

Queensland



DRUGS MISUSE ACT 1986

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(includes amendments up to Act No. 35 of 2002)**

Reprint No. 4J

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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DRUGS MISUSE ACT 1986

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 27 September 2002]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the misuse of drugs and to make further provision for the prevention of the misuse of drugs and for other purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*.

4 Definitions

In this Act—

“**analyst**” means a person who, under section 4C, is appointed as, or declared to be, an analyst.

“**approved form**” means a form approved by the chief executive under section 58A.¹

“**authorised health officer**” see section 14.

“**chief executive for health**” means the chief executive of the department in which the *Health Act 1937* is administered.

“**controlled substance**” means—

- (a) a substance specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6; or
- (b) a salt, derivative or stereo-isomer of a substance specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6; or

¹ Section 58A (Chief executive may approve forms)

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- (c) a salt of a derivative or stereo-isomer of a substance specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6;

but does not include a compound consisting of a substance specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6 and of a substance not specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6.

“correctional institution” means a corrective services facility under the *Corrective Services Act 2000*.

“dangerous drug” means—

- (a) a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1, 2 or 2A or, where the thing so specified is a plant, any part of the thing; and
- (b) a thing being a salt, derivative or stereo-isomer of a thing referred to in paragraph (a) or any salt of such a derivative or stereo-isomer;

and includes a thing referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) that is contained in a natural substance or in any preparation, solution or admixture.

“drug dependent person” means a person—

- (a) who, as a result of repeated administration to the person of dangerous drugs—
- (i) demonstrates impaired control; or
- (ii) exhibits drug-seeking behaviour that suggests impaired control;
- over the person’s continued use of dangerous drugs; and
- (b) who, when the administration to the person of dangerous drugs ceases, suffers or is likely to suffer mental or physical distress or disorder.

“educational institution” means a primary, secondary or special school within the meaning of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 1989* or any other similar institution which may from time to time be established, but does not include an educational institution solely conducting tertiary or adult education.

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“environmental health officer” means a person who is appointed as an inspector under the *Health Act 1937*, section 137.

“intellectually impaired person” means a person who has a disability that—

- (a) is attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, cognitive or neurological impairment or a combination of these; and
- (b) results in—
 - (i) a substantial reduction of the person’s capacity for communication, social interaction or learning; and
 - (ii) the person needing support.

“official identity card”, of an authorised health officer or an environmental health officer, means an identity card issued by the chief executive for health containing a recent photograph of the officer and identifying the officer as an inspector under the *Health Act 1937*, section 137.

“pharmacist” means a person registered under the *Pharmacists Registration Act 2001*.

“place” includes a vehicle.

“police officer” includes a person mentioned in the *National Crime Authority Act 1984* (Cwlth), section 49 whose services are made available to the National Crime Authority.

“prescribed substance” means—

- (a) a dangerous drug specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A; or
- (b) a controlled substance.

“produce” means—

- (a) prepare, manufacture, cultivate, package or produce;
- (b) offering to do any act specified in paragraph (a);
- (c) doing or offering to do any act preparatory to, in furtherance of, or for the purpose of, any act specified in paragraph (a).

“smoke” includes inhale.

“supply” means—

- (a) give, distribute, sell, administer, transport or supply;

- (b) offering to do any act specified in paragraph (a);
- (c) doing or offering to do any act preparatory to, in furtherance of, or for the purpose of, any act specified in paragraph (a).

“**THC**” means tetrahydrocannabinol.

“**unlawfully**” means without authorisation, justification or excuse by law.

“**vehicle**” includes any aircraft or vessel.

“**visual surveillance device**” means any instrument, apparatus, equipment or device capable of being used to record and monitor images simultaneously with their taking place.

4A Salts, derivatives and stereo-isomers

It is hereby declared that—

- (a) a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1, 2 or 2A; and
- (b) a dangerous drug specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3, 4 or 5;

includes any salt, derivative or stereo-isomer of that thing and any salt of such derivative or stereo-isomer.

4B Construction of particular terms

In—

- (a) this Act the term ‘an offence defined in part 2’; and
- (b) sections 10, 11 and 12 the term ‘a crime defined in this part’;

shall be read and construed as including any conspiracy to commit such offence or crime.

4C Analysts

(1) The Minister may, by gazette notice, appoint as an analyst for this Act, a person the Minister is satisfied has the qualifications, standing and experience necessary to be an analyst for this Act.

(2) Also, a regulation may declare a person who holds a stated appointment, qualification or other recognition under the law of another

State or the Commonwealth as an analyst, whether that or another term is used, to be an analyst for this Act.

4D Non-application of ss 5, 6, 8 and 9 to particular manufactured products

(1) Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9² do not apply to a manufactured product.

(2) In this section—

“**industrial cannabis plant**” has the same meaning as in section 46.

“**manufactured product**” means a product that—

- (a) is made from, or partly from, processed cannabis that—
 - (i) is harvested from industrial cannabis plants; and
 - (ii) has a concentration of THC in it of not more than 0.1%; and
- (b) is in a form that stops it from being smoked or administered or consumed.

“**processed cannabis**” has the same meaning as in section 46.

4E Notes

A note in the text of this Act is part of this Act.

PART 2—DRUG TRAFFICKING

5 Trafficking in dangerous drugs

A person who carries on the business of unlawfully trafficking in a dangerous drug is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1—25 years imprisonment;

² Sections 5 (Trafficking in dangerous drugs), 6 (Supplying dangerous drugs), 8 (Producing dangerous drugs) and 9 (Possessing dangerous drugs)

- (b) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2—20 years imprisonment;
- (c) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—5 years imprisonment.

6 Supplying dangerous drugs

(1) A person who unlawfully supplies a dangerous drug to another, whether or not such other person is in Queensland, is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and the offence is one of aggravated supply—25 years imprisonment;
- (b) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and paragraph (a) does not apply—20 years imprisonment;
- (c) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2 and the offence is one of aggravated supply—20 years imprisonment;
- (d) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2 and paragraph (c) does not apply—15 years imprisonment;
- (e) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—5 years imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this section, an offence is one of aggravated supply if the offender is an adult and—

- (a) the person to whom the thing is supplied is a minor; or
- (b) the person to whom the thing is supplied is an intellectually impaired person; or
- (c) the person to whom the thing is supplied is within an educational institution; or
- (d) the person to whom the thing is supplied is within a correctional facility; or
- (e) the person to whom the thing is supplied does not know he or she is being supplied with the thing.

7 Receiving or possessing property obtained from trafficking or supplying

(1) A person who receives or possesses property, other than a dangerous drug, (“**offence property**”) obtained, directly or indirectly, from the commission of—

- (a) an offence defined in section 5 or 6; or
- (b) an act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an offence defined in section 5 or, as the case may be, 6, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done;

knowing or believing the property to have been so obtained, is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the offence or act, from the commission of which the offence property was obtained, related to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 or 2—20 years imprisonment; or
- (b) if the offence or act, from the commission of which the offence property was obtained, related to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—5 years imprisonment.

(2) Where the offence property has been—

- (a) mortgaged, pledged or exchanged for other property; or
- (b) converted into other property in any manner whatever;

any person who knowing or believing—

- (c) that the other property is wholly or in part the property for which the offence property has been mortgaged, pledged or exchanged or into which the same has been converted; and
- (d) that the offence property was obtained under such circumstances as to constitute a crime under subsection (1);

receives or possesses the whole or any part of the other property for which the offence property has been mortgaged, pledged or exchanged or into which the offence property has been converted, is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the offence or act, from the commission of which the offence property was obtained, related to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 or 2—20 years imprisonment; or
- (b) if the offence or act, from the commission of which the offence property was obtained, related to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—5 years imprisonment.

(3) For the purpose of proving the receiving of property it is sufficient to show that the accused person has, either alone or jointly with some other person, aided in concealing the property or disposing of it.

8 Producing dangerous drugs

A person who unlawfully produces a dangerous drug is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and the quantity of the thing is of or exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 4 in respect of that thing—25 years imprisonment;
- (b) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and the quantity of the thing is of or exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3 but less than the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 4 in respect of that thing and the person convicted—
 - (i) satisfies the judge constituting the court before which the person is convicted that when the person committed the offence the person was a drug dependant person—20 years imprisonment;
 - (ii) does not so satisfy the judge constituting the court before which the person is convicted—25 years imprisonment;
- (c) in any other case where the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1—20 years imprisonment;
- (d) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2 and the quantity of the thing is of or

exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3 in respect of that thing—20 years imprisonment;

- (e) in any other case where the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2—15 years imprisonment;
- (f) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—5 years imprisonment.

8A Publishing or possessing instructions for producing dangerous drugs

(1) A person who unlawfully publishes instructions, or unlawfully has possession of a document containing instructions, about the way to produce a dangerous drug commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the dangerous drug to which the instructions relate is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1—25 years imprisonment; or
- (b) if the dangerous drug to which the instructions relate is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2—20 years imprisonment;
- (c) if the dangerous drug to which the instructions relate is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—2 years imprisonment.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of an offence against subsection (1) of unlawfully publishing instructions, or unlawfully possessing a document containing instructions, about the way to produce cannabis as a commercial fibre or seed crop, for a person to prove that the person published the instructions, or possessed the document containing the instructions, for a purpose authorised under part 5B.³

(3) In this section—

“**document**” containing instructions about the way to produce a dangerous drug includes anything designed to enable electronic access specifically to the instructions.

3 Part 5B (Commercial production of industrial cannabis)

Example of a thing designed to enable electronic access to instructions—

A document containing a computer password specifically designed to give access through a computer to the instructions.

“publish” includes publish to any person and supply, exhibit and display to any person, whether the publication is made orally or in written, electronic or another form.

9 Possessing dangerous drugs

A person who unlawfully has possession of a dangerous drug is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and the quantity of the thing is of or exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 4 in respect of that thing—25 years imprisonment;
- (b) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 and the quantity of the thing is of or exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3 but is less than the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 4 in respect of that thing and the person convicted—
 - (i) satisfies the judge constituting the court before which the person is convicted that when the person committed the offence the person was a drug dependant person—20 years imprisonment;
 - (ii) does not so satisfy the judge constituting the court before which the person is convicted—25 years imprisonment;
- (c) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2 and the quantity of the thing is of or exceeds the quantity specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3 in respect of that thing—20 years imprisonment;
- (d) in any other case where the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 or 2—15 years imprisonment;

- (e) if the dangerous drug is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—2 years imprisonment.

10 Possessing things

(1) A person who has in his or her possession anything—

- (a) for use in connection with the commission of a crime defined in this part; or
(b) that the person has used in connection with such a purpose;

is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if possession of the thing is for use, or has been used, in connection with the commission of a crime relating to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 or 2—15 years imprisonment; or
(b) if possession of the thing is for use, or has been used, in connection with the commission of a crime relating to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—2 years imprisonment.

(2) A person who unlawfully has in his or her possession anything (not being a hypodermic syringe or needle)—

- (a) for use in connection with the administration, consumption or smoking of a dangerous drug; or
(b) that the person has used in connection with such a purpose;

commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(3) A person (other than a medical practitioner, pharmacist or person or member of a class of persons authorised so to do by the Minister administering the *Health Act 1937*) who supplies a hypodermic syringe or needle to another, whether or not such other person is in Queensland, for use in connection with the administration of a dangerous drug commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(4) A person who has in his or her possession a thing being a hypodermic syringe or needle who fails to use all reasonable care and take

all reasonable precautions in respect of such thing so as to avoid danger to the life, safety or health of another commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(4A) A person who has in his or her possession a hypodermic syringe or needle that has been used in connection with the administration of a dangerous drug who fails to dispose of such hypodermic syringe or needle in accordance with the procedures prescribed by regulation commits an offence against this Act.⁴

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(6) For subsection (1), the dangerous drug to which the commission of a crime relates is the dangerous drug directly or indirectly involved and in relation to which proof is required to establish the commission of the crime.

Example—

Suppose a person is guilty of a crime against this section because he or she has in his or her possession equipment for use in connection with the commission of a crime defined in section 8 of unlawfully producing a dangerous drug. That dangerous drug is the dangerous drug referred to in the penalty for subsection (1).

10A Possessing suspected property

(1) A person who has in his or her possession any property (other than a dangerous drug, hypodermic syringe or needle) reasonably suspected of—

- (a) having been acquired for the purpose of committing an offence defined in this part; or
- (b) having been used in connection with the commission of such an offence; or
- (c) having been furnished or intended to be furnished for the purpose of committing such an offence; or
- (d) being the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (e) having been acquired with the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (f) being property into which the proceeds of such an offence have, in some other manner, been converted;

⁴ Earlier reprints of this Act incorrectly showed this provision as subsection (4B).

who does not give an account satisfactory to the court of how the person lawfully came by or had such property in the person's possession commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(2) Where the person declares that he or she received the property from some other person or that he or she was employed as a carrier, agent or servant to convey the property to some other person, the court may cause every such person and also, if necessary, every other person through whose possession the property has passed to be brought to the same or another court and examined concerning the property.

(3) A person brought to the court pursuant to subsection (2) who appears to the court to have had possession of the property and to have had reasonable cause to believe the same—

- (a) to have been acquired for the purpose of committing an offence defined in this part; or
- (b) to have been used in connection with the commission of such an offence; or
- (c) to have been furnished or intended to be furnished for the purpose of committing such an offence; or
- (d) to be the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (e) to have been acquired with the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (f) to be property into which the proceeds of such an offence have, in some other manner, been converted;

commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(4) For the purpose of proving the possession of any property it is sufficient to show that the defendant has, either alone or jointly with some other person, aided in concealing the property or disposing of it.

11 Permitting use of place

(1) A person who, being the occupier or concerned in the management or control of a place, permits the place to be used for the commission of a crime defined in this part is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the place is permitted to be used for the commission of a crime in relation to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1 or 2—15 years imprisonment; or
- (b) if the place is permitted to be used for the commission of a crime in relation to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A—2 years imprisonment.

(2) For subsection (1), the dangerous drug to which the commission of a crime relates is the dangerous drug directly or indirectly involved and in relation to which proof is required to establish the commission of the crime.

