii) the reason for the stoppage; and
 - (iii) if the vehicle or anything in it is searched, the date, time and place of the search;
- (e) in the case of the detention of a person—
 - (i) the name of the person or, if it is unknown, a description of the person; and
 - (ii) the place at which the person was detained; and

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- (iii) the date, time and length of detention; and
 - (iv) the reason for the detention; and
 - (v) if the person is searched, where the search took place;
 - (f) in the case of the entry of a place—
 - (i) the identification of the place; and
 - (ii) the date and time of entry; and
 - (iii) the reason why a warrant was not obtained;
 - (g) in the case of the search of a vehicle, person or, as the case may be, place—
 - (i) who or what was searched; and
 - (ii) the reason for the search; and
 - (iii) a description of anything that was taken away;
 - (h) in any such case—the name, rank and number (if any) in the police service of the police officer and the officer's signature.
- (2) Any entries made in the register are to be available for inspection by—
- (a) the owner of the vehicle or thing; or
 - (b) the person; or
 - (c) the occupier of the place;

to which or, as the case may be, to whom they relate or that person's agent.

(3) Failure to make the entries referred to in subsection (1) in relation to the stoppage of a vehicle, the detention of a person or, as the case may be, the entry of a place or to make them available for inspection as required by subsection (2) is prima facie evidence that the stoppage, detention or, as the case may be, entry and any search made pursuant to the stoppage, detention or entry were unlawful.

Powers in dangerous situations

135. Where a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person is in premises or any place and has possession of and is using or

threatening to use any weapon or any other thing in circumstances such that death or injury to any person is or is likely to be caused, whether or not any other person is actually present, the police officer and all persons acting in aid of the police officer may, using such force as is necessary for that purpose, without any warrant other than this section—

- (a) enter any premises or place; and
- (b) detain any person found there for such time as is reasonably necessary for the police officer to establish whether an offence has been committed; and
- (c) search the premises or place and every person found there; and
- (d) seize and detain any weapon or other thing which may be found on the premises or place or on any such person.

Powers in respect to premises specified in licences or approvals under Act

136. Any police officer may—

- (a) at any reasonable time enter and remain on—
 - (i) the premises of an approved shooting club or a shooting club that is required to hold a shooting club permit; or
 - (ii) the premises of a shooting gallery; or
 - (iii) a range; or
 - (iv) the premises of a collector, dealer, armourer or theatrical ordnance supplier; or
- (b) inspect, examine and test any weapon found there; or
- (c) inspect, examine and test any place, premises, equipment or materials of construction thereof; or
- (d) inspect any record, licence, approval, register or other writing and take such copies of extracts therefrom as the police officer desires;

and may make such other examination or inquiry as the police officer considers necessary to establish whether the provisions of this Act or of any

licence, approval or exemption granted under this Act are being complied with.

Search

137. When any police officer lawfully in any premises or place finds any person in or on those premises or that place under such circumstances that the police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is in possession of any weapon, licence or register in contravention of this Act, the police officer and all persons acting in aid of the police officer, using such force as is necessary, may search and, for that purpose, detain the person and possessions of the person so found and search the premises or place in which that person is found.

Search warrant

138.(1) Upon complaint on oath before any justice by any police officer, that the police officer believes that anything is, or is in the possession of any person, in or upon any place or premises, contrary to any provision of this Act, the justice may grant a warrant to any police officer to enter, re-enter and search the place or premises, and search any person found therein or thereon.

(2) The complaint is to specify the facts and reasons for the police officer's belief and the justice may determine the matter after consideration only of those facts and reasons.

(3) A warrant may be executed at any time and is sufficient authority for any police officer and for all persons acting in aid of the police officer—

- (a) to enter and re-enter the place or premises specified in the warrant; and
- (b) to search that place or premises and any person found there; and
- (c) to exercise therein the powers conferred upon a police officer by this Act; and
- (d) to use such force as may be necessary to perform any of the things referred to herein; and
- (e) to pass through, from, over and along any other place for the purpose of making that entry or re-entry.

(4) For the purpose of gaining entry or re-entry to any place or premises or to search any place, premises or person a police officer may call to the police officer's aid such persons as the police officer thinks necessary and those persons, while acting in aid of that police officer in the lawful exercise of the powers of entry and search have a like power of entry, re-entry and search.

Seizure and retention of weapons etc.

