

2003

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Criminal Code (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Amendment Bill 2003

Contents

	Page
1 Name of Act	2
2 Commencement	2
3 Legislation amended	2
4 Definitions—default application date and immediately applied provisions, definition of immediately applied provisions Section 10	2
5 New chapter 3	3
6 Definitions for pt 4.1 Section 100, definition of property	70
7 Sections 100 to 125	70
8 Dictionary, new definitions	70

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Contents

		Page
9	Dictionary, definition of <i>property</i>	72
10	Dictionary, new definitions	73
Schedule 1	Consequential amendments—corporate criminal responsibility	74
Part 1.1	Animal Welfare Act 1992	74
Part 1.2	Casino Control Act 1988	75
Part 1.3	Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003	77
Part 1.4	Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) (Enforcement) Act 1995	78
Part 1.5	Clinical Waste Act 1990	80
Part 1.6	Consumer Credit (Administration) Act 1996	81
Part 1.7	Coroners Act 1997	82
Part 1.8	Discrimination Act 1991	83
Part 1.9	Door-to-Door Trading Act 1991	84
Part 1.10	Drugs of Dependence Act 1989	88
Part 1.11	Electoral Act 1992	88
Part 1.12	Electricity Safety Act 1971	90
Part 1.13	Environment Protection Act 1997	90
Part 1.14	Financial Institutions Duty Act 1987	92
Part 1.15	Firearms Act 1996	93
Part 1.16	Fisheries Act 2000	94
Part 1.17	Food Act 2001	96
Part 1.18	Gambling and Racing Control Act 1999	97
Part 1.19	Gaming Machine Act 1987	99
Part 1.20	Gene Technology Act 2003	99

		Page
Part 1.21	Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991	100
Part 1.22	Health Records (Privacy and Access) Act 1997	102
Part 1.23	Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission Act 1997	103
Part 1.24	Interactive Gambling Act 1998	105
Part 1.25	Juries Act 1967	106
Part 1.26	Lakes Act 1976	107
Part 1.27	Legal Practitioners Act 1970	109
Part 1.28	Liquor Act 1975	110
Part 1.29	Listening Devices Act 1992	112
Part 1.30	Nature Conservation Act 1980	113
Part 1.31	Occupational Health and Safety Act 1989	115
Part 1.32	Pharmacy Act 1931	116
Part 1.33	Podiatrists Act 1994	117
Part 1.34	Psychologists Act 1994	117
Part 1.35	Tobacco Act 1927	118
Part 1.36	Waste Minimisation Act 2001	119
Part 1.37	Water Resources Act 1998	120
Schedule 2	Consequential amendments—redundant offences	122
Part 2.1	ACTION Authority Act 2001	122
Part 2.2	Adoption Act 1993	123
Part 2.3	Animal Diseases Act 1993	124
Part 2.4	Animal Welfare Act 1992	124
Part 2.5	Annual Leave Act 1973	125

Contents

		Page
Part 2.6	Architects Act 1959	125
Part 2.7	Associations Incorporation Act 1991	125
Part 2.8	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1997	126
Part 2.9	Blood Donation (Transmittable Diseases) Act 1985	126
Part 2.10	Building Act 2003	127
Part 2.11	Building and Construction Industry Training Levy Act 1999	127
Part 2.12	Business Names Act 1963	128
Part 2.13	Casino Control Act 1988	128
Part 2.14	Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003	130
Part 2.15	Charitable Collections Act 2003	130
Part 2.16	Children and Young People Act 1999	131
Part 2.17	Clinical Waste Act 1990	132
Part 2.18	Commissioner for the Environment Act 1993	132
Part 2.19	Community and Health Services Complaints Act 1993	132
Part 2.20	Consumer and Trader Tribunal Act 2003	133
Part 2.21	Consumer Credit (Administration) Act 1996	133
Part 2.22	Cooperatives Act 2002	133
Part 2.23	Court Security Act 2001	133
Part 2.24	Debits Tax Act 1997	134
Part 2.25	Dental Technicians and Dental Prosthetists Registration Act 1988	134
Part 2.26	Discrimination Act 1991	134
Part 2.27	Domestic Animals Act 2000	135
Part 2.28	Drugs of Dependence Act 1989	136
Part 2.29	Duties Act 1999	136

contents 4 Criminal Code (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related
Offences) Amendment Bill 2003