Example—

Suppose a person is guilty of a crime against this section because, being the occupier of a place, he or she permitted another person to use the place for the commission of a crime defined in section 8A of publishing instructions about the way to produce a dangerous drug. That dangerous drug is the dangerous drug referred to in the penalty for subsection (1).

12 Parties to offences committed outside Queensland

A person who, in Queensland, is a party to an act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted a crime defined in this part and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done is guilty of a crime and is liable to the same punishment and forfeiture as if the act had been done in Queensland.

13 Certain offences may be dealt with summarily

(1) Where a person charged with the commission of a crime defined in section 6, 8, 9, 10(1), 11 or 12 or an attempt to commit any such crime is liable upon conviction to not more than 15 years imprisonment proceedings in respect of a charge of the offence may be taken summarily.

(2) Where a person is charged with the commission of a crime defined in section 7 or an attempt to commit any such crime in respect of property obtained from the commission of—

- (a) an offence defined in section 6; or

- (b) an act referred to in section 7(1)(b) which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an offence defined in section 6;

which offence or act is of such a nature, or is committed under such circumstances, that the person who committed the offence or act—

- (c) upon conviction is liable, pursuant to section 6, to not more than 15 years imprisonment; or
- (d) might be summarily convicted under the laws in force in the place where it was committed;

proceedings in respect of a charge of the crime or an attempt to commit any such crime may be taken summarily.

(3) If a person is charged with the commission of a crime, or an attempt to commit a crime, defined in section 8A, proceedings in relation to the charge may be taken summarily.

(4) A person against whom proceedings are taken summarily under this section is liable, on conviction, to not more than 2 years imprisonment.

PART 3—ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF AUTHORISED HEALTH OFFICERS

14 Authorised health officers may exercise powers under Health Act for enforcing s 9 for particular dangerous drugs

(1) The chief executive for health may, by signed writing, authorise an inspector appointed under the *Health Act 1937*, section 137 (“**authorised health officer**”) to enforce section 9 for a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A.

(2) For enforcing section 9, an authorised health officer may exercise the powers conferred on the officer as an inspector under the *Health Act 1937*, part 4A,⁵ in relation to a relevant provision under that Act.

15 Production or display of officer’s official identity card

(1) An authorised health officer may exercise a power for enforcing section 9 for a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A in relation to someone else (the “**other person**”) only if the officer—

- (a) first produces the officer’s official identity card for the other person’s inspection; or
- (b) has the official identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the other person.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1) before exercising the power, the authorised health officer must produce the official identity card for the other person’s inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

PART 5—FORFEITURE AND RESTRAINT

30 Interpretation

(1) In this part—

“**court**” means—

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) in relation to an application for the forfeiture of dangerous drugs to any value, or for the forfeiture or restraint of personal property (other than an estate or interest in land) with a value of not more than \$25 000 or to both these applications—
 - (i) a Magistrates Court constituted by a magistrate; or

⁵ *Health Act 1937*, part 4A (Monitoring, investigation and enforcement)

- (ii) if the offender is a child within the meaning of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*—the Childrens Court constituted by a Childrens Court judge, Childrens Court magistrate or magistrate.

“proceeds” of an offence means property derived directly or indirectly from the commission of the offence.

(2) For the purposes of this part, a person shall be deemed to have been convicted of an offence defined in part 2 if—

- (a) that person has been found guilty of the offence by a court, or has pleaded that he or she is guilty of the offence, but is discharged, absolutely or conditionally, without conviction; or
- (b) a court, at the request of that person, takes the offence into account in determining the penalty for some other offence.

(3) Where pursuant to this part, real property, or an estate or interest in land other than real property, vests in the Crown it shall, where the Minister so directs, be held upon trust by the public trustee for and on behalf of the Crown.

31 Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is conferred on a court to hear and determine applications under this part and to make orders authorised by this part.

32 Forfeiture of dangerous drugs

(1) If a court is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that a thing, or any part of it, is any of the following, the court may, on application made to it, order that all or any part of the thing be forfeited to the State—

- (a) a dangerous drug;
- (b) a chemical used or intended to be used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug;
- (c) property contaminated by a chemical used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug.

(2) The application may be made in the absence of any other party.

(3) If, in a proceeding against a person for a charge of an offence against a provision of part 2, the person admits to a court either of the following in

relation to a thing the charge alleges is or contains a dangerous drug, the court may order that the thing be forfeited to the State—

- (a) the identity and quantity of the dangerous drug;
- (b) the quantity, but not the identity of the thing alleged to be a dangerous drug.

(4) If the court makes an order on an application under subsection (1) or (3), in relation to a thing that is or contains a dangerous drug, the court must, in its order, make a finding of fact as to—

- (a) the identity of the dangerous drug; and
- (b) the quantity of the thing ordered to be forfeited.

(5) However, the court may not make an order of fact as to the identity of a dangerous drug unless, under subsection (3), the person charged admits the identity of the dangerous drug.

(6) Production in proceedings in respect of a charge against a person of having committed an offence defined in part 2 of an order made under subsection (1) or (3) is, unless the contrary is proved, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein.

(7) Subsection (6) applies in relation to an order made under subsection (1) on or after the commencement of this subsection only if a representative sample of the thing forfeited is retained for analysis and, if required, production before a court in a proceeding for a charge of an offence to which the thing relates.

(8) If a court finds a person guilty of an offence against a provision of part 2, whether or not a conviction is recorded for the offence, any of the following that is alleged to be involved in the offence is forfeited to the State—

- (a) a dangerous drug for which an order was not made under subsection (1) or (3);
- (b) a chemical used or intended to be used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug;
- (c) property contaminated by a chemical used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug.

(9) Where a person charged with an offence defined in part 2 is not convicted of any offence on that charge the court before which the person was charged may order—

- (a) that anything that is alleged to be a dangerous drug in respect of which an order was not made under subsection (1); or
- (b) that the remainder of anything produced pursuant to subsection (1);

and in respect of which the offence was alleged to have been committed, be forfeited to the Crown and any such thing or remainder of such thing shall thereby be forfeited accordingly.

33 Liability of property (other than a dangerous drug) to forfeiture

(1) Property (other than a dangerous drug) is liable to forfeiture under this part if the property is—

- (a) acquired for the purpose of committing an offence defined in part 2; or
- (b) used in connection with the commission of such an offence; or
- (c) furnished or intended to be furnished for the purpose of committing such an offence; or
- (d) the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (e) acquired with the proceeds of such an offence; or
- (f) property into which the proceeds of such an offence have, in some other manner, been converted.

(2) Where—

- (a) there has been an accretion to a person's property in consequence of the commission of an offence defined in part 2 (either by that person or some other person); and
- (b) identification of specific property as being liable to forfeiture under subsection (1) is not possible (either because the property has been dissipated or for any other reason);

the whole of the person's property is liable to forfeiture under this part but, on an application for forfeiture, only so much of the property as is necessary to realise a sum equal to the value of the accretion shall be forfeited.

(3) Where a person charged with the commission of an offence defined in part 2 was in possession of property at or immediately after the commission of the offence the court hearing an application made under

section 34(1) shall presume that the property is liable to forfeiture unless that person proves to the contrary.

34 Forfeiture orders

(1) Where a court is satisfied, upon application made to it—

- (a) that property is liable to forfeiture in consequence of the commission of an offence defined in part 2; and
- (b) that a person—
 - (i) has been convicted of such an offence; or
 - (ii) is dead, cannot be found or is for any other reason not amenable to justice;

the court may order that the property be forfeited to the Crown and shall specify in any such order, other than an order in respect of money, the amount that it considers is the value of the property.

(2) Where property that is liable to forfeiture under section 33 is received or acquired by a person who was not a party to the commission of the offence by virtue of which the property is liable to forfeiture, an order for forfeiture of the property may be made unless that person proves—

- (a) that the person gave valuable consideration for the property; and
- (b) that at the time of receiving or acquiring the property the person neither knew nor had reason to suspect the circumstances by virtue of which the property is liable to forfeiture.

(3) In considering whether it is appropriate to make a forfeiture order under subsection (1) or (2) the court may have regard to—

- (a) any extreme hardship that may be likely to be caused to any person by the operation of such an order; and
- (b) the use that is ordinarily made of the property.

(4) A court that makes a forfeiture order in respect of property may also, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that it would not be contrary to the public interest for the property to be returned to the person in whom the property was vested immediately before the making of the forfeiture order; and
- (b) that there is no other reason why the property should not be returned to that person;

by order declare that the forfeiture order may be discharged as provided by section 39(1).

(5) Subject to subsection (6), any question of fact to be decided by a court on an application for forfeiture shall be decided on the balance of probabilities.

(6) Where, on an application for forfeiture, a person is alleged to have committed an offence defined in part 2 of which the person has not been convicted, a court shall be satisfied, in relation to that allegation, that the evidence adduced before it—

- (a) if the offence is a crime defined in that part—is sufficient to put the person upon trial for that crime; or
- (b) if the offence is an offence defined in section 10(2)—is sufficient for a court to hold that the person has a case to answer.

35 Interested parties entitled to notice and appearance

Where an application for forfeiture of property is made under section 34 a person who has an interest in the property is entitled—

- (a) to such notice of the application as may be determined by the court to which the application is made; and
- (b) to appear and be heard on the application.

36 Effect of forfeiture

(1) Upon the making of a forfeiture order under section 34 the property to which it relates shall divest from the person in whom it is vested at that time and vest in the Crown and, subject to any further order made in relation to that property by a court, shall be destroyed or disposed of in accordance with the Minister's directions.

(2) A person who is in possession of property forfeited to the Crown under section 34 or of documents of title to such property shall deliver the property or the documents of title to a person authorised in that behalf by the Minister, upon demand of that authorised person.

(3) Where a person has delivered property or documents of title to property in compliance with subsection (2) the person shall thereby be discharged from any duty or obligation had by him or her to any other person in relation to the disposition of the property or documents of title

and from all liability that, but for this subsection, might have arisen by reason of such delivery.

(4) The registrar of titles and any other person charged with the keeping of registers relating to property forfeited to the Crown pursuant to this part shall, upon request in that regard and upon production to him or her of sufficient evidence of the forfeiture record—

- (a) the forfeiture to and vesting in the Crown of the property; or
- (b) where the Minister so directs, the public trustee as being the holder upon trust for and on behalf of the Crown of the property;

in the register in his or her keeping and may do so notwithstanding—

- (c) any other Act to the contrary; or
- (d) that any relevant document of title to the property is not produced to him or her.

(5) In all proceedings and for all purposes a certificate purporting to be by—

- (a) the registrar or a deputy registrar of the Supreme Court if that court makes the order; or
- (b) the registrar of the Childrens Court constituted by a judge if that court makes the order; or
- (c) the clerk of the court at the place where—
 - (i) the Childrens Court constituted by a Childrens Court magistrate or a magistrate; or
 - (ii) a Magistrates Court constituted by a magistrate;

is the court making the order;

as to the making of the order and the property to which the order relates shall be conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein.

(6) Where a certificate referred to in subsection (5) is duly produced to the registrar of the Supreme Court for registration the registrar shall, upon payment of the appropriate fee, register the certificate in the court and thereupon the certificate shall be a record of the court and the order to which it refers shall be deemed to be a judgment of the court, duly entered, obtained by the Crown as plaintiff in an action for the recovery of possession of the property to which the order relates against the person from whom the property has been divested under subsection (1), and all

such proceedings may be taken to recover the property as could be taken if the judgment had been given by the court in favour of the Crown.

37 Effect of forfeiture order on third parties

(1) Where an application for forfeiture of property has been made under section 34, any person who claims an estate or interest in the property may apply to the court for an order under subsection (2).

(2) Where—

- (a) a person has made an application under subsection (1); and
- (b) a forfeiture order has been made in respect of property, whether before or after the making of the application;

the court hearing the application may, if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person was not a party to the commission of the offence, make an order—

- (c) declaring the nature, extent and value of the person's estate or interest in the property (including accruing interest (if any)); and
- (d) declaring that there is payable by the Crown to the person an amount equal to the value of the person's estate or interest in the property as declared by the court pursuant to paragraph (c).

(3) Where, on application by a person, a court makes an order under subsection (2) in respect of property, the court may also, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that it would not be contrary to the public interest for the property to be transferred to the person; and
- (b) that there is no other reason why the property should not be transferred to the person;

make an order declaring that the person is entitled to discharge the forfeiture order as provided by section 39.

(4) An application under subsection (1) in respect of property may be made—

- (a) at the hearing of the application for a forfeiture order in respect of the property; or
- (b) at any time after the making of a forfeiture order in respect of the property, by a person who was not given notice by the prosecution of the making of the application for the forfeiture

order and who did not appear at the hearing of the lastmentioned application; or

- (c) at any time after the making of a forfeiture order in respect of the property, if the court is satisfied that there are special grounds for permitting the making of such an application.

(5) Without limiting the generality of subsection (4)(c), special grounds for permitting the making of an application by a person under subsection (1) after the making of a forfeiture order include—

- (a) that the person was unable to appear at the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order;
- (b) that the person, for a good reason, did not appear at the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order;
- (c) that particular evidence proposed to be adduced by the person in connection with the application under subsection (1) was not available to the person at the time of the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order.

(6) A person who makes an application under subsection (1) in respect of property, otherwise than at the hearing of an application for a forfeiture order in respect of the property, shall give notice to the Minister of the making of the application and of the date, time and place for the hearing of the application.

38 Discharge of forfeiture

(1) Where—

- (a) property has been forfeited to the Crown by order made under section 34 in reliance on the conviction of a person of an offence defined in part 2; and
- (b) that person has appealed against the conviction;

a court hearing the appeal, if it allows the appeal, may order that the forfeiture order be quashed.

(2) Subject to section 41(2), where a forfeiture order in respect of property is quashed as provided by subsection (1) or by a court hearing an appeal against the making of the forfeiture order, the person whose property it was immediately before forfeiture or the person's legal personal representative may, by application in writing, request the Minister to return the property.

(3) The Minister by certificate shall certify whether or not—

- (a) the property is still in specie and still vested in the Crown; or
- (b) the property has been disposed of or destroyed.

(4) Where the Minister certifies pursuant to subsection (3)(a), the property shall thereby divest from the Crown and vest in the applicant.

(5) Where the Minister certifies pursuant to subsection (3)(b), there is payable to the applicant by the Crown the amount specified in the forfeiture order as the value of the property.