139.(1) A police officer may seize and retain a thing mentioned in subsection (2) if the police officer—

- (a) suspects, on reasonable grounds, that—
 - (i) an offence against this Act has been, is being or is about to be committed; and
 - (ii) the thing may have been, or may be, used or otherwise involved in the commission of the offence; or
- (b) believes on reasonable grounds that the thing will provide evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the following—

- (a) a weapon;
- (b) a replica of a weapon;
- (c) an antique firearm, explosive tool, captive bolt humane killer, spear gun, longbow or crossbow;
- (d) a replica of a spear gun, longbow or crossbow;
- (e) ammunition;
- (f) a licence;
- (g) a book or register;
- (h) a thing mentioned in section 67.

(3) A police officer who removes, seizes or retains anything pursuant to the provisions of this part is, wherever practical, to deliver or cause to be delivered within a reasonable time to—

- (a) the owner of the thing; or

- (b) if the owner of the thing is unknown, the person from whose possession the thing was removed, seized or retained;

a written receipt containing details of—

- (c) the name, rank, station and number (if any) in the police service of the police officer removing, seizing or retaining the thing; and
- (d) the address of the police establishment or other place in which the thing removed, seized or retained is or is to be held; and
- (e) a brief description of the thing.

Power of arrest

140. A police officer who believes on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) a person has committed or has attempted to commit an offence against this Act; and
- (b) proceedings by way of complaint and summons against that person would be ineffective;

may, without any warrant other than this Act, arrest that person.

Fingerprints etc.

141.(1) Where a person is arrested on a charge of having committed an offence defined in this Act a police officer may take or cause to be taken from that person all such particulars as the officer considers on reasonable grounds to be necessary for the identification of that person or the investigation of an offence including the voice print, photograph, fingerprints, palm prints, footprints and toe prints and handwriting of that person and, except in the case of voice prints and handwriting, may use such force as is necessary to obtain those particulars.

(2) In the event of a person being acquitted of an offence defined in this Act, the charge being withdrawn or dismissed or the defendant being absolutely discharged, any particulars obtained pursuant to subsection (1), are to be destroyed within 28 days of that event.

PART 6—APPEALS

Right to appeal against decisions

142.(1) This section applies to the following decisions—

- (a) a decision refusing an application for a licence, permit, approval or other authority under this Act;
- (b) a decision refusing to accept the nomination of a person by an applicant for a shooting club permit;
- (c) a decision refusing to accept a nominee notice under section 92;
- (d) a decision imposing or amending a condition applying to a licence, permit, approval or other authority under this Act;
- (e) a decision revoking or suspending a licence, permit, approval or other authority under this Act.

(2) A person aggrieved by a decision to which this section applies may appeal against the decision.

(3) The appeal may be made to the Magistrates Court nearest the place where the appellant resides or carries on, or proposes to carry on, the business or activity which the decision affects.

How to start appeal

143.(1) An appeal is started by—

- (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk of the court of the Magistrates Court; and
- (b) serving a copy of the notice on an authorised officer.

(2) The notice of appeal must be filed within 28 days after the appellant receives notice of the decision appealed against.

(3) The court may at any time extend the period for filing the notice of appeal.

(4) The notice of appeal must state the grounds of the appeal.

Effect of appeal on decision

144. An appeal against a decision does not affect the decision, subject to—

- (a) section 145;⁸ and
- (b) section 146.⁹

Appellant may carry on business pending appeal

145. A person who appeals against—

- (a) the refusal to renew a dealer's licence, armourer's licence or theatrical ordnance supplier's licence; or
- (b) the revocation of a dealer's licence, armourer's licence or theatrical ordnance supplier's licence;

is entitled, until the appeal is decided, to carry on business as if the licence had been renewed or had not been revoked.

Stay of operation of decision

146.(1) The court has power to grant a stay of a decision appealed against for the purpose of securing the effectiveness of the appeal.

(2) A stay—

- (a) may be granted on conditions that the court considers appropriate; and
- (b) has effect for the period specified by the court; and
- (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.

(3) The period of a stay specified by the court must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.

⁸ Section 145 (Appellant may carry on business pending appeal)

⁹ Section 146 (Stay of operation of decision)

Hearing procedures

147.(1) An appeal is to be by way of rehearing, unaffected by the decision appealed against.

- (2) In deciding an appeal, the court—
- (a) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
 - (b) must observe natural justice; and
 - (c) may hear the appeal in court or chambers.