		Page
Part 2.30	Education Act 1937	137
Part 2.31	Electoral Act 1992	137
Part 2.32	Electricity Safety Act 1971	137
Part 2.33	Environment Protection Act 1997	138
Part 2.34	Fair Trading (Consumer Affairs) Act 1973	139
Part 2.35	Firearms Act 1996	139
Part 2.36	First Home Owner Grant Act 2000	140
Part 2.37	Fisheries Act 2000	141
Part 2.38	Food Act 2001	141
Part 2.39	Fuels Control Act 1979	141
Part 2.40	Gambling and Racing Control Act 1999	142
Part 2.41	Gas Safety Act 2000	142
Part 2.42	Gas Safety Regulations 2001	142
Part 2.43	Hawkers Act 2003	143
Part 2.44	Health Professions Boards (Elections) Act 1980	143
Part 2.45	Intoxicated Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1994	143
Part 2.46	Judicial Commissions Act 1994	144
Part 2.47	Lakes Act 1976	144
Part 2.48	Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991	145
Part 2.49	Land Titles Act 1925	145
Part 2.50	Legal Aid Act 1977	145
Part 2.51	Liquor Act 1975	146
Part 2.52	Long Service Leave Act 1976	146
Part 2.53	Lotteries Act 1964	147
Part 2.54	Machinery Regulations 1950	147
Part 2.55	Magistrates Court (Civil Jurisdiction) Act 1982	148

Contents

		Page
Part 2.56	Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994	148
Part 2.57	Nurses Act 1988	149
Part 2.58	Occupational Health and Safety Act 1989	150
Part 2.59	Occupational Health and Safety (Certification of Plant Users and Operators) Regulations 2000	151
Part 2.60	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1991	151
Part 2.61	Ombudsman Act 1989	151
Part 2.62	Optometrists Act 1956	152
Part 2.63	Pawnbrokers Act 1902	153
Part 2.64	Periodic Detention Regulations 1995	153
Part 2.65	Pharmacy Act 1931	154
Part 2.66	Physiotherapists Act 1977	155
Part 2.67	Plant Diseases Act 2002	155
Part 2.68	Poisons Act 1933	155
Part 2.69	Pool Betting Act 1964	155
Part 2.70	Pounds Act 1928	155
Part 2.71	Prohibited Weapons Act 1996	155
Part 2.72	Prostitution Act 1992	156
Part 2.73	Public Baths and Public Bathing Act 1956	156
Part 2.74	Public Health Act 1997	156
Part 2.75	Public Interest Disclosure Act 1994	157
Part 2.76	Radiation Act 1983	157
Part 2.77	Rates and Land Tax Act 1926	158
Part 2.78	Rehabilitation of Offenders (Interim) Act 2001	159
Part 2.79	Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999	160

		Page
Part 2.80	Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulations 2000	161
Part 2.81	Road Transport (General) Act 1999	161
Part 2.82	Royal Commissions Act 1991	161
Part 2.83	Sale of Motor Vehicles Act 1977	161
Part 2.84	Scaffolding and Lifts Act 1912	162
Part 2.85	Second-hand Dealers Act 1906	162
Part 2.86	Smoke-free Areas (Enclosed Public Places) Act 1994	162
Part 2.87	Stock Act 1991	163
Part 2.88	Surveyors Act 2001	163
Part 2.89	Taxation Administration Act 1999	163
Part 2.90	Tobacco Act 1927	165
Part 2.91	Trade Measurement Act 1991	165
Part 2.92	Transplantation and Anatomy Act 1978	166
Part 2.93	Tree Protection (Interim Scheme) Act 2001	167
Part 2.94	Utilities Act 2000	167
Part 2.95	Utilities (Water Restrictions) Regulations 2002	167
Part 2.96	Vocational Education and Training Act 2003	167
Part 2.97	Waste Minimisation Act 2001	168
Part 2.98	Water and Sewerage Act 2000	168
Part 2.99	Water Resources Act 1998	168
Schedule 3	Other consequential amendments	170
Part 3.1	Crimes Act 1900	170
Part 3.2	Crimes (Offences against the Government) Act 1989	172

Contents

Part 3.3	Magistrates Court Act 1930	Page 173
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2003

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Criminal Code (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Amendment Bill 2003

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Criminal Code 2002*

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

2003 007B

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

1 **1 Name of Act**

2 This Act is the *Criminal Code (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related*
3 *Offences) Amendment Act 2003*.