(6) Where—

- (a) a person applies to the Minister under subsection (2) for the return of property that is still vested in the Crown; and
- (b) pursuant to an order made under section 37(2), an amount has been paid by the Crown to another person in respect of that other person's interest in the property;

then, notwithstanding subsections (4) and (5), the Minister shall inform the firstmentioned person that the property will be returned to the firstmentioned person on payment to the Crown of an amount equal to the amount mentioned in paragraph (b) and, where that amount is paid to the Crown, the Minister shall arrange for the property to be returned to the firstmentioned person.

(7) Where—

- (a) a person applies to the Minister under subsection (2) for the return of property that is not still vested in the Crown; and
- (b) pursuant to an order made under section 37(2), an amount has been paid by the Crown to another person in respect of that other person's interest in the property;

then, notwithstanding subsections (4) and (5), there is payable to the firstmentioned person the amount specified in the forfeiture order as the value of the property, reduced by an amount equal to the amount mentioned in paragraph (b).

(8) Where—

- (a) a person applies to the Minister under subsection (2) for the return of the property that is not still vested in the Crown; and
- (b) the property has been transferred to another person pursuant to section 39(4);

there is payable to the firstmentioned person the amount specified in the forfeiture order as the value of the property, reduced by the amount specified in an order made under section 37(2) as the value of the other person's interest in the property.

39 Discharge of forfeiture order by payment to Crown

(1) Where a court that has made a forfeiture order in respect of property makes an order under section 34(4) in respect of the forfeiture order, the payment to the Crown, while the property is still vested in the Crown, of the amount specified in the forfeiture order as the value of the property operates to discharge the forfeiture order.

(2) Where—

- (a) a forfeiture order has been made in respect of property; and
- (b) on application by a person, a court makes an order under section 37(2) in respect of the property and an order under section 37(3) in respect of the forfeiture order;

the person may, while the property is still vested in the Crown pay to the Crown—

- (c) if the Crown has already made a payment to the person in accordance with the order made under section 37(2)—the amount specified in the forfeiture order as to the value of the property; or
- (d) in any other case—the amount specified in the forfeiture order as the value of the property, reduced by the amount specified in the order made under section 37(2) as the value of the person's interest in the property;

and the making of that payment by the person operates to discharge the forfeiture order.

(3) Where a forfeiture order in respect of property is discharged as provided by subsection (1), the Minister shall arrange for the property to be returned to the person in whom it was vested immediately before the making of the forfeiture order.

(4) Where a forfeiture order in respect of property is discharged as provided by subsection (2), the Minister shall arrange for the property to be transferred to the person who made the payment to the Crown in accordance with that subsection.

40 Certain instruments exempt from fees

Where it is necessary to make any instrument or to correct registers kept in respect of property transferred from the Crown or, as the case may be, the public trustee, no fees shall be payable in respect of the instrument in any office in which such registers are kept.

41 Restraining order

(1) Where a court is satisfied, upon application made to it—

- (a) that property may be liable to forfeiture in consequence of the commission of an offence defined in part 2; and
- (b) that proceedings have been, or are about to be, commenced against a person in respect of such offence;

it may make a restraining order in respect of that property, and such other ancillary order as it thinks fit.

(2) Where a court hearing an appeal quashes a forfeiture order it may make a restraining order in respect of the property to which the order relates, and such other ancillary order as it thinks fit.

(3) Upon the making of a restraining order—

- (a) the management and control of the property to which it relates shall pass to the person named in the order as manager of the property and remain in that person while the order remains in force;
- (b) the person whose property it is
is incompetent in law to pass title of property to which it relates while the order remains in force;
- (c) a person who holds property to which it relates on account of the person whose property it is shall hold that property on account of the person named in the order as manager of the property while the order remains in force and shall deal with that property as directed by the manager.

(4) The manager named in a restraining order is empowered to deal with and dispose of property of which he or she is manager in and for the purposes of the management as if the manager were the absolute owner thereof subject always to the manager being prudent and diligent in the management thereof and to the manager complying with conditions specified in the order as regulating the management thereof.

(5) Where a restraining order has been made the applicant therefor shall cause a copy of the order to be given to every person who, to the applicant's knowledge, is holding property affected by the order on account of the person to whose property the order relates.

(5A) In the case of property held by a financial institution or body corporate it shall be sufficient compliance with subsection (5) if a copy of the order is given to the manager, branch manager or other person charged with the control of the property on account of the person to whose property the order relates and a copy of an order so given, or given to any other person who is holding property to which the order relates shall be deemed to have been given to every person employed in the service of that financial institution, body corporate or such lastmentioned other person.

(6) A person—

- (a) to whose property a restraining order relates; or
- (b) to whom a copy of a restraining order has been given or is deemed to have been given;

shall not attempt to do or purport to do any act in disobedience to or wilful disregard of the order, while it remains in force.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (6) in respect to an order made by a magistrate commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(8) A person who contravenes subsection (6) in respect to an order made by a judge is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

(9) Upon production of a copy of a restraining order made under this section, the registrar of titles and any other person charged with the keeping of registers relating to property referred to in the order shall not register any dealing with respect to that property until the order has been revoked or discharged.

42 Procedure upon application for restraining order

(1) Upon an application for a restraining order, the court may require notice of the application to be given to such person as it considers should be informed of the proceedings.

(2) Every person to whom notice of an application has been given shall be entitled to be heard with respect to the matter of the application.

(3) Where notice of an application is given to a person in respect of whose property a restraining order is sought or to a financial institution or other person holding property on account of a person in respect of whose property a restraining order is sought, the notice shall have effect as if it were a copy of a restraining order duly made in respect of that person's property, until the matter of the application has been disposed of.

43 Variation, revocation, discharge of order

(1) A restraining order made under section 41(1) is discharged—

- (a) if at the expiration of the period ordered by the court in that regard, proceedings against a person have not been commenced in respect of an offence defined in part 2;
- (b) upon the making of a forfeiture order in respect of property to which the restraining order relates;
- (c) if the person charged with committing the offence, by reason of which charge the restraining order was made, has been acquitted of the charge or the charge has been withdrawn;
- (d) if the person charged with committing the offence, by reason of which the restraining order was made, having been convicted of the charge, has had his or her conviction quashed on appeal, unless the court hearing the appeal otherwise orders.

(2) A restraining order made under section 41(1) or (2) may, upon application made to a court of like jurisdiction to the court that made the order, be varied or revoked at any time for any reason appearing to the court to be sufficient.

(3) Upon an application for revocation of a restraining order, the applicant shall cause notice of the application to be given to—

- (a) the manager of property to which the restraining order relates; and
- (b) such other person as the court considers should be informed of the proceedings;

and the manager and such other person shall be entitled to be heard with respect to the matter of the application.

PART 5A—CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

43A Definitions

In this part—

“executive officer”, of a corporation, means a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation’s management, whether or not the person is a director or the person’s position is given the name of executive officer.

“obstruct” includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.

“prescribed documents” means the documents prescribed by regulation mentioned in section 43D(1).

“register” means the register mentioned in section 43D(1)(c).

“relevant transaction” see section 43C.

“supply” means give, distribute, sell or supply.

43B Application of part

This part applies to the supply of a controlled substance under a relevant transaction.

43C What is a relevant transaction

A **“relevant transaction”** for the supply of a controlled substance is—

- (a) a transaction for the supply of the substance by a person to anyone else in the ordinary course of the person’s business; or
- (b) another act, prescribed by regulation, by which the substance is supplied.

43D Requirements for supply of controlled substance under relevant transactions

(1) A person who supplies a controlled substance under a relevant transaction to anyone else (a **“recipient”**) must—

- (a) obtain, as prescribed by regulation, from the recipient the documents, and the evidence of the recipient's identity, prescribed by regulation; and
- (b) keep, as prescribed by regulation—
 - (i) the documents mentioned in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) any other document about the supply of the controlled substance under the relevant transaction; and
- (c) keep, as prescribed by regulation, a relevant transactions register (a “**register**”) showing the details of—
 - (i) the relevant transactions; and
 - (ii) if the person has to report the loss or theft of a controlled substance under section 43E—the reporting of the loss or theft to a police officer.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—20 penalty units; or
- (b) for a second or later offence—40 penalty units.

(2) This section applies subject to section 43F, which deals with the liability of employees.

43E Requirement to report loss or theft of controlled substance

(1) This section applies to a person who—

- (a) owns a controlled substance; or
- (b) has possession of a controlled substance for the purpose of supplying the substance under a relevant transaction.

(2) If the substance is lost or stolen, the person must report the loss or theft of the substance to a police officer within 2 days after the person finds out about it.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—20 penalty units; or
- (b) for a second or later offence—40 penalty units.

(3) This section applies subject to section 43F, which deals with the liability of employees.

43F Employee's liability

(1) In this section—

“controlled substance information requirements” means the requirements under the following sections—

- section 43D⁶
- section 43E.⁷

(2) This section applies to an employee who in the ordinary course of employment has the task of complying with the controlled substance information requirements for the employee's employer.

(3) If the employee intentionally or recklessly fails to comply with the controlled substance information requirements, the employee commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—20 penalty units; or
- (b) for a second or later offence—40 penalty units.

(4) In a proceeding, evidence that an employee supplied, or helped in the supply of, a controlled substance under a relevant transaction is evidence that the employee had the task mentioned in subsection (2).

43G False name or address

A person must not obtain, or attempt to obtain, a controlled substance from someone else under a relevant transaction by giving the other person—

- (a) an order for the supply of a controlled substance stating a false name or address; or
- (b) false evidence of the identity of the person to be supplied.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

6 Section 43D (Requirements for supply of controlled substance under relevant transactions)

7 Section 43E (Requirement to report loss or theft of controlled substance)

43H Production or display of officer's official identity card

(1) An environmental health officer may exercise a power under this part in relation to someone else (the “**other person**”) only if the officer—

- (a) first produces the officer's official identity card for the other person's inspection; or
- (b) has the official identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the other person.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1) before exercising the power, the environmental health officer must produce the official identity card for the other person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

43I Environmental health officer may enter person's premises and inspect register and documents

(1) If an environmental health officer suspects on reasonable grounds a person has supplied a controlled substance to anyone else under a relevant transaction, the environmental health officer may enter—

- (a) a part of the person's business premises open to the public when the part is open to the public; or
- (b) any part of the premises with the person's consent.

(2) An environmental health officer who is lawfully on another person's business premises and suspects on reasonable grounds that the person has supplied a controlled substance to anyone else under a relevant transaction may—

- (a) require the person or the person's employee or agent (the “**supplier**”) to produce the register and the prescribed documents; and
- (b) inspect, take extracts from and make copies of the register or prescribed documents; and
- (c) inspect, examine, photograph or film anything stored at the premises that may be a controlled substance; and
- (d) require the supplier to give the environmental health officer reasonable help to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c).

Example of paragraph (d)—

An environmental health officer may make a reasonable requirement of the supplier to take an extract from and make copies of the register or prescribed documents for the officer.

(3) The supplier must—

- (a) produce the register and prescribed documents the environmental health officer has asked for; and
- (b) comply with a requirement under subsection (2)(d), unless the supplier has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—

- (a) for a first offence—20 penalty units; or
- (b) for a second or later offence—40 penalty units.

43J Power to seize evidence

An environmental health officer who is lawfully on someone else's business premises may seize a thing if the officer believes on reasonable grounds the thing is evidence of the commission of an offence against this part.

43K Receipt for seized things

(1). As soon as practicable after an environmental health officer seizes a thing the officer must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the officer must leave the receipt in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way at the place of seizure.

(3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.

(4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the notice required by the section (given the thing's nature, condition and value).

43L Procedure after thing seized

(1) If a thing is seized by an environmental health officer under section 43J, the officer must allow a person who would be entitled to the seized thing if it were not in the officer's possession to inspect it and, if it is a document, to take extracts from or make copies of it.

(2) If the seized thing is a document, an environmental health officer may take extracts from or make copies of it.

(3) The environmental health officer must return the seized thing to the person at the end of—

- (a) 6 months; or
- (b) if a prosecution for an offence involving it is started within the 6 months—the prosecution for the offence and any appeal from the prosecution.

(4) Despite subsection (3), the environmental health officer must return the seized thing to the person immediately the officer stops being satisfied its retention as evidence is necessary.

43M Forfeiture on conviction

(1) Despite section 43L, if the owner of the seized thing is convicted of an offence for which the thing was retained as evidence under section 43J, the court may order its forfeiture to the State.

(2) This section does not limit the court's powers under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* or any other law.

43N Dealing with forfeited things

On the forfeiture of a thing to the State under section 43M, the thing becomes the State's property and may be destroyed or disposed of as directed by the commissioner of the police service.

43O Power to require name and address

(1) An environmental health officer may require a person to state the person's name and address if the environmental health officer—

- (a) finds the person committing an offence against this part; or

- (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the environmental health officer to suspect, on reasonable grounds, the person—
- (i) has committed an offence against section 43G; or
 - (ii) has just committed an offence against another provision of this part; or
- (c) finds the person on business premises entered by the environmental health officer under section 43I and, after exercising a power under section 43I(2)(b) or (c) on the premises, suspects on reasonable grounds the person has committed an offence against either or both of the following provisions—
- section 43D⁸
 - section 43F(3).⁹

(2) When making the requirement, the environmental health officer must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name and address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(3) The environmental health officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's stated name or address if the officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, the stated name or address is false.

(4) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or (3), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(5) The person does not commit an offence against this section if—

- (a) the environmental health officer required the person to state the person's name and address on suspicion of the person having committed an offence against this part; and
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

8 Section 43D (Requirements for supply of controlled substance under relevant transactions)

9 Section 43F (Employee's liability)

43Q Obstruction of environmental health officers

A person must not obstruct an environmental health officer in the exercise of a power under this part, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

43R Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

(1) In this section—

“representative” means—

- (a) of a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) of an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

“state of mind” of a person includes—

- (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
- (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

(2) Subsections (3) and (4) apply in a proceeding for an offence against this part.

(3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is sufficient to show—

- (a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s actual or apparent authority; and
- (b) the representative had the state of mind.

(4) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

43S Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with part

(1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this part.