Powers of court on appeal

148.(1) In deciding an appeal, the court may—

- (a) confirm the decision appealed against; or
- (b) set aside the decision and substitute another decision; or
- (c) set aside the decision and return the matter to an authorised officer with directions that the court considers appropriate.

(2) In substituting another decision, the court has the same powers as an authorised officer.

Example—

The court may decide that an unsuccessful applicant for a licence be granted the licence either unconditionally or on particular conditions.

(3) If the court substitutes another decision, the substituted decision is taken, for the purposes of this Act, to be an authorised officer's decision.

Appeal to District Court on questions of law only

149. A party aggrieved by the decision of the court may appeal to a District Court, but only on a question of law.

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS

Advisory council

150.(1) The Minister may constitute an advisory council to advise the Minister in the administration of this Act.

(2) The advisory council is to consist of the members appointed to the council by the Minister.

Disclosure by doctors and psychologists of certain information

151.(1) This section applies if a doctor or psychologist is of the opinion that a patient is an unsuitable person to possess a firearm—

- (a)** because of the patient's mental or physical condition; or
- (b)** because the patient may be a danger to the patient or another person.

(2) The doctor or psychologist may inform the commissioner of his or her opinion and give the commissioner any relevant information about the patient's condition and identity.

(3) This section applies despite any duty of confidentiality owed by the doctor or psychologist to the patient.

(4) The giving of an opinion or information by a doctor or psychologist under this section does not give rise to any criminal or civil action or remedy against the doctor or psychologist.

Approved officers

152.(1) The commissioner may appoint a police officer or officer of the public service as an approved officer for this Act.

(2) However, a police officer or officer of the public service may be appointed as an approved officer only if, in the commissioner's opinion, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an approved officer.

Authorised officers

153.(1) For this Act, the following officers are authorised officers—

- (a) the commissioner, an executive officer or commissioned officer;
- (b) a police officer appointed as an authorised officer by the commissioner.

(2) However, a police officer may be appointed as an authorised officer only if, in the commissioner's opinion, the officer has the necessary expertise or experience to be an authorised officer.

Retention and disposal of weapons in police custody

154.(1) Any weapon or other thing held by or in the custody of any police officer pursuant to this Act (whether or not the officer came into possession thereof before or after the commencement of this Act)—

- (a) may be retained by any police officer until it is disposed of pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c); or
- (b) may be delivered at any time after the appointed day—
 - (i) if any authorised officer is satisfied that some person is the owner, or would be entitled to possession if that person complies with the provisions of this Act—
 - (A) to the owner or person entitled to possession; or
 - (B) if the owner or person entitled to possession nominates some other person to have possession, to that other person; or
 - (ii) if a court order is made for the delivery thereof to any person pursuant to the *Justices Act 1886*, section 39—to that person; if that person shows to the satisfaction of the police officer who holds or has custody thereof that that person is authorised to have possession of a weapon of that class; or
- (c) if it has not been delivered to any person pursuant to paragraph (b) within 3 months of the appointed day or such longer period as the commissioner may determine in a particular case—is to be forfeited to the Crown.

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(2) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) do not apply to any weapon or any other thing which has been forfeited or ordered to be forfeited to the Crown pursuant to this or any other Act or law.

(3) Where a person charged or indicted with an offence against this Act is not convicted of any offence on that charge or indictment, the court before which that person is charged or indicted may order that any weapon or thing found in the possession of that person at or about the time of the alleged commission of the offence or the time of that person being charged with the offence be forfeited to the Crown and anything in respect of which the order is made thereby is forfeited accordingly.

(4) For the purposes of this section the appointed day is—

(a) in the case of any weapon or other thing held or in custody in relation to any contravention or suspected contravention of any provision of this Act—

(i) the time of the final determination of all proceedings in respect thereto; or

(ii) the expiration of 6 months from the date when the weapon or other thing came into the possession or custody of the police officer;

whichever is the later to occur; or

(b) in any other case—the date when the weapon or other thing comes into the possession or custody of a police officer.

(5) Anything forfeited pursuant to this Act may be taken and disposed of as the commissioner directs, subject to the *Explosives Act 1952*, and for that purpose any police officer may, with such assistants and by such means as is necessary, enter upon any premises upon which the officer knows or suspects the thing so forfeited to be.

Disqualification by a court

155.(1) Where a person is convicted of an offence or is the subject of any order against the law of the State, the court may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by that law, do any 1 or more of the following—

(a) declare any licence or approval held by the person convicted to be revoked;

- (b) disqualify the person from holding or obtaining a licence or approval or from being a representative of a licensee or holder of approval under this Act for a period specified by the court;
- (c) order that any weapon, ammunition, antique firearm, explosive tool, captive bolt humane killer, spear gun, longbow or crossbow owned or in the possession of that person is forfeited to the Crown.

(2) A declaration under subsection (1)(a) has effect to revoke the licence specified in the declaration.

Offences generally

156. A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Act commits an offence against this Act and if a specific penalty is not otherwise provided is liable—

- (a) for a first offence—to a penalty of 10 penalty units; and
- (b) for a second or subsequent offence—to a penalty of 60 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment.

Fraud and unlawful possession of licence etc.

157.(1) A person is not—

- (a) without reasonable excuse, to have possession of—
 - (i) a licence; or
 - (ii) anything resembling a licence; or
 - (iii) any document which was formerly a licence but which is suspended, cancelled, revoked or surrendered;
- (b) without reasonable excuse, to lend, or permit or allow to be used any licence issued in that person's name by any other person;
- (c) unless authorised by or under this Act, to make or attempt to make or cause, permit or allow to be made any endorsement on or addition or alteration to or erasure from a licence or any approval under this Act.

(2) A licence or approval obtained by any false statement or misrepresentation is null and void.

False or misleading information

158.(1) In this section—

“**application**” means an application for a licence, permit, approval or other authority under this Act.

“**notice**” means a notice under section 94 or 104.

(2) A person must not—

- (a) state anything in or in connection with an application, or in response to a notice, that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made in or in connection with an application, or in response to a notice, anything without which the statement is, to the person’s knowledge, false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (2)(a) or (b) is sufficient if it states that the statement was false or misleading to the person’s knowledge.

Criminal Code to be read with Act

159. The Criminal Code, with all necessary adaptations, is to be read and construed with this Act.

Allegation and proof of circumstances of aggravation

160.(1) If any circumstance of aggravation is intended to be relied upon in respect of an offence defined in this Act it must be charged in the complaint that alleges that offence.

(2) Upon a complaint charging a person with an offence committed with any circumstance of aggravation the defendant may be convicted of any offence that is established by the evidence and that is constituted by an act or

omission that is an element of the offence charged, with or without the circumstance of aggravation charged in the complaint.

Proceedings for offences

161.(1) A proceeding for an offence against this Act, other than section 65, may be prosecuted in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886*.

(2) The proceeding must be commenced—

- (a) within 1 year after the commission of the offence; or
- (b) within 1 year after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.

(3) Notwithstanding this Act or any other Act, in a proceeding on a complaint the court may make an order on any matter within its jurisdiction though no application is made in respect thereof.

Person other than offender liable to penalties

162. Where an offence against this Act is committed by a body or association of persons whether incorporated or unincorporated every person who is a member of the governing body of that body or association and, in the case of a body or an association that is incorporated, the managing director, director, manager or other governing officer by whatever name called is to be taken to have committed the offence and may be prosecuted in respect of the offence unless that person proves that—

- (a) the offence was committed without knowledge of that person; and
- (b) that person had used all due diligence to prevent the commission of such an offence.

Evidentiary provisions

163.(1) In a proceeding for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) it is not necessary to prove the appointment of the Minister, the

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- commissioner, an authorised officer, a commissioned officer or any other police officer to do any act or take any proceedings; and
- (b) a signature purporting to be that of the Minister, the commissioner, authorised officer or any other police officer is to be taken to be the signature it purports to be until the contrary is proved; and
 - (c) a statement in a complaint under the *Justices Act 1886* of any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (i) a place is or is not an approved range;
 - (ii) a club or an organisation is or is not an approved shooting club;
 - (iii) a person is or is not of a particular age;
 - (iv) a person was, or was not, the holder of a specified licence, permit, approval or other approval issued or granted under this Act at or during a specified time; and
 - (d) a certificate purporting to be signed by an authorised officer stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (i) a specified document is a licence, permit or approval or other document issued or granted under this Act or a copy of the document;
 - (ii) at or during a specified time, in relation to a place, person, club or organisation there was or was not a specified licence, permit, approval or other authority issued or granted under this Act;
 - (iii) a licence, permit, approval or other authority granted or issued under this Act was subject to the terms, conditions or restrictions stated in the document; and
 - (e) a document purporting to contain information extracted from the firearms register and signed by an authorised officer is evidence that the information is recorded in the firearms register; and
 - (f) every entry in any book or register kept by or belonging to any person pursuant to this Act or found on premises of that person are to be taken, unless the contrary is shown, to have been made by or with the authority of that person; and

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- (g) proof of any exemption from any provision of this Act is upon the person who relies thereon; and
- (h) where the age of any person is material, the court may decide, upon its own view and judgment, whether any person charged or present before it has or has not attained any prescribed age but the age of that person may be proved by other means.