(2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this part, each of the corporation's executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty—the penalty prescribed for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

(3) Evidence that a corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this part is evidence each of the corporation's executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

(4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—

- (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—the officer exercised reasonable diligence to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or
- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

(5) In this section—

“convicted” of an offence means that the corporation has been found guilty of the offence, on a plea of guilty or otherwise, whether or not a conviction was recorded.

43T Compensation

(1) A person may claim compensation from the State if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise by an environmental health officer of a power under this part.

(2) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—

- (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (b) an offence against this part brought against the person making the claim for compensation.

(3) A court may order the payment of compensation for the loss or expense only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

PART 5B—COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CANNABIS

Division 1—Preliminary

44 Object of pt 5B

The object of this part is to facilitate—

- (a) the processing and marketing of, and trade in, industrial cannabis fibre and fibre products; and
- (b) the processing and marketing of, and trade in, industrial cannabis seed and seed products, other than for the purpose, directly or indirectly, of producing anything for administration to, or consumption or smoking by, a person.

45 Ways of achieving part's objects

(1) The ways of achieving this part's objects include enabling the following activities to be carried out under controlled conditions—

- (a) commercial production of industrial cannabis fibre and seed;
- (b) research into the use of industrial cannabis as a commercial fibre and seed crop;

Example of research for paragraph (b)—

Field trials using fertilisers or irrigation and different planting rates.

- (c) plant breeding programs using class A or class B research cannabis plants and seed, but only for developing new or improved strains of cannabis for use by growers for the commercial production of industrial cannabis fibre and seed.

(2) Another way of achieving this part's objects is to enable research to be carried out into—

- (a) how cannabis seed may be denatured; and
- (b) how processed cannabis may be used.

46 Definitions for pt 5B

In this part—

“affected by bankruptcy action”, for an individual, means the individual, in any jurisdiction—

- (a) is bankrupt; or
- (b) has compounded with creditors; or
- (c) has otherwise taken, or applied to take, advantage of any law about bankruptcy.

“cannabis” means cannabis sativa.

“category 1 researcher” means a person who holds a category 1 researcher licence that is in force.

“category 1 researcher licence” means a category 1 researcher licence issued under section 49.

“category 2 researcher” means a person who holds a category 2 researcher licence that is in force.

“category 2 researcher licence” means a category 2 researcher licence issued under section 49.

“certified cannabis seed” means seed certified, in the way prescribed under a regulation, by any of the following as seed that will produce cannabis plants with a THC concentration in their leaves and flowering heads of not more than 0.5%—

- (a) a grower; or
- (b) a category 1 or category 2 researcher; or
- (c) a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to supply industrial cannabis seed.

“class A research cannabis plant” means a cannabis plant that has a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of 3% or more.

“class A research cannabis seed” means—

- (a) seed harvested from a class A research cannabis plant; or
- (b) seed that, if grown, will produce a class A research cannabis plant.

“class B research cannabis plant” means a cannabis plant that has a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of more than 1% but less than 3%.

“class B research cannabis seed” means—

- (a) seed harvested from a class B research cannabis plant; or
- (b) seed that, if grown, will produce a class B research cannabis plant.

“close associate”, of an applicant or licensee, means any of the following—

- (a) a person who—
 - (i) holds or will hold any relevant financial interest in the business of the applicant or licensee; and
 - (ii) because of the interest, is or will be able to exercise a significant influence over or in relation to the conduct of that business;
- (b) a person who—
 - (i) is or will be entitled to exercise any relevant power (whether in his or her own right or on behalf of any other person), in the business of the applicant or licensee; and
 - (ii) because of the power, is or will be able to exercise a significant influence over or in relation to the conduct of that business;
- (c) a person who holds or will hold any relevant position, whether in his or her own right or on behalf of any other person, in the business of the applicant or licensee.

“convicted” of an offence means that the person has been found guilty of the offence, on a plea of guilty or otherwise, whether or not a conviction was recorded.

“criminal history”, of a person, means the person’s criminal history as defined under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*.

“denatured”, for seed harvested from industrial cannabis plants, means that the seed will not grow because it has been cracked, de-hulled, heated, or treated in another way that prevents growth.

“executive officer”, of a corporation, means any person, by whatever name called and whether or not the person is a director of the corporation, who is concerned, or takes part, in the management of the corporation.

“grower” means a person who holds a grower licence that is in force.

“grower licence” means a grower licence issued under section 49.

“industrial cannabis fibre” means fibre from industrial cannabis plants.

“industrial cannabis plant” means a cannabis plant with a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of not more than 1%.

“industrial cannabis seed” means—

- (a) cannabis seed harvested from an industrial cannabis plant; or
- (b) certified cannabis seed.

“information notice”, for a decision of the chief executive under this part, is a written notice stating—

- (a) the decision; and
- (b) the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) that the person to whom the notice is given may appeal to the District Court against the decision within 21 days after receiving the notice.

“inspector” means a person appointed under this part as an inspector.

“licence” means a licence issued under section 49.¹⁰

“licensee” means the holder of a licence that is in force.

“processed cannabis” means—

- (a) industrial cannabis plants that—
 - (i) have been harvested or chemically or mechanically treated or artificially treated in another way; and
 - (ii) have no leaf, flowers or seed; or
- (b) seed from industrial cannabis plants grown by a holder of a grower licence under part 5B and denatured—
 - (i) on the place stated in the licence; or
 - (ii) by a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to denature the seed at another place.

“relevant position”, in relation to a business, means a position whose holder participates in the management of the business (whether in the capacity of a director, manager or secretary or in another capacity).

10 Section 49 (Categories of licences)

“relevant power”, in relation to a business, means any power, whether exercisable by voting or otherwise and whether exercisable alone or in association with others—

- (a) to participate in any managerial or executive decision for the business; or
- (b) to elect or appoint any person to any relevant position in the business.

“serious offence” means—

- (a) any of the following offences, whether or not prosecuted on indictment—
 - (i) an offence involving fraud or dishonesty punishable by 3 or more years imprisonment;
 - (ii) an offence against section 5, 6 or 8;¹¹
 - (iii) an offence against section 8A or 9¹² punishable by 3 or more years imprisonment;
 - (iv) an offence involving the use or threatened use of violence punishable by 3 or more years imprisonment; or
- (b) extortion; or
- (c) an offence against a provision of the Criminal Code mentioned in the schedule; or
- (d) an offence that, if committed in Queensland, would be a serious offence under paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

47 Authorisations for licensees

(1) A licensee is authorised to perform the activities stated in sections 50, 51 or 52 for the licensee’s licence.

(2) The activities are lawful for the purposes of sections 5, 6, 8, 8A and 9.

11 Section 5 (Trafficking in dangerous drugs), 6 (Supplying dangerous drugs) or 8 (Producing dangerous drugs)

12 Section 8A (Publishing or possessing instructions for producing dangerous drugs) or 9 (Possessing dangerous drugs)

(3) However, the activities are lawful only while the licensee performs the activities—

- (a) in accordance with this Act and the conditions of the licence; and
- (b) for a purpose consistent with the purposes of this part.

(4) Subsection (3) is subject to section 81(2).¹³

48 Authorisations for persons other than licensees

(1) A regulation may authorise a person other than a licensee to perform activities stated under a regulation for the person for the time and on the conditions stated in the regulation.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may, for example, authorise a person other than a licensee to possess lawfully obtained cannabis seed that will produce industrial cannabis plants or class A or class B research cannabis plants.

(3) However, a regulation made for this section must be for a purpose consistent with the purposes of this part.

(4) The activities mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) are lawful for the purposes of sections 5, 6, 8, 8A and 9.

(5) Subsection (4) applies only if the conditions stated in the regulation are complied with.

Division 2—Licences generally

49 Categories of licences

The chief executive may issue the following licences—

- (a) category 1 researcher licences;
- (b) category 2 researcher licences;
- (c) grower licences.

13 Section 81 (What happens to cannabis plants and seed if licence suspended)

50 What category 1 researcher licences authorise

(1) A category 1 researcher licence authorises the licensee, in accordance with the licence—

- (a) to possess for research purposes—
 - (i) industrial cannabis plants and seed; and
 - (ii) class A and class B research cannabis plants and seed; and
- (b) to produce, for use in plant breeding programs for developing new commercial strains of industrial cannabis—
 - (i) industrial cannabis plants and seed; and
 - (ii) class A and class B research cannabis plants and seed; and
- (c) to supply—
 - (i) class A and class B research cannabis plants and seed to a category 1 researcher or a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess class A and class B research cannabis plants and seed; or
 - (ii) class B research cannabis plants and seed to a category 2 researcher; and
- (d) to supply class A and class B research cannabis seed to a grower for use, under the licensee's supervision, as part of a field trial the licensee is conducting on land owned or leased by the grower; and
- (e) to supply industrial cannabis plants or seed to—
 - (i) a category 1 or category 2 researcher; or
 - (ii) a grower; or
 - (iii) a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess industrial cannabis plants or seed; and
- (f) to supply class A or class B research cannabis seed or industrial cannabis seed to a person in another State who is authorised under the law of that State to possess cannabis seed that, if grown, will produce plants with a THC concentration in their leaves and flowering heads that the person in the other State may possess; and
- (g) if the licensee holds a licence under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth) authorising the licensee to export cannabis—to supply

class A or class B research cannabis seed or industrial cannabis seed to a person in another country who is authorised under the law of that country to possess the seed; and

- (h) to supply processed cannabis to a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess processed cannabis.

(2) In this section—

“**State**” includes an external territory.

51 What category 2 researcher licence authorises

(1) A category 2 researcher licence authorises the licensee, in accordance with the licence—

- (a) to possess for research purposes—
 - (i) industrial cannabis plants and seed; and
 - (ii) class B research cannabis plants and seed; and
- (b) to produce, for use in plant breeding programs for developing new commercial strains of industrial cannabis—
 - (i) industrial cannabis plants and seed; and
 - (ii) class B research cannabis plants and seed; and
- (c) to supply class B research cannabis plants or seed to—
 - (i) a category 1 or category 2 researcher; or
 - (ii) a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess class B research cannabis plants or seed; and
- (d) to supply industrial cannabis plants or seed to—
 - (i) a category 1 or category 2 researcher; or
 - (ii) a grower; or
 - (iii) a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess industrial cannabis plants or seed; and
- (e) to supply class B research cannabis seed to a grower for use, under the licensee’s supervision, as part of a field trial the licensee is conducting on land owned or leased by the grower; and

- (f) to supply class B research cannabis seed or industrial cannabis seed to a person in another State who is authorised under the law of that State to possess cannabis seed that, if grown, will produce cannabis plants with a THC concentration in their leaves and flowering heads the person in the other State may possess; and
- (g) if the licensee holds a licence under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth) authorising the licensee to export cannabis—to supply class B research cannabis seed or industrial cannabis seed to a person in another country who is authorised under the law of that country to possess the seed; and
- (h) to supply processed cannabis to a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess processed cannabis.

(2) In this section—

“State” includes an external territory.

52 What grower licence authorises

A grower licence authorises the licensee, in accordance with the licence—

- (a) to possess industrial cannabis plants and seed; and
- (b) to produce industrial cannabis plants and seed from certified cannabis seed; and

Note—

While industrial cannabis plants may have a THC concentration in their leaves and flowering heads of not more than 1.0%, certified cannabis seed must be seed harvested from a plant with a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of not more than 0.5%. The difference recognises that the leaves and flowering heads of plants grown using certified cannabis seed may have more than 0.5% THC because of environmental conditions beyond a grower’s control.

- (c) to supply industrial cannabis seed to—
 - (i) a category 1 or category 2 researcher; or
 - (ii) a grower; or
 - (iii) a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess the seed; and
- (d) to possess class A or class B research cannabis seed for use under the supervision of a category 1 or category 2 researcher, as part

- of a field trial the category 1 or category 2 researcher is conducting on land owned or leased by the grower; and
- (e) to produce class A or class B research cannabis plants and seed under the supervision of a category 1 or category 2 researcher, as part of a field trial the category 1 or category 2 researcher is conducting on land owned or leased by the grower; and
 - (f) to supply to a category 1 or category 2 researcher class A or class B research cannabis plants and seed produced on land owned or leased by the grower as part of a field trial conducted under the supervision of the category 1 or category 2 researcher; and
 - (g) to supply industrial cannabis seed to a person in another State who is authorised under the law of that State to possess cannabis seed that, if grown, will produce cannabis plants with a THC concentration in their leaves and flowering heads the person in the other State may possess; and
 - (h) if the licensee holds a licence under the *Customs Act 1901* (Cwlth) authorising the licensee to export cannabis—to supply industrial cannabis seed to a person in another country who is authorised under the law of that country to possess the seed; and
 - (i) to supply processed cannabis to a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess processed cannabis.

Division 3—Licence applications

53 Applying for a licence

(1) A person who wishes to obtain a licence must be a suitable person to hold the licence.

(2) The person must apply for the licence by—

- (a) submitting an application showing, among other things, the person is eligible to obtain the licence; and
- (b) paying the fee prescribed under a regulation; and
- (c) giving the chief executive the other information required under section 54 or 56.

(3) The chief executive decides the person's application after having regard, among other things, to—

- (a) the person's suitability to hold a licence; and
- (b) the person's eligibility to hold the licence.

54 Application for licence

(1) An applicant for a licence must—

- (a) apply to the chief executive in the approved form; and
- (b) state the licence being applied for; and
- (c) give the chief executive information for establishing the applicant's eligibility to hold the licence; and
- (d) state the names and addresses of—
 - (i) the applicant's close associates; and
 - (ii) if the applicant is a corporation—its executive officers; and
- (e) provide any information the chief executive reasonably requires to decide whether the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence.

(2) The application must be accompanied by the application fee prescribed under a regulation.

55 Application must state address

The applicant must also specify in the application—

- (a) the place or places in Queensland where the applicant proposes to carry on activities under the licence; and
- (b) an address where a document can be served personally.

Example—

A post office box is not a place the applicant may specify as a place or an address for this division.

56 Requirement to give information or material about application

(1) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the applicant for a licence, require the applicant to give the chief executive, within a stated reasonable time, information or material the chief executive reasonably considers is needed to consider the applicant's application for the licence.

(2) The applicant is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within the stated reasonable time, the applicant fails to comply with the chief executive's requirement.

Division 4—Eligibility and suitability to hold licence

57 Eligibility for researcher licence

(1) A person is eligible to obtain a category 1 or category 2 researcher licence only if the person satisfies the chief executive that—

- (a) the person has the necessary educational or other qualifications and experience to engage in plant breeding or other research involving the use of industrial cannabis or class A or class B research cannabis; or
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation—a person employed by the corporation to carry out plant breeding under the licence has the necessary educational or other qualifications and experience to engage in plant breeding or other research involving the use of industrial cannabis or class A or class B research cannabis.

(2) However, an individual is not eligible to obtain a category 1 or category 2 researcher licence if the person has been convicted within the preceding 10 years of a serious offence.

58 Eligibility for grower licence

An individual is not eligible to hold a grower licence if the person—

- (a) has been convicted within the preceding 10 years of a serious offence; or
- (b) is affected by bankruptcy action.

59 Suitability of applicants or licensees—corporation

(1) A corporation is not a suitable person to hold a licence if an executive officer of the corporation is—

- (a) affected by bankruptcy action; or
- (b) a person who has been convicted within the preceding 10 years of a serious offence; or

- (c) a person the chief executive decides under section 60 is not a suitable person to hold a licence.

(2) A corporation that is not a suitable person can not hold a licence.

60 Consideration of suitability of applicant or licensee

The chief executive must, when deciding whether a person is a suitable person to hold a licence, consider the following things—

- (a) whether the person is of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity;
- (b) whether the person's close associates are of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity;
- (c) whether the person held a licence under this part that was suspended or cancelled;
- (d) for an individual—
 - (i) the person's criminal history; and
 - (ii) whether the person has been convicted of an offence against this Act or an offence that, if committed in Queensland, would be an offence against this Act; and
 - (iii) whether the person is capable of satisfactorily performing the activities of a licensee;
- (e) for a corporation—
 - (i) whether the corporation has been placed in receivership or liquidation; and
 - (ii) whether an executive officer of the corporation has been convicted of an offence against this Act or an offence that, if committed in Queensland, would be an offence against this Act; and
 - (iii) whether each executive officer of the corporation is a suitable person to hold a licence;
- (f) another thing the chief executive may consider under this part.

61 Investigation about the suitability of applicant or licensee

(1) The chief executive may make investigations about any of the following persons to help the chief executive decide whether an applicant or licensee is a suitable person to hold a licence—

- (a) the applicant or licensee;
- (b) if the applicant or licensee is a corporation—the corporation's executive officers;
- (c) a person stated by the applicant or licensee to be a close associate of the applicant or licensee.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may ask the commissioner of the police service for a written report about the criminal history of any of the persons.

(3) For subsection (2), the chief executive must give the commissioner any particulars the chief executive advises the commissioner are relevant for each application for a licence or renewal of a licence.

(4) On receiving particulars of the application, the commissioner—

- (a) must make inquiries about the applicant's criminal history; and
- (b) must make any other inquiries about the applicant the commissioner considers appropriate.

(5) For subsection (4)(a), the applicant or licensee must consent to the person's fingerprints being taken by a police officer.

(6) The chief executive must refuse to consider the applicant's or licensee's application if the person refuses to consent to the person's fingerprints being taken.

(7) The commissioner must report to the chief executive after receiving the results of the inquiries.

(8) The commissioner's report must include disclosure of convictions of the person mentioned in the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*, section 6.¹⁴

(9) Fingerprints taken under this section—

- (a) may be used only for the purposes of subsection (4)(a); and

14 *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*, section 6 (Non-disclosure of convictions upon expiration of rehabilitation period)

- (b) must be destroyed as soon as practicable after the commissioner reports to the chief executive under subsection (7).

62 Criminal history is confidential document

(1) An officer, employee or agent of the department must not, directly or indirectly, disclose to anyone else a report about a person's criminal history, or information contained in the report, given under section 61.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) However, the person does not contravene subsection (1) if—

- (a) disclosure of the report or information to someone else is authorised by the chief executive for the performance of a function under or in relation to this part; or
- (b) the disclosure is otherwise required or permitted by law.

(3) The chief executive must destroy the report as soon as practicable after considering the person's suitability to hold a licence.

Division 5—Decision-making for licence issue

63 Chief executive may issue or refuse to issue licence

(1) The chief executive may issue or refuse to issue a licence to an applicant.

(2) The chief executive may issue a licence to an applicant only if the chief executive is satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (b) if the applicant intends performing activities under the licence in partnership or in conjunction with others—each member of the partnership, or each person with whom the applicant intends performing activities in conjunction, is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (c) if the applicant is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (d) the applicant is eligible to hold the licence; and
- (e) the application is properly made.

(3) For subsection (2)(e), an application is properly made only if the applicant complies with section 54.¹⁵

(4) If the chief executive decides to refuse to issue the licence, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

64 Term and conditions

(1) The chief executive may issue a licence for the term, of not more than 3 years, and on the conditions, the chief executive considers necessary or desirable for the proper performance of the activities authorised by the licence.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), it is a condition of every licence—

- (a) that the licensee must not contravene this Act; and
- (b) that the licensee must notify the chief executive of any change of address or close associates as soon as practicable after the change happens.

(3) A regulation may prescribe additional conditions a licensee must comply with.

(4) If the chief executive decides to issue a licence on a condition mentioned in subsection (1), the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

Division 6—Licence renewals and decision-making for renewals

65 Application for renewal

(1) A licensee may apply for renewal of the licensee's licence.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be made to the chief executive in the approved form; and
- (b) be made before the licence expires; and

15 Section 54 (Application for licence)

- (c) state the names and addresses of the licensee's close associates; and
- (d) be accompanied by—
 - (i) the licence renewal fee prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (ii) for a licensee who is an individual, 2 recent colour photographs of the licensee of a size prescribed under a regulation and certified as photographs of the licensee in the way prescribed under a regulation.

(3) The chief executive may, by written notice given to the licensee, require the licensee to give to the chief executive, within a stated reasonable time, information or material the chief executive considers is needed to consider the licensee's application for renewal of the licence.

(4) The licensee is taken to have withdrawn the application if, within the stated reasonable time, the licensee fails to comply with the chief executive's requirement.

66 Chief executive may renew or refuse to renew licence

(1) The chief executive must consider a renewal application made under section 65 and may renew or refuse to renew the licence.

(2) The chief executive may renew the licence only if the chief executive is satisfied—

- (a) the licensee is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (b) if the licensee carries on business in partnership or in conjunction with others—each member of the partnership, or each person with whom the licensee carries on business in conjunction, is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (c) if the licensee is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation is a suitable person to hold a licence; and
- (d) the application is properly made; and
- (e) the licensee is eligible to hold the licence.

(3) For subsection (2)(d), an application is properly made only if it complies with section 65(2).

(4) If the chief executive decides to refuse the application, the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

67 Licence taken to be in force while application for renewal is considered

If an application is made under section 65, the licensee's licence is taken to continue in force from the day that it would, apart from this section, have expired until the licensee's application for renewal is—

- (a) decided under section 66; or
- (b) withdrawn by the licensee; or
- (c) taken to have been withdrawn under section 65(4).

Note—

For what happens to cannabis plants and seed in the licensee's possession if the chief executive decides to refuse to renew a licence, see sections 82 and 83.

68 Return of licence if renewal refused

A person whose application for renewal of a licence has been refused must return the licence to the chief executive within 14 days after the refusal, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

*Division 7—Dealing with licences***69 Transfer of licence prohibited**

A licence may not be transferred.

70 Amendment of licence conditions

(1) The chief executive may amend the conditions of a licence—

- (a) on the licensee's application; or
- (b) on the chief executive's own initiative.

(2) An application under subsection (1)(a) must be made in the approved form and be accompanied by the application fee prescribed under a regulation.

(3) Before making an amendment under subsection (1)(a), the chief executive must be satisfied the licensee meets the eligibility requirements

the chief executive specifies as relevant to the amendment of the condition and advises to the applicant.

(4) Before making an amendment under subsection (1)(b), the chief executive must—

- (a) give written notice to the licensee—
 - (i) of the particulars of the proposed amendment; and
 - (ii) that the licensee may make written submissions to the chief executive about the proposed amendment before a stated day, not later than 14 days after the notice is given to the licensee; and
- (b) have regard to submissions made to the chief executive by the licensee before the stated day.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the chief executive decides that the amendment must be made urgently to ensure compliance with this Act.

(6) If the chief executive decides to amend the conditions of a licence under subsection (1)(b), the chief executive must give written notice of the amendment to the licensee and an information notice for the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

(7) 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.

(8) If the chief executive decides to refuse to make an amendment requested under subsection (1)(a), the chief executive must give the applicant an information notice for the decision within 14 days after the decision is made.

71 Return of licence for amendment of conditions

(1) If the chief executive amends the conditions of a licence under section 70, the chief executive may ask the licensee to produce the licence for amendment within a stated period of not less than 14 days.

(2) The licensee must comply with a request under subsection (1), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

72 Surrender of licence

(1) A licensee may surrender the licensee's licence by giving written notice to the chief executive and returning the licence.

(2) Before the licensee surrenders the licence, the licensee must destroy or otherwise lawfully dispose of all cannabis plants and seed the licensee possesses.

Note—

Unless otherwise authorised, continued possession of the plants and seed after the surrender takes effect will be unlawful.

(3) A licence surrendered under this section stops having effect at the end of the day it is surrendered.

Division 8—Suspension and cancellation of licences

73 Grounds for suspension action or cancellation

(1) A ground for suspending or cancelling a licence exists if the licensee—

- (a) is not a suitable person to hold the licence; or
- (b) contravenes a provision of this Act or a condition of the licence with the effect that the licensee is no longer eligible to hold the licence.

(2) Also, a ground for suspending or cancelling a licence exists if the licence was issued because of a materially false or misleading representation or declaration.

74 Show cause notice

(1) This section applies if the chief executive considers a ground exists to suspend or cancel a licence.

(2) The chief executive must give the licensee a written notice (a “**show cause notice**”) stating the following—

- (a) the action (the “**proposed action**”) the chief executive proposes taking under this division;
- (b) the grounds for the proposed action;

- (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the grounds;
- (d) if the proposed action is suspension of the licence, the proposed suspension period;
- (e) an invitation to the licensee to show cause within a stated period (the “**show cause period**”) why the proposed action should not be taken.

(3) The show cause period must be a period ending at least 21 days after the show cause notice is given to the licensee.

(4) The licensee may make written representations about the proposed action to the chief executive in the show cause period.

75 Consideration of representations

The chief executive must consider all written representations (the “**accepted representations**”) made in the show cause period by the licensee.

76 Ending show cause process without further action

(1) This section applies if, after considering the accepted representations for the show cause period, the chief executive no longer believes a ground exists to suspend or cancel a licence.

(2) The chief executive must not take further action about the show cause notice.

(3) the chief executive must, immediately after making the decision, give the licensee written notice that no further action about the show cause notice is to be taken.

77 Suspension and cancellation of licences

(1) This section applies if, after considering the accepted representations for the show cause notice, the chief executive—

- (a) still believes a ground exists to suspend or cancel a licence; and
- (b) believes suspension or cancellation of the licence is warranted.

(2) This section also applies if there are no accepted representations for the show cause notice.

(3) The chief executive may—

- (a) if the proposed action stated in the show cause notice was to suspend the licence for a stated period—suspend the licence for not longer than the stated period; or
- (b) if the proposed action stated in the show cause notice was to cancel the licence—either cancel the licence or suspend it for a period.

(4) The chief executive must immediately give an information notice for the decision to the licensee.

(5) The decision takes effect—

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

78 Immediate suspension

(1) This section applies if the chief executive considers, on reasonable grounds, that a licensee—

- (a) has contravened or is contravening this Act; or
- (b) is likely or is proposing to engage in conduct that would contravene this Act.

(2) The chief executive may suspend the licensee's licence with immediate effect.

(3) The licence may be suspended for the period, of not more than 28 days, and on the conditions, the chief executive decides.

(4) The chief executive must give the licensee an information notice for the decision to suspend within 3 days after suspending the licensee's licence.

79 Immediate cancellation

A licensee's licence is cancelled immediately on the happening of any of the following events—

- (a) the licensee is convicted of a serious offence;
- (b) if the licensee is an individual, the licensee is affected by bankruptcy action;

- (c) if the licensee is a corporation, the licensee has gone into liquidation.

80 Return of licence if suspended or cancelled

A person whose licence has been suspended or cancelled must return the licence to the chief executive within 14 days after the suspension or cancellation, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Division 9—Action after suspension or cancellation of licence

81 What happens to cannabis plants and seed if licence suspended

(1) This section applies if the chief executive suspends a licensee's licence under section 77 or 78.¹⁶

(2) While the licence is suspended, the licensee may, despite the suspension—

- (a) continue to possess the cannabis plants and seed in the person's possession on the day the licence is suspended (the “**suspension day**”); and
- (b) for cannabis plants in the licensee's possession on the suspension day—
 - (i) do anything reasonably necessary to help the plants continue to grow; and
 - (ii) harvest the plants and any seed on the plants; and
- (c) supply harvested cannabis seed to a person lawfully entitled to possess them.

(3) Subsection (2) does not authorise the doing of anything other than a thing mentioned in that subsection in relation to cannabis plants and seed in the licensee's possession on the suspension day.

(4) No compensation is payable by the State because of the suspension.

¹⁶ Section 77 (Suspension and cancellation of licences) or 78 (Immediate suspension)

82 What happens to cannabis plants if licence cancelled

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the chief executive cancels a licensee's licence under section 77 or 79;¹⁷ and
- (b) the licensee possesses cannabis plants.

(2) If the cannabis plants can not be harvested, the chief executive may destroy the plants in the way the chief executive considers appropriate, including, for example, by ploughing them in or burning them.

Examples for subsection (2)—

- 1. The plants may be too small to harvest and ploughing them in or burning them may be the most appropriate way of destroying them.
- 2. It may be appropriate to burn plants because flooding may prevent the plants being harvested.