(2) Where, in respect of a proceeding for an offence against this Act, a copy of a document purporting to be signed by a police officer stating—

- (a) the qualifications and experience of that officer; and
- (b) that the officer has been appointed by the commissioner as an approved officer; and
- (c) that at a specified time any article, weapon or other thing—
 - (i) did or did not bear any identification mark or number;
 - (ii) has had altered, defaced or removed therefrom any identification mark or number;
 - (iii) was or was not a weapon of a particular type;
 - (iv) was a weapon or other thing that had or had not been rendered inoperable;

is served upon the person charged with the offence at least 14 clear days before the hearing of the complaint then the document, a copy of which has been so served, on its production in the proceeding is sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein unless the person charged gives notice in writing in or to the effect of the approved form to the complainant at least 3 clear days before the hearing of the complaint requiring the calling of the police officer as a witness.

(3) Notwithstanding that a person charged with an offence has failed to give the notice as prescribed in subsection (2), the court may, in the interest of justice, order the police officer to be called and may grant any necessary adjournment accordingly.

(4) Unless the tribunal of fact considers the interests of justice require that opinion evidence be given, the tribunal of fact may decide whether a thing produced to it, and examined by it, is 1 of the following without the assistance of opinion evidence—

- (a) a weapon;
- (b) a particular type of weapon;
- (c) a power head, explosive tool, captive bolt humane killer, spear gun, longbow or crossbow;
- (d) a replica of a weapon;
- (e) a firearm;
- (f) a thing mentioned in section 67.

Service of notice, orders etc.

164.(1) Any order, notice or other document issued pursuant to this Act is properly given upon the person to whom it is directed if it is served in accordance with this section, that is to say—

- (a) by delivering a copy thereof to the person personally; or
- (b) if the person can not reasonably be found—by leaving a copy thereof with some person for the person at that person's usual place of business or residence or at the place of business or residence last known to the person who serves the order or document; or
- (c) by posting by registered post a copy thereof addressed to the person at that person's place of business or residence last known to the person who issued the order at least 14 days before the date on which the notice or document is to take effect.

(2) When an order, notice or document is served, the person who serves it may attend before a justice and depose on oath and in writing endorse on a copy of the order, notice or document to the manner of service thereof showing therein the date of personal delivery, leaving or posting, as the case may be, of the order, notice or document.

(3) Every such deposition is, upon production in any court, evidence of the matters contained therein and sufficient proof of the service of the order, notice or document on the person to whom it was directed.

(4) Service of any order, notice or document issued pursuant to this Act upon any unincorporated body or association of persons is properly served if it is served in accordance with this section upon the person who is for the

time being the secretary or president (by whatever name such office is called) of that club or association.

(5) Subsection (4) applies to the service of a notice on a range operator that is an unincorporated body or association of persons.

Liability for tort generally

165.(1) The Crown is liable for a tort committed by any police officer acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of duty as a police officer under this Act in like manner as an employer is liable for tort committed by the employer's servant in the course of employment.

(2) The Crown is to be treated for all purposes as a joint tortfeasor with the police officer who committed the tort.

(3) In no case does the Crown's liability for a tort committed by any police officer extend to a liability to pay damages in the nature of punitive damages.

(4) In proceedings upon a claim by the Crown for damages in respect of a tort, actions done or omissions made by an officer acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of duty as a police officer under this Act may be relied on by the Crown as constituting contributory negligence, if the actions or omissions could have been so relied on if they had been done or made by a servant of the Crown in the course of employment.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an action done or omission made by a police officer acting, or purporting to act, in the capacity of a constable is taken to have been done or made by the officer acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of duty as an officer.

(6) If a police officer incurs liability in law for a tort committed by the police officer in the course of rendering assistance, directly or indirectly, to a person suffering, or apparently suffering, from illness or injury in circumstances that the officer reasonably considers to constitute an emergency, and if the officer acted therein in good faith and without gross negligence, the Crown is to indemnify and keep indemnified the officer in respect of that liability.