(3) However, if the cannabis plants can be harvested, the chief executive may—

- (a) harvest the plants and any seed on the plants; and
- (b) for industrial cannabis seed—
 - (i) denature the seed; or
 - (ii) supply the seed to a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to denature the seed at another place; or
 - (iii) supply processed cannabis to a person who may lawfully possess it; and
- (c) for research cannabis—supply the harvested material to a person who may lawfully possess it.

(4) For giving effect to this section, the chief executive may—

- (a) enter and re-enter the place stated in the cancelled licence as often as is reasonably necessary; and
- (b) bring onto the place reasonably necessary help, machinery and other equipment.

(5) For subsections (2) to (4)—

17 Section 77 (Suspension and cancellation of licences) or 79 (Immediate cancellation)

- (a) the chief executive is taken to hold a licence identical to the cancelled licensee for the place stated in the cancelled licence; and
- (b) cannabis plants in the possession of the former licensee immediately before the cancellation are taken to be in the chief executive's possession and not the possession of the former licensee; and
- (c) if—
 - (i) the cancelled licence was a category 1 or category 2 researcher licence; and
 - (ii) under the cancelled licence, class A or class B research cannabis is growing on land owned or leased by a grower as part a field trial conducted under the supervision of a category 1 or category 2 researcher;

the class A or class B cannabis plants are taken to be in the chief executive's possession and not in the possession of the grower or the former licensee.

(6) However, sections 50(1)(b), 51(1)(b) and 52(b) and (e)¹⁸ do not apply to the chief executive, other than to the extent necessary to allow—

- (a) cannabis plants already growing on land to which the cancelled licence relates; or
- (b) for cannabis plants growing on land owned or leased by a grower, for a former licensee, cannabis plants growing on that land;

to continue to grow until they can be destroyed or harvested.

(7) No compensation is payable by the State because of the cancellation or because of the destruction of cannabis plants or seed under this section.

83 What happens to cannabis seed if licence cancelled or renewal refused

- (1) This section applies if—

18 Sections 50 (What category 1 researcher licences authorise), 51 (What category 2 researcher licence authorises) and 52 (What grower licence authorises)

- (a) the chief executive refuses to renew a licence under section 66¹⁹ and the licensee possesses cannabis seed, other than harvested material under section 82; or
 - (b) the chief executive cancels a licensee's licence under section 77 or 79.²⁰
- (2) The chief executive may—
- (a) for industrial cannabis seed—
 - (i) denature the cannabis seed; or
 - (ii) supply the seed to a person authorised under a regulation under section 48²¹ to denature the seed at another place; or
 - (iii) supply the seed to a category 1 or category 2 researcher, a grower, or a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess industrial cannabis seed; or
 - (b) for class A research cannabis seed—supply the seed to a category 1 researcher or a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess class A research cannabis seed; or
 - (c) for class B research cannabis seed—supply the seed to a category 1 or category 2 researcher or a person authorised under a regulation under section 48 to possess class B research cannabis seed; or
 - (d) destroy the seed.
- (3) For subsection (2)—
- (a) the chief executive is taken to hold a licence identical to the cancelled licence for the place stated in the cancelled licence; and
 - (b) the cannabis seed in the possession of the former licensee immediately before the cancellation are taken to be in the chief executive's possession and not the possession of the licensee; and
 - (c) if—
 - (i) the cancelled licence was a category 1 or category 2 researcher licence; and

19 Section 66 (Chief executive may renew or refuse to renew licence)

20 Section 77 (Suspension and cancellation of licences) or 79 (Immediate cancellation)

21 Section 48 (Authorisations for persons other than licensees)

- (ii) under the cancelled licence, class A or class B research cannabis seed is in the possession of a grower for use for growing class A or class B research cannabis on land owned or leased by the grower as part a field trial conducted under the supervision of a category 1 or category 2 researcher;

the class A or class B cannabis seed are taken to be in the chief executive's possession and not in the possession of the grower or the former licensee.

(4) For subsections (2) and (3), the chief executive may—

- (a) enter and re-enter the place stated in the cancelled licence as often as is reasonably necessary; and
- (b) bring onto the place reasonably necessary machinery and other equipment; and
- (c) open anything in which the chief executive reasonably suspects cannabis seed may be kept; and
- (d) inspect anything opened under paragraph (c) and seize any cannabis seed found.

(5) For subsection (4), the chief executive is taken to have the powers of an inspector who enters a place.

(6) No compensation is payable by the State because of the destruction of the seed.

84 Cost recovery

(1) The chief executive may recover the cost incurred by the chief executive under section 82 or 83 as a debt payable to the State by the former licensee.

(2) For subsection (1), the chief executive may recover the costs from the proceeds of the sale of harvested material under section 82 or cannabis seed under section 83.

(3) However, if the proceeds are more than the costs, the chief executive must pay any balance to the former licensee.

(4) Despite subsection (3), if before the proceeds are paid, the chief executive becomes aware that the proceeds may be subject to an application for forfeiture of tainted property under the *Crimes (Confiscation) Act 1989*, the chief executive must not pay the proceeds to the former licensee unless no order for forfeiture is made under that Act.

(5) Also, if the chief executive becomes aware that the harvested material is subject to a lien under the *Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act 1955* that has not been satisfied, the chief executive must pay any balance—

- (a) first, in satisfaction of the lien; and
- (b) then, to the former licensee.

Division 10—Appeals

85 Appeals

A person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the chief executive under this part (“**aggrieved person**”) may appeal to the District Court against the decision.

86 Starting appeal

(1) An appeal is started by—

- (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the District Court; and
- (b) serving a copy of the notice on the chief executive.

(2) The notice of appeal must be filed within 21 days after the day the aggrieved person is given notice of the decision appealed against (“**original decision**”).

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

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

87 Stay of operation of decision

(1) The court may grant a stay of the operation of the original decision to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.

(2) The stay—

- (a) may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and
- (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
- (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.

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

(4) The appeal affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

88 Hearing procedures

(1) In deciding an appeal, the court—

- (a) has the same powers as the chief executive; and
- (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (c) must comply with natural justice.

(2) An appeal is by way of rehearing, unaffected by the original decision.

89 Powers of court on appeal

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

- (a) confirm the original decision; or
- (b) set aside the original decision; or
- (c) amend the original decision in the way the court considers appropriate; or
- (d) send the matter back to the chief executive and give the directions the court considers appropriate; or
- (e) set aside the original decision and substitute it with a decision the court considers appropriate.

(2) If the court amends the original decision or substitutes another decision for the original decision, the amended or substituted decision is, for this part (other than this division) taken to be the chief executive's decision.

90 Appeal to Supreme Court

An appeal against a decision of the District Court may only be made on a point of law.

Division 11—Appointment of inspectors**91 Appointment and qualifications**

(1) The chief executive may appoint any of the following as an inspector—

- (a) a public service employee employed in the department;
- (b) another person engaged by the chief executive for the purposes of this division.

(2) However, the chief executive may appoint a person as an inspector only if the chief executive is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience.

92 Appointment conditions and limit on powers

(1) An inspector holds office on any conditions stated in—

- (a) the inspector's instrument of appointment; or
- (b) a signed notice given to the inspector; or
- (c) a regulation.

(2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the inspector or a regulation may limit the inspector's powers under this Act.

(3) In this section—

“signed notice” means a notice signed by the chief executive.

93 Issue of identity card

(1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each inspector.

(2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photo of the inspector; and
- (b) contain a copy of the inspector's signature; and
- (c) identify the person as an inspector under this Act; and
- (d) state an expiry date for the card.

(3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

94 Production or display of identity card

(1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, an inspector must—

- (a) produce the inspector's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
- (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.

(2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

(3) For subsection (1), an inspector does not exercise a power in relation to a person only because the inspector has entered a place as mentioned in section 98(1)(b) or (2).²²

95 When inspector ceases to hold office

(1) An inspector ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—

- (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;
- (b) under another condition of office, the inspector ceases to hold office;
- (c) the inspector's resignation under section 96 takes effect.

(2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an inspector may cease to hold office.

(3) In this section—

“condition of office” means a condition on which the inspector holds office.

96 Resignation

(1) An inspector may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

22 Section 98 (Power of entry)

(2) However, if holding office as an inspector is a condition of the inspector holding another office, the inspector may not resign as an inspector without resigning from the other office.

97 Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after ceasing to be an inspector unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Division 12—Powers of inspectors

98 Power of entry

(1) An inspector may enter and stay at a place if—

- (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or
- (b) the inspector reasonably suspects any delay in entering the place will result in the concealment or destruction of anything at the place that is—
 - (i) evidence of an offence against this Act; or
 - (ii) being used to commit, continue or repeat, an offence.

(2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an inspector may, without the occupier's consent—

- (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
- (b) enter part of the place the inspector reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.

99 Procedure for entry with consent

(1) This section applies if an inspector intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the inspector or another inspector entering the place under section 98(1)(a).

(2) Before asking for the consent, the inspector must tell the occupier—

- (a) the purpose of the entry; and
- (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.

(3) If the consent is given, the inspector may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.

(4) The acknowledgment must state—

- (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
- (b) the purpose of the entry; and
- (c) the occupier gives the inspector or another inspector consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this part; and
- (d) the time and date the consent was given.

(5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the inspector must promptly give a copy to the occupier.

(6) If—

- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
- (b) an acknowledgment complying with subsection (4) for the entry is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry to prove the occupier consented.

100 Procedure for other entries

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an inspector is intending to enter, under section 98(1)(b), a place; and
- (b) the occupier of the place is present at the place.

(2) Before entering the place, the inspector must do, or make a reasonable attempt to do, the following things—

- (a) tell the occupier the purpose of the entry;
- (b) tell the occupier the inspector is permitted under this Act to enter the place without the occupier's consent.

101 General powers

The inspector may do any of the following at a place entered under this part—

- (a) examine or inspect, or film, photograph, videotape or otherwise record an image of, a document or other thing at the place;
- (b) take a sample of or from a thing at the place for analysis or testing;
- (c) copy a document at the place;
- (d) take into the place the equipment, materials or persons the inspector reasonably requires for exercising a power under this part;
- (e) take a necessary step to allow a power under paragraphs (a) to (d) to be exercised.

102 Power to require reasonable help

(1) The inspector may require (“**help requirement**”) a person at a place entered under this part to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise a power under this part, including, for example to produce a document or give information.

(2) When making a help requirement, the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement and the penalty for the offence.

103 Failure to comply with help requirement

(1) A person of whom a help requirement has been made must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual not to comply with a help requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not apply if the requirement is to produce a document required to be held or kept by the person under this Act.

104 Power to require information about contravention

(1) This section applies if an inspector reasonably suspects—

- (a) this Act has been contravened; and
- (b) a person may be able to give information about the contravention.

(2) The inspector may require (“**information requirement**”) the person to give information in the person’s knowledge about the contravention in a stated reasonable time and in a stated reasonable way.

(3) When making an information requirement, the inspector must tell the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement and the penalty for the offence.

105 Failure to comply with information requirement

(1) A person of whom an information requirement has been made must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) It is a reasonable excuse—

- (a) for an individual not to give information if giving the information might tend to incriminate the person; or
- (b) if the information sought by the requirement is not in fact relevant to the contravention for which it was made.

106 False or misleading statements

(1) A person must not state anything to an inspector that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the statement was not made in response to, or in purported compliance with, an information requirement or another specific requirement under a specific power.

107 Power to require production of documents

(1) An inspector may require (“**document production requirement**”) a person to make available for inspection by an inspector, or produce to the

inspector for inspection, at a stated reasonable time and place, a document—

- (a) required to be held or kept by the person under this Act; or
- (b) in the person's possession and about a stated matter relating to this Act.

(2) The inspector may keep the document to copy it.

(3) The inspector must return the document to the person as soon as practicable after copying it.

108 Failure to comply with document production requirement

(1) A person of whom a document production requirement has been made must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual not to comply with a document production requirement if complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the person.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not apply if the document is required to be held or kept by the person under this Act.

109 False or misleading documents

(1) A person must not give an inspector a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the document was not given in response to, or in purported compliance with, a document production, information or another specific requirement under another specific power.

110 Obstruction of inspectors

A person must not obstruct an inspector in the exercise of a power under this part, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

111 Requirement to report loss or theft of controlled substance

(1) This section applies to a licensee who—

- (a) owns a cannabis plant or cannabis seed; or
- (b) has possession of a cannabis plant or cannabis seed for a purpose authorised under this part.

(2) If the cannabis plant or cannabis seed is lost or stolen, the person must report the loss or theft of the plant or seed to a police officer within 2 days after the person finds out about it.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—20 penalty units; or
- (b) for a second or later offence—40 penalty units.

Division 13—Other provisions**112 Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives**

(1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in a proceeding for an offence against this part.

(2) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is sufficient to show—

- (a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
- (b) the representative had the state of mind.

(3) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves the person could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

(4) In this section—

“representative” means—

- (a) of a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or
- (b) of an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

“state of mind” of a person includes—

- (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose; and
- (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

113 Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with part

(1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this part.

(2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this part, each of the corporation’s executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty—the penalty prescribed for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

(3) Evidence that a corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this part is evidence each of the corporation’s executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

(4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—

- (b) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—the officer exercised reasonable diligence to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or
- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

114 Delegation

The chief executive may delegate powers of the chief executive under this part to an officer of the department.

115 Review

The chief executive must review the operation of section 61(5) within 2 years after the commencement of part 5B.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

116 Criminal Code to be read with Act

The Criminal Code shall, with all necessary adaptations, be read and construed with this Act.

117 Attempt to commit offence

(1) In lieu of the Criminal Code, section 536 the following provision shall apply—

‘A person who attempts to commit a crime defined in part 2 is deemed to be guilty of the intended crime and is liable to the same punishment and forfeiture as a person who commits the intended crime.’

(2) Where a person is charged summarily with a crime defined in part 2 that person may be convicted in those summary proceedings of attempting to commit that crime.

118 Proceedings for offences

(1) Proceedings with a view to the summary conviction of a person upon a charge of an offence defined in this Act or for an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence defined in this Act shall be before a magistrate.

(1A) However, any justice may adjourn such proceedings and may grant or refuse bail.

(2) Where an offence may be prosecuted on indictment or summarily the proceedings before a magistrate shall be proceedings with a view to the committal of the defendant for trial or sentence unless the prosecution elects that they shall be proceedings with a view to summary conviction.

(3) Where proceedings have been commenced against a person upon a charge of a crime defined in part 2 a magistrate has jurisdiction to hear and determine the proceedings with a view to the summary conviction of the person upon the charge, notwithstanding that the proceedings have commenced more than 1 year after the matter to which the charge relates arose.

(3A) Proceedings with a view to the summary conviction of a person upon a charge of an offence defined in this Act may be heard and

determined at a place appointed for the holding of Magistrates Courts in any district appointed for the purpose of Magistrates Courts under the *Justices Act 1886* or in any division deemed to be such a district, regardless of where the offence was committed.

(3B) Subsection (3A) shall not be construed to confer jurisdiction in a case to which the *Justices Act 1886*, section 139(3) or the *Bail Act 1980*, section 33A²³ applies except in accordance with whichever of those sections is applicable.

(4) Where proceedings are taken with a view to summary conviction of a defendant and the magistrate forms the opinion that the charge ought to be prosecuted on indictment, the magistrate shall abstain from determining the charge summarily and shall instead deal with the proceedings as proceedings with a view to the committal of the defendant for trial or sentence.

(5) Where, pursuant to subsection (4), the magistrate abstains from determining summarily proceedings in respect of a charge—

- (a) the plea of the defendant taken at the outset of the hearing shall be disregarded; and
- (b) the evidence adduced in the proceedings before the magistrate's decision to abstain shall be deemed to be evidence in the proceedings with a view to the committal of the defendant for trial or sentence; and
- (c) before committing the defendant for trial or sentence the magistrate shall address the defendant in accordance with the *Justices Act 1886*, section 104.²⁴

119 Protection of informers

(1) Where an informer supplies information to a police officer in respect of the commission of an offence defined in part 2 the informer's identity at all times shall be kept confidential.

²³ *Justices Act 1886*, section 139 (Where summary cases to be heard) or *Bail Act 1980*, section 33A (Certain offences may be dealt with)

²⁴ *Justices Act 1886*, section 104 (Proceedings upon an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence)

(2) A person who discloses the name of an informer, or any other particular that may be likely to lead to the informer's identification, is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

(3) A person is not criminally responsible for an offence defined in subsection (2) if the person proves that the disclosure was made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the informer or for the public good.

120 Source of information not to be disclosed

(1) Where an informer supplies information to a police officer in respect of the commission of an offence defined in part 2 then in any proceedings whether under this Act or otherwise—

- (a) the prosecutor; or
- (b) a person who appears as a witness for the prosecution; or
- (c) where a police officer appears as a witness for the defence, that police officer;

shall not be asked and if asked shall not be compelled to disclose the name of an informer, or other particular that may be likely to lead to the informer's identification, or the fact that in respect of the offence he or she received information from an informer or he or she furnished information to an informer or the nature of the information.

(2) In any proceedings arising out of a charge of having committed an offence defined in part 2 a police officer appearing as a prosecutor or witness shall not be compelled to produce any reports or documents, made or received by the police officer in the police officer's official capacity or containing confidential information in relation to such offence, or to make any statement in relation to such reports, documents or information.

121 Power to prohibit publication of proceedings

(1) In any proceedings arising out of a charge of having committed an offence defined in part 2—

- (a) a magistrate hearing and determining the matter summarily or conducting the examination of witnesses; or

- (b) the judge presiding at the court to which a person has been committed for trial or sentence;

may make an order (which shall remain in force for such time as the magistrate or judge orders) prohibiting the publication of the whole or any part of such proceedings and the name and address of any witness.

(2) An application for an order under subsection (1) may be made in chambers in the presence of such person as the magistrate or judge permits and no other person.

(3) On the hearing of the application the magistrate or judge may receive and act upon such information as the magistrate or judge thinks fit.

(4) When considering an application to prohibit publication regard shall be had to—

- (a) the safety of any person; and
- (b) the extent to which the detection of offences of a like nature may be affected; and
- (c) the need to guarantee the confidentiality of information given by an informer.

(5) A person who acts in contravention of an order made by a magistrate under subsection (1) commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(6) A person who acts in contravention of an order made by a judge under subsection (1) is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

(7) This section is in addition to and not in substitution for the *Child Protection Act 1999*, sections 186 and 187²⁵ and the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

25 *Child Protection Act 1999*, sections 186 (Prohibition of publication of certain information for proceedings) and 187 (Restrictions on reporting certain court proceedings) were renumbered as sections 192 and 193 under the *Child Protection Act 1999*, section 193A.

122 Certain proceedings relating to sentence may be determined in chambers

(1) A court before which a person is convicted of an offence defined in part 2 may, with the consent of the prosecution and the defendant, adjourn the proceedings to chambers so as to determine the question of sentence.

(2) An application to adjourn proceedings to chambers may be made in chambers.

(3) In determining the question of sentence pursuant to this section the following provisions shall apply—

- (a) the proceedings shall be as prescribed by rules of court or, if no procedure is so prescribed, as the court directs;
- (b) the proceedings shall be heard in chambers in the presence of such person as the court permits and no other person;
- (c) the court may receive and act on such information as it thinks fit;
- (d) no transcript shall be made of the proceedings unless directed by the court;
- (e) no notice or report relating to the proceedings shall be published and no record of the proceedings (other than the order as to the sentence to be imposed) shall be available for search by a person except by direction of the court or, in the absence or incapacity of the judge or magistrate who constituted the court, another judge of the Supreme Court or, as the case may be, another magistrate.

123 Summary conviction for indictable offences

The provisions of the Criminal Code, section 659²⁶ shall have no application when a person has been summarily convicted of a crime defined in this Act.

124 Defence of supply of lawfully prescribed drug in a small quantity

(1) A person is not criminally responsible for an offence defined in section 6 if the dangerous drug is one specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 5 and if the person proves that—

²⁶ Criminal Code, section 659 (Effect of summary conviction for indictable offences)

- (a) it was prescribed for the person by a medical practitioner for a condition with which the person was suffering at the time it was prescribed; and
- (b) it was given by the person to a person whom the person reasonably believed to be suffering from the same or a similar condition; and
- (c) the quantity given was no greater than a single dosage prescribed for the person; and
- (d) it was immediately consumed in the person's presence by the person to whom it was given.

(2) A person is not criminally responsible for an offence defined in section 9 if the dangerous drug is one specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 5 and if the person proves that—

- (a) it was given to the person by a person to whom the person reasonably believed it had been prescribed by a medical practitioner for the same or a similar condition with which the person was suffering at the time it was given to the person; and
- (b) the quantity received by the person was no greater than a single dosage prescribed for that person; and
- (c) it was immediately consumed by the person in that person's presence.

125 Prescribed persons permitted to receive and dispose of dangerous drugs

(1) It is lawful for a person, authorised by the Minister administering the *Health Act 1937*, acting in good faith and in the proper discharge of the person's professional duties, to receive from any person anything which the person reasonably believes to be a dangerous drug provided that—

- (a) in the case of a dangerous drug specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 3 the quantity of such thing is reasonably believed to be less than the quantity specified in that schedule in respect of that thing; and
- (b) it is forthwith disposed of in accordance with the procedure prescribed by regulation.

(2) It is lawful for a person who—

- (a) as an officer or employee of the department within which the *Health Act 1937* is administered, performs duties that include duties as a property officer for the police service; and
- (b) is authorised under that Act;

to possess a dangerous drug while actually performing the duties.

(3) It is lawful for a person who, as a staff member within the meaning of the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 1.4, is performing the duties of a property officer in the police service, to possess a dangerous drug while actually performing the duties.

126 Power to fine

(1) A person liable to imprisonment for an offence defined in this Act may be ordered to pay a fine in addition to or instead of the imprisonment to which the person is liable.

(2) A fine to which a person is liable under subsection (1) shall not exceed—

- (a) 5 000 penalty units where the offence is one of which the person is convicted on indictment; or
- (b) 100 penalty units where the offence is one of which the person is convicted in summary proceedings.

(3) Where pursuant to this section, a person is ordered to pay a fine the court may, on the application of the prosecution, instead of ordering the person to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine or that the amount of the fine be recovered by levy and distress, order that the amount of the fine be recovered in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(4) Where an order referred to in subsection (3) is made—

- (a) the registrar or a deputy registrar of the Supreme Court if that court makes the order; or
- (b) the registrar of the court if the court making the order is the District Court or the Childrens Court constituted by a judge; or
- (c) the clerk of the court at the place where—
 - (i) the Childrens Court constituted by a Childrens Court magistrate or a magistrate; or

- (ii) a Magistrates Court constituted by a magistrate;
is the court making the order;

shall furnish to the Attorney-General a certificate of the order and that certificate may be registered in a court having jurisdiction in civil proceedings in which the amount claimed is the amount required by the order to be paid.

(5) The registrar of a court to whom a certificate referred to in subsection (4) is duly produced for registration shall, upon payment of the appropriate fee register the certificate in the court and thereupon the certificate shall be a record of the court in which it is registered and the order to which it refers shall be deemed to be a judgment of that court, duly entered, obtained by the Crown as plaintiff against the person in default as defendant for the payment to the Crown of money comprising—

- (a) the amount of the fine; and
(b) costs of registration of the certificate in the court;

and all such proceedings (including proceedings in bankruptcy) may be taken to recover the amount of the judgment as if the judgment had been given by the court in favour of the Crown.

127 No costs to be awarded

No costs shall be awarded with respect to any proceedings arising out of a charge of having committed an offence defined in this Act.

128 Analyst's certificate

(1) In any proceedings for an offence defined in this Act the production of a certificate purporting to be signed by an analyst with respect to an analysis or examination made by the analyst shall, without proof of the analyst's signature or that the analyst is an analyst, be evidence of—

- (a) the identity and quantity of the thing analysed or examined;
(b) the result of the analysis or examination and of the matters relevant to the proceedings stated in the certificate;

and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, shall be conclusive such evidence.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“proceedings”, for an offence, include an application made under section 32(1).²⁷

129 Evidentiary provisions

(1) In respect of a charge against a person of having committed an offence defined in part 2—

- (a) it is not necessary to particularise the dangerous drug in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed;
- (b) that person shall be liable to be convicted as charged notwithstanding that the identity of the dangerous drug to which the charge relates is not proved to the satisfaction of the court that hears the charge if the court is satisfied that the thing to which the charge relates was at the material time a dangerous drug;
- (c) proof that a dangerous drug was at the material time in or on a place of which that person was the occupier or concerned in the management or control of is conclusive evidence that the drug was then in the person’s possession unless the person shows that he or she then neither knew nor had reason to suspect that the drug was in or on that place;
- (d) the operation of the Criminal Code, section 24²⁸ is excluded unless that person shows an honest and reasonable belief in the existence of any state of things material to the charge;
- (e) the burden of proving any authorisation to do any act or make any omission lies on that person.

(2) In a proceeding against a person who may produce cannabis under a licence or another authority under part 5B²⁹ for an offence against part 2³⁰ involving the production of unauthorised cannabis plants, it is a defence for the person to prove—

- (a) that the plants were grown from lawfully obtained cannabis seed; and

27 Section 32 (Forfeiture of dangerous drugs)

28 Criminal Code, section 24 (Mistake of fact)

29 Part 5B (Commercial production of industrial cannabis)

30 Part 2 (Drug trafficking)

- (b) that although the person acted with reasonable diligence to prevent the contravention, the contravention was beyond the person's control.

(3) In a proceeding against a person who may possess cannabis under a licence or another authority under part 5B for a charge of an offence against part 2 involving the possession of unauthorised cannabis plants, it is a defence for the person to prove—

- (a) that the plants were grown from lawfully obtained cannabis seed; and
- (b) that although the person acted with reasonable diligence to prevent the contravention, the contravention was beyond the person's control.

(4) A certificate signed by the chief executive and stating any of the following is evidence of the matter stated—

- (a) a stated person was, on a stated day, the holder of a stated licence under part 5B;
- (b) a licence held by a stated person was, on a stated day, surrendered or cancelled under part 5B.

(5) In this section—

“unauthorised cannabis plants” means cannabis plants with a higher concentration of THC in their leaves and flowering heads than a person may possess under a licence or other authorisation under part 5B.

130 Evidence of prescribed substance by label

(1) This section applies if, in a proceeding for an offence against this Act, it is relevant to prove that a substance owned or supplied by, or in the possession of, a person was a prescribed substance.

(2) The substance is proved to have been a prescribed substance if—

- (a) there is evidence that the container containing the substance had a label indicating the substance was a prescribed substance; and
- (b) a police officer, authorised health officer or environmental health officer gives evidence that the police officer, authorised health officer or environmental health officer believes the container contained a prescribed substance; and

- (c) written notice mentioned in section 131(4) has not been received from the person summonsed or charged by—
 - (i) if the proceedings have been brought by a police officer—the commissioner of the police service; or
 - (ii) if the proceedings have been brought by an authorised health officer or an environmental health—the chief executive for health; and
- (d) the court considers the belief mentioned in paragraph (b) to be reasonably held; and
- (e) there is no evidence to the contrary.

131 Evidence of prescribed substance—notice of challenge required

(1) This section applies if a summons has been served on a person for, or a person has been charged with, an offence to which section 130 applies.

(2) A notice in the approved form must be served on the person when the person is served with the summons or charged with the offence.

(3) The notice may be served on the person in the same way as a summons may be served under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 56.³¹

(4) The notice must inform the person that, if the person intends challenging that a substance claimed in the charge to be a prescribed substance was a prescribed substance, the person must give written notice of challenge to—

- (a) if the proceedings have been brought by a police officer—the commissioner of the police service; or
- (b) if the proceedings have been brought by an authorised health officer or an environmental health officer—the chief executive for health.

(5) The notice of challenge must be given to the commissioner or chief executive at least 14 days before the day fixed for the hearing of the offence.

(6) If a summons is served on the person, a statement in a deposition made for the *Justices Act 1886*, section 56(3)(b) that the notice was served as required by subsection (2) is evidence of the fact.

31 *Justices Act 1886*, section 56 (Service of summonses)

(7) The *Justices Act 1886*, section 56(5) applies to the deposition.

(8) If the person is charged with an offence mentioned in subsection (1), a statement in a deposition made for the *Justices Act 1886*, section 56(7) that the notice was served as required by subsection (2) is evidence of the fact.