Payment and recovery of damages

166.(1) The Crown may pay—

- (a) the whole or part of damages, other than damages in the nature of punitive damages, and costs awarded against any police officer in proceedings with respect to a tort committed by the police officer acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of duty under this Act; and
- (b) the whole or part of costs incurred, and not recovered, by the police officer in the proceedings.

(2) If any police officer is liable to pay a sum under a settlement of a claim that has, or might have, given rise to proceedings such as are referred to in subsection (1), the Crown may pay the whole or part of the sum.

(3) Except as provided by section 165(6), if the Crown has paid moneys by way of damages or costs in respect of a tort committed by any police officer or has paid moneys under a settlement referred to in subsection (2), the Crown may recover, in a court of competent jurisdiction, contribution from the police officer in respect of that payment.

(4) In proceedings for contribution under subsection (3) the amount of contribution recoverable is such amount as is found by the court to be just and equitable in the circumstances.

Provision of legal representation

167.(1) The commissioner may provide legal representation on behalf of any police officer against whom any action, claim or demand or proceeding in respect of an offence is brought or made otherwise than by or on behalf of the Crown in any of its capacities on account of any action done or omission made by the police officer acting, or purporting to act, in the execution of duty under this Act.

(2) If it is found, or conceded, in relation to any such action, claim, demand or proceeding that the police officer was not acting in the execution of duty in doing the action or making the omission on which the action, claim, demand or proceeding is based, the commissioner may recover from the police officer the amount of costs and expenses incurred by the commissioner in providing legal representation under subsection (1) in any

court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due and payable by the police officer to the commissioner and unpaid.

Landowner incurs no liability merely because permission given

168. A landowner does not incur any liability merely because the landowner provides a person with written permission to shoot on the landowner's land.

Fees and penalties

169. All fees paid and all penalties recovered and costs incurred in relation to proceedings under this Act are to be paid and are hereby payable as prescribed by the regulations.

Delegations

170.(1) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified authorised officer.

(2) In this section—

“an appropriately qualified authorised officer”, to whom a power under this section may be delegated, means an authorised officer who has the necessary expertise or experience to exercise the power.

Approval of forms

171. The commissioner may approve forms for use under this Act.

Regulation-making power

172.(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor in Council may make regulations with respect to the matters mentioned in schedule 2.

(3) A regulation may provide for an offence punishable by a maximum penalty of 10 penalty units.

PART 8—SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Definitions for pt 8

173. In this part—

“**amnesty**” means the period starting on the commencement and ending on 30 September 1997.

“**commencement**” means the commencement of the *Weapons Amendment Act 1996*, part 2.

“**existing licence**” means a licence in force immediately before the commencement.

“**former Act**” means this Act as in force immediately before the commencement.

“**new Act**” means this Act as in force on the commencement.

Existing licences continue during amnesty

174.(1) An existing licence continues in force, subject to any limitations and conditions placed on it under the former Act, until the earlier of the following days—

- (a) the day the amnesty ends;
- (b) the day it is suspended, cancelled, revoked or expires.

(2) A weapon lawfully possessed under an existing licence continues to be lawfully possessed under the licence while the licence remains in force.

(3) A person lawfully in possession of a category C or D weapon under an existing licence must not use the weapon after the commencement.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment.

- (4)** Subsection (3) applies despite section 17(1).

Existing approvals, authorities and permits

175. An approval, authority or permit in force at the commencement

continues in force, subject to any limitations and conditions placed on it under the former Act, after the commencement.

Some licensees taken to have adequate knowledge of safety practices

176.(1) This section applies to a person who lawfully possesses a firearm under an existing licence and who, on or before 30 September 1997, applies for a firearms licence.

(2) The person is taken to have an adequate knowledge of safety practices for the use, storage and maintenance of firearms similar to those possessed under the authority of the existing licence.

Existing applications

177.(1) An application not decided on the commencement is to be decided under the new Act.

(2) If the application does not contain enough information for an authorised officer to make a decision about the application under the new Act, the authorised officer may require the applicant to supply further information to enable the authorised officer to make the decision.

(3) If the applicant fails to provide the information within a stated reasonable time, the applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application.

Existing appeals

178. An appeal not decided on the commencement is to be decided as if the *Weapons Amendment Act 1996* had not been enacted.

Compensation

179.(1) A person who owns a weapon and, after the commencement, surrenders it to the commissioner is entitled to compensation from the State, but only under this section.

(2) Compensation is payable only for category C or D weapons.

(3) Compensation is payable for category C or D weapons only if they are surrendered on or before the last day of the amnesty.

(4) Compensation for a surrendered category C or D weapon is payable in an amount and in the way prescribed under a regulation.

(5) If a regulation does not provide for the amount of compensation payable for a particular weapon, the regulation may provide for the way in which a dispute about its value is to be decided.

(6) A regulation may also provide for compensation for loss of business in circumstances specified in the regulation.

(7) A weapon surrendered under this section is the State's property when compensation for the weapon is paid under this section.

Expiry of pt 8

180. This part expires on 30 September 1998.

SCHEDULE 1

CATEGORIES OF WEAPONS

section 5

Category A

- a miniature cannon under 120 cm in barrel length that is a black powder and muzzle loading cannon, depicting a scale model of an historical artillery piece or naval gun
- air rifles
- blank-fire firearms at least 75 cm in length
- rimfire rifles (other than self-loading rimfire rifles)
- single and double barrel shotguns
- powerheads

Category B

- muzzle-loading firearms
- single shot centre fire rifles
- double barrel centre fire rifles
- repeating centre fire rifles
- break action shotgun and rifle combinations

Category C

- semiautomatic rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity no greater than 10 rounds
- semiautomatic shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than 5 rounds

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

- pump action shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than 5 rounds

Category D

- self-loading centre fire rifles designed or adapted for military purposes or a firearm that substantially duplicates those rifles in design, function or appearance
- non-military style self-loading centre fire rifles with either an integral or detachable magazine
- self-loading shotguns with either an integral or detachable magazine and pump action shotguns with a capacity of more than 5 rounds
- self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity of more than 10 rounds

Category E

- bulletproof vests or protective body vests or body armour designed to prevent the penetration of small arms projectiles
- any device constructed or designed as a telescopic baton, not being a toy baton, that if used is capable of causing bodily harm

Category H

- all firearms, including air pistols and blank-fire firearms, under 75 cm in length, other than powerheads
- conversion units being any unit or device or barrel that is capable of being used for converting any firearm from one calibre to another calibre

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Category R

- a machine gun or submachine gun that is fully automatic in its operation and actuated by energy developed when it is being fired or has multiple revolving barrels, and any replica or facsimile of a machine gun or submachine gun that is not a toy
- any firearm capable of firing 50 calibre cartridge ammunition
- any clothing, apparel, accessory or article designed to disguise any weapon or other cutting or piercing instrument capable of causing bodily harm
- antipersonnel gases and antipersonnel substances of a corrosive, noxious or irritant nature or that are capable of causing bodily harm, and any weapon capable of discharging the gases or substances by any means
- acoustical antipersonnel devices of an intensity that is capable of causing bodily harm
- electrical antipersonnel devices of an intensity that is capable of causing bodily harm
- hand grenades and antipersonnel mines
- rocket launchers, recoilless rifles, antitank rifles, and bazooka or rocket propelled grenade type launchers
- any knife so designed or constructed so as to be used as a weapon that while the knife is held in 1 hand, the blade may be released by that hand
- any clothing, apparel, adornment or accessory designed for use as a weapon or a cutting or piercing instrument capable of causing bodily harm
- mortars, all artillery and any incendiary or inflammable device containing any substance capable of causing bodily harm or damage to property
- any crossbow designed to be discharged by the use of 1 hand (that is not a toy pistol crossbow) that when discharged is capable

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

of causing damage or injury to property or capable of causing bodily harm

- a chinese throwing iron that is a hard non-flexible plate having 3 or more radiating points with 1 or more sharp edges in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond or geometric shape and constructed or designed to be thrown as a weapon
- flails or similar devices constructed and designed as a weapon consisting of in part a striking head and which, if used offensively, are capable of causing bodily harm
- a device known as a ‘manrikiguisari’ or ‘kusari’, consisting of a length of rope, cord, wire or chain fastened at each end to a geometrically shaped weight or handgrip and constructed or designed for use as a weapon
- a device known as a knuckleduster or any device made or adapted for use as a knuckleduster and which, if used offensively against a person, is capable of causing bodily harm
- a weighted glove designed or constructed to be used as a weapon
- a mace or any similar article (other than a ceremonial mace made for and used solely as a symbol of authority on ceremonial occasions)
- a silencer or other device or contrivance made or used, or capable of being used or intended to be used, for reducing the sound caused by discharging a firearm
- a laser sight that is a device designed to be attached to a firearm and to project a beam of light onto a target.