(9) The *Justices Act 1886*, section 56(8) applies to the deposition.

132 Receiving or possessing some only of the property alleged

If in respect of a charge against a person of having committed an offence defined in section 7, the jury or magistrate finds specially that the person committed the offence in respect of some, but not all, of the property alleged by the prosecution that person shall not by reason only of that finding be entitled to be acquitted or have the charge dismissed, and the judge or magistrate shall enter a conviction for that offence in respect of the property so found by the jury or magistrate.

133 Chief executive may approve forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

134 Regulation-making power

(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

(2) A regulation may be made about the following matters—

- (a) specifying where, and the time for which, the register and the prescribed documents mentioned in part 5A³² must be kept;
- (b) making provision for anything about the supply of a controlled substance under a relevant transaction for which part 5A does not make provision or adequate provision;
- (c) exempting a person from compliance with the whole, or part, of part 5A with or without conditions;
- (d) prescribing in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedules 1 to 5 a thing as a dangerous drug for this Act;

32 Part 5A (Controlled substances information requirements)

- (e) prescribing in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedules 1 to 5 quantities of a dangerous drug for this Act;
- (f) prescribing in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 6 a substance as a controlled substance for this Act;
- (g) prescribing offences for contraventions of a regulation and fixing a maximum penalty of a fine of not more than 20 penalty units.

135 Transitional—offences committed before the enactment of Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 1996

(1) To prevent doubt, it is declared that the *Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 1996* (the “**amending Act**”) does not affect proceedings for an offence against this Act committed before the commencement of the amending Act.

(2) The proceedings may be continued or started as if the amending Act had not been passed.

136 Transitional provision for regulation provisions in force under repealed part 5B

(1) Until the end of 18 December 2002, the relevant provisions of the regulation continue to have effect as if the repealed part 5B had not been repealed.

(2) In this section—

“**amending Act**” means the *Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2002*.

“**regulation**” means the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*.

“**relevant provisions**”, of the regulation, means the provisions of the regulation that were in force immediately before the commencement of this section for the purposes of the repealed part 5B.

“**repealed part 5B**” means part 5B of this Act as repealed by section 7 of the amending Act.

SCHEDULE**SERIOUS OFFENCE PROVISIONS UNDER THE
CRIMINAL CODE**

section 46 (definition “serious offence”, paragraph (c))

1. Section 87 (Official corruption)
2. Section 121 (Official corruption not judicial but relating to offences)
3. Section 300 (Unlawful homicide)
4. Section 306 (Attempt to murder)
5. Section 349 (Rape)
6. Section 350 (Attempt to commit rape)
7. Section 354 (Kidnapping)
8. Section 354A (Kidnapping for ransom)
9. Section 415 (Demanding property, benefit or performance of services with threats)

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 27 September 2002. Future amendments of the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 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

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of earlier reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of earlier reprints, see the latest reprint.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 44 of 1992	19 August 1992	23 April 1993
2	to Act No. 18 of 1995	12 April 1996	5 July 1996
3	to Act No. 49 of 1996	15 November 1996	6 December 1996
3A	to Act No. 79 of 1996	20 December 1996	6 February 1997
3B	to Act No. 79 of 1996	28 February 1997	14 March 1997
3C	to Act No. 17 of 1997	1 July 1997	4 July 1997
3D	to Act No. 48 of 1997	14 November 1997	21 November 1997
3E	to Act No. 19 of 1998	26 March 1998	8 April 1998
3F	to Act No. 41 of 1998	21 December 1998	2 March 1999
4	to Act No. 19 of 1999	30 April 1999	6 November 1999
4A	to Act No. 19 of 1999	23 March 2000	24 March 2000
4B	to Act No. 5 of 2000	23 March 2000	7 April 2000
4C	to Act No. 22 of 2000	1 July 2000	14 July 2000
4D	to Act No. 28 of 2000	27 July 2000	11 August 2000
4E	to Act No. 12 of 2001	1 July 2001	7 September 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
4F	to Act No. 78 of 2001	1 February 2002	1 February 2002
4G	to Act No. 78 of 2001	1 March 2002	8 March 2002
4H	to Act No. 78 of 2001	1 August 2002	
4I	to Act No. 35 of 2002	16 August 2002	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed names and titles	2
Corrected minor errors	2, 3
Obsolete and redundant provisions	2
Renumbered provisions	1, 2

6 List of legislation

Drugs Misuse Act 1986 No. 36

date of assent 5 September 1986

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 October 1986 (proc pubd gaz 25 October 1986 p 1242)

Note—This Act was to have been repealed by the Criminal Code No. 37 of 1995 s 460(1) sch 4 but the 1995 Code was never proclaimed into force and was repealed by 1997 No. 3 s 121

amending legislation—

Drugs Misuse Act Amendment Act 1987 No. 53

date of assent 1 October 1987

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 10(a)(iii) commenced 6 May 1989 (proc pubd gaz 6 May 1989 p 213)

remaining provisions commenced 31 October 1987 (proc pubd gaz 31 October 1987 p 819)

Corrective Services (Consequential Amendments) Act 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1

date of assent 1 December 1988

commenced 15 December 1988 (see s 2(2) and order pubd gaz 10 December 1988 p 1675)

Bail Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1988 No. 105 pt 5

date of assent 14 December 1988

commenced 4 December 1989 (proc pubd gaz 11 November 1989 p 1961)

Drugs Misuse Act Amendment Act 1989 No. 34

date of assent 28 April 1989

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 6 May 1989 (proc pubd gaz 6 May 1989 p 213)

Drugs Misuse Act Amendment Act 1990 No. 9

date of assent 25 May 1990

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 10 never proclaimed into force and om 1995 No. 18 s 9

remaining provisions commenced 11 August 1990 (proc pubd gaz 11 August 1990 p 2249)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1990 No. 88 s 3 sch

date of assent 6 December 1990

commenced on date of assent

Juvenile Justice Act 1992 No. 44 ss 1–2, 235 sch 3

date of assent 19 August 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 1993 (1993 SL No. 313)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 32 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 3 June 1993

commenced on date of assent

Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 1995 No. 18

date of assent 11 April 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 6 commenced 8 December 1995 (1995 SL No. 358)

remaining provisions commenced 12 April 1996 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 1996 No. 49

date of assent 15 November 1996

commenced on date of assent

Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996 No. 61 ss 1–2, 15 sch

date of assent 9 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 20 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 402)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996 No. 79 pts 1, 11

date of assent 12 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 35)

**Miscellaneous Acts (Non-bank Financial Institutions) Amendment Act 1997 No. 17
ss 1–2, 74 sch**

date of assent 15 May 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 163)

Weapons and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 48 ss 1, 2(2), pt 3

date of assent 29 August 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 14 November 1997 (1997 SL No. 381)

**Police and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 No. 19 ss 1, 2(2)–(3)
pt 3**

date of assent 26 March 1998

s 18 commenced 25 January 1995 (see s 2(2))

s 19 commenced 18 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 373)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Health and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1998 No. 41 ss 1, 2(2), 14(1) sch 1

date of assent 27 November 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 21 December 1998 (1998 SL No. 346)

Child Protection Act 1999 No. 10 ss 1–2(2), 205 sch 3

date of assent 30 March 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 March 2000 (2000 SL No. 45)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999

commenced on date of assent

**Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2, 373 sch 2, 461 (prev s 373)
sch 3**

date of assent 23 March 2000

ss 1–2, 373 sch 2 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(1), (3) and 2000 SL No. 174)

**Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2000 No. 22
pts 1, 3**

date of assent 23 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2)

Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2000 No. 28 pts 1–2

date of assent 27 July 2000

commenced on date of assent

Corrective Services Act 2000 No. 63 ss 1, 2(2), 276 sch 2

date of assent 24 November 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 88) (remaining provisions were to commence 2 April 2001 but the commencing proclamation (2000 SL No. 335) was repealed (2001 SL No. 23))

Pharmacists Registration Act 2001 No. 12 ss 1–2, 245 sch 2

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (2001 SL No. 261)

Duties Act 2001 No. 71 ss 1–2(1), 551 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 10)

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 78 ss 1–2, 237 sch 4

date of assent 15 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2002 (2002 SL No. 183)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 34 ss 1, 74 sch 6

date of assent 16 August 2002

commenced on date of assent

Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2002 No. 35 ss 1–12

date of assent 16 August 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 September 2002 (2002 SL No. 253)

7 List of annotations

Commencement

s 2 om R1 (see RA s 37)

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s 3 om R1 (see RA s 36)

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prov hdg sub 1998 No. 19 s 16(1)

s 4 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1989 No. 34 s 4(b); 1990 No. 9 s 4(b); 1996 No. 49 s 3(2)

def “analyst” sub 1998 No. 19 s 16(2)

def “approved form” ins 1995 No. 18 s 3 sch

def “authorised health officer” ins 2000 No. 28 s 3(1)

def “chief executive for health” reloc from s 43A 2000 No. 28 s 15(2)

def “controlled substance” reloc from s 43A 2000 No. 28 s 15(2)

def “correctional institution” ins 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(i)

sub 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

def “dangerous drug” amd 1996 No. 49 s 3(1); 2000 No. 28 s 3(2)

def “educational institution” ins 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(ii)

amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 2

def “environmental health officer” reloc from s 43A 2000 No. 28 s 15(2)

sub 2001 No. 78 s 237 sch 4

def “intellectually handicapped citizen” ins 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(iii)

om 2002 No. 34 s 74 sch 6

def “intellectually impaired person” ins 2002 No. 34 s 74 sch 6

def “medical practitioner” ins 1987 No. 53 s 4

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def “**Minister**” ins 1990 No. 9 s 4(a)
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def “**pharmacist**” ins 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(iii)
sub 2001 No. 12 s 245 sch 2
def “**police officer**” sub 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(iv); 1995 No. 18 s 3 sch
def “**prescribed substance**” ins 2000 No. 28 s 3(1)
def “**smoke**” ins 2002 No. 35 s 4
def “**THC**” ins 2002 No. 35 s 4
def “**visual surveillance device**” ins 1989 No. 34 s 4(a)(v)
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s 4D ins 2002 No. 35 s 5

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s 4E ins 2002 No. 35 s 5

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s 5 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1989 No. 34 s 5; 1990 No. 9 s 5; 1996 No. 49 s 4;
1996 No. 79 s 36; 2000 No. 28 s 5

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s 6 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1
sub 1989 No. 34 s 6; 1990 No. 9 s 6
amd 1996 No. 49 s 5; 2000 No. 28 s 6; 2002 No. 34 s 74 sch 6

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s 7 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1990 No. 9 s 7; 2000 No. 28 s 7

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s 8 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1989 No. 34 s 7; 1990 No. 9 s 8; 1996 No. 49 s 6;
2000 No. 28 s 8

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s 8A ins 1996 No. 49 s 7
amd 2000 No. 28 s 9; 2002 No. 35 s 6

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s 9 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1989 No. 34 s 8; 1990 No. 9 s 9; 1996 No. 49 s 8;
2000 No. 28 s 10

Possessing things

s 10 amd 1987 No. 53 s 5; 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1989 No. 34 s 9; 1995 No. 18 s 3 sch; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3; 2000 No. 28 s 11

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s 10A ins 1989 No. 34 s 10
amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

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pres pt 3 hdg ins 2000 No. 28 s 14

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om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

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om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

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om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

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 om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

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- s 43A** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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- s 43D** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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- s 43E** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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- s 43F** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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- s 43G** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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- s 43H** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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- prov hdg amd 2000 No. 28 s 17(1)
s 43I ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
 amd 2000 No. 28 s 17(2)

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- s 43J** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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- s 43K** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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- s 43L** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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- s 43M** ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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s 43N ins 1995 No. 18 s 5

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amd 2000 No. 28 s 21**Police officer may arrest without warrant**s 43P ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
om 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3**Obstruction of environmental health officers**prov hdg amd 2000 No. 28 s 22(1)
s 43Q ins 1995 No. 18 s 5
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s 66 ins 2002 No. 35 s 7

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s 117 ins 1989 No. 34 s 18
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s 119 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1
(prev s 46) renum 2002 No. 35 s 11

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s 120 amd 1989 No. 34 s 19
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s 121 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3; 1995 No. 18 s 3 sch;
1999 No. 10 s 205 sch 3
(prev s 48) renum 2002 No. 35 s 11

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s 122 amd 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1; 1990 No. 9 s 13
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s 123 (prev s 50) renum 2002 No. 35 s 11

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s 124 amd 1996 No. 49 s 11
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s 125 ins 1989 No. 34 s 20
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s 132 amd 1989 No. 34 s 21
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 (prev reg pubd gaz 31 October 1987 pp 836–47, sch 2)
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amd 1987 No. 53 s 12; 1989 No. 34 s 23
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 (prev reg pubd gaz 31 October 1987 pp 836–47, sch 3)
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SCHEDULE 4

amd 1996 No. 49 s 18
 (prev reg pubd gaz 31 October 1987 pp 836–47, sch 4)
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SCHEDULE 5

amd 1987 No. 53 s 13; 1996 No. 49 s 19
 (prev reg pubd gaz 31 October 1987 pp 836–47, sch 5)
 reloc 1996 No. 49 s 21

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 amd 1996 No. 49 s 20
 (prev reg pubd gaz 31 October 1987 pp 836–47, sch 6)
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8 List of forms

Form 1—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (s 18(1)), Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987—Complaint to Ground Search Warrant Before a Justice
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 2—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (s 18), Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987, Search Warrant by a Justice
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 3—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (s 18(2)), Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987—Complaint to Ground Search Warrant Before a Stipendiary Magistrate
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 4—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (s 18), Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987—Search Warrant by a Stipendiary Magistrate
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 5—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (s 20), Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987—Register of Searches
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 6—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986, Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987 (s 5)—Notice to Justice before whom a Complaint to Ground a Search Warrant is to be Sworn
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 7—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986, Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987 (s 6)—Record of Proceedings
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 8—Queensland, Drugs Misuse Act 1986, Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987 (s 7)—Occupier’s Notice, Important Information for Occupier’s Concerning the Search Warrant
pubd gaz 19 April 1996 p 1679

Form 10 Version 1–27/07/00—Advice Regarding Written Notice of Challenge
pubd gaz 1 September 2000 p 53