SCHEDULE 2

SUBJECT MATTER FOR REGULATIONS

section 172

Eligibility requirements for licences

1. Eligibility requirements for a licence.

Authorising things under a licence

2. Providing for things a licensee may or may not do under the authority of a licence.

Limiting or prohibiting licensing of particular weapons

3. Limiting or prohibiting licensing of particular weapons or particular categories of weapons.

Limiting or prohibiting use of particular weapons

4. Limiting or prohibiting use of particular weapons or particular categories of weapons.

Secure storage of weapons

5. Requirements for the secure storage of weapons.

Functions, powers and duties

6. The discharge of any function, the exercise of any power and the performance of any duty by any person appointed under this Act.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Instruments

7. The forms required or authorised in respect of any matter under this Act.

Fees etc.

8. The fees or other amounts payable in respect of any matter under this Act.

Qualifications and appointments

9. The qualifications required before a person is appointed or approved under this Act.

Funds

10. The funds to which fees and other amounts are payable under this Act and the purposes in respect of which those funds may be expended.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 15 January 1997. Future amendments of the Weapons Act 1990 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes an arabic letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to 1995 Act No. 58	23 February 1996

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed names and titles	1
Corrected minor errors	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Weapons Act 1990 No. 71

date of assent 19 September 1990

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 2–3, 4–5, 7–9, 10(3)–(4), 11–18, 20–22, 24, 111–112, 122, 133, 137–142, 144–145, schs 1–3 commenced 1 January 1991 (proc pubd gaz 22 December 1990 p 2275)

ss 26, 34 commenced 16 March 1991 (proc pubd gaz 16 March 1991 p 1463)

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1992 (1991 SL No. 183)

as amended by—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991 No. 97 ss 1–2, 3 sch 1

date of assent 17 December 1991

commenced on date of assent

Weapons Amendment Act 1994 No. 13 (as amd by Weapons Amendment Act 1996 No. 41 pts 1, 3)

date of assent 27 April 1994

ss 6(1) (so far as it omits definitions “approved club” and “range”), 6(2) (so far as it inserts definitions “approved range”, “approved shooting club”, “range officer”, “range operator”, “security guard’s weapons licence”, “shooting club” and “shooting club permit”), 12, 17, 25 commenced 15 January 1997 (see 1996 No. 41 s 2(2) and 1996 SL No. 400)

remaining provisions commenced 24 March 1995 (1995 SL No. 60)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
 commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
 commenced on date of assent

Weapons Amendment Act 1996 No. 41 pts 1–2, sch 1

date of assent 7 November 1996
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 15 January 1997 (1996 SL No. 400)

7 List of annotations

Commencement

s 1.2 om R1 (see RA s 37)

Repeals

s 1.3 om 1994 No. 13 s 4

Savings and transitional

s 1.4 om 1994 No. 13 s 4

Application of Act

s 2 amd 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 1; 1994 No. 13 s 5; 1996 No. 41 s 4

Principles and object of Act

s 3 ins 1996 No. 41 s 5

How object is to be achieved for firearms

s 4 ins 1996 No. 41 s 5

Definitions

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 5 def “**acquire**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**antique firearm**” sub 1996 No. 41 s 6(1)–(2)
 def “**approved club**” om 1994 No. 13 s 6(1)
 def “**approved form**” ins 1994 No. 13 s 6(2)
 sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
 def “**approved officer**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**approved range**” ins 1994 No. 13 s 6(2)
 def “**approved shooting club**” ins 1994 No. 13 s 6(2)
 def “**authorised officer**” sub 1996 No. 41 s 6(1)–(2)
 def “**blank-fire firearm**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category A**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category B**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category C**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category D**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category E**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**category H**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)

- def “**category R**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**collection register**” ins 1996 No. 41 s 6(2)
 def “**collector**” sub 1996 No. 41 s 6(1)–(2)
 def “**commissioner**” sub 1994 No. 13 s 6
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s 56 prev s 56 sub 1994 No. 13 s 11
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s 57 prev s 57 amd 1994 No. 13 s 3 sch
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s 59 prev s 59 om 1996 No. 41 s 21
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