4 **2 Commencement**

5 This Act commences on the 14th day after its notification day.

6 *Note* The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on
7 the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).

8 **3 Legislation amended**

9 This Act amends the *Criminal Code 2002*.

10 *Note* This Act also amends other legislation (see schs 1, 2 and 3).

11 **4 Definitions—default application date and immediately**
12 **applied provisions, definition of immediately applied**
13 **provisions**
14 **Section 10**

15 *insert*

- 16 • part 2.5 (Corporate criminal responsibility)

5 New chapter 3*insert***Chapter 3 Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences****Part 3.1 Interpretation for chapter 3****300 Definitions for ch 3**

In this chapter:

belongs, in relation to property—see section 301.*cause*, a loss, means cause a loss to someone else.*dishonest* means—

- (a) dishonest according to the standards of ordinary people; and
- (b) known by the defendant to be dishonest according to the standards of ordinary people.

Note 1 The following provisions affect the meaning of *dishonest*:

- s 303 (Dishonesty for pt 3.2)
- s 327 (Dishonesty for div 3.3.2)
- s 354 (Dishonesty for pt 3.7).

Note 2 In a prosecution, dishonesty is a matter for the trier of fact (see s 302).*duty*, of a person who is a public official, means a function that—

- (a) is given to the person as a public official; or
- (b) the person holds himself or herself out as having as a public official.

1 **gain** means—

2 (a) a gain in property, whether temporary or permanent; or

3 (b) a gain by way of the supply of services;

4 and includes keeping what one has.

5 **loss** means a loss in property, whether temporary or permanent, and
6 includes not getting what one might get.

7 **obtain** includes—

8 (a) obtain for someone else; and

9 (b) induce a third person to do something that results in someone
10 else obtaining.

11 *Note* The following provisions affect the meaning of **obtain**:

12 • s 314 (a) (Receiving—meaning of **stolen property**)

13 • s 328 (Obtains for div 3.3.2)

14 • s 335 (6) (Obtaining financial advantage from the Territory)

15 • s 355 (Obtain for pt 3.7).

16 **public duty** means a duty of a public official.

17 **public official** means a person having public official functions, or
18 acting in a public official capacity, and includes the following:

19 (a) a Territory public official;

20 (b) a member of the legislature of the Commonwealth, a State or
21 another Territory;

22 (c) a member of the executive of the Commonwealth, a State or
23 another Territory;

24 (d) a member of the judiciary, the magistracy or a tribunal of the
25 Commonwealth, a State or another Territory;

26 (e) a registrar or other officer of a court or tribunal of the
27 Commonwealth, a State or another Territory;

- 1 (f) an individual who occupies an office under a law of the
2 Commonwealth, a State, another Territory or a local
3 government;
- 4 (g) an officer or employee of the Commonwealth, a State, another
5 Territory or a local government;
- 6 (h) an officer or employee of an authority or instrumentality of the
7 Commonwealth, a State, another Territory or a local
8 government;
- 9 (i) an individual who is otherwise in the service of the
10 Commonwealth, a State, another Territory or a local
11 government (including service as a member of a military or
12 police force or service);
- 13 (j) a contractor who exercises a function or performs work for the
14 Commonwealth, a State, another Territory or a local
15 government.

16 **services** includes any rights (including rights in relation to, and
17 interests in, property), benefits, privileges or facilities, but does not
18 include rights or benefits that are the supply of goods.

19 **supply** includes—

- 20 (a) in relation to goods—supply (or re-supply) by way of sale,
21 exchange, lease, hire or hire-purchase; and
- 22 (b) in relation to services—provide, grant and confer.

23 **Territory public official** means a person having public official
24 functions for the Territory, or acting in a public official capacity for
25 the Territory, and includes the following:

- 26 (a) a member of the Legislative Assembly;
- 27 (b) a Minister;
- 28 (c) a judge, magistrate or tribunal member;

- 1 (d) the master of the Supreme Court;
- 2 (e) the registrar or other officer of a court or tribunal;
- 3 (f) a public servant;
- 4 (g) an officer or employee of a Territory authority or
5 instrumentality;
- 6 (h) a statutory office-holder or an officer or employee of a
7 statutory office-holder;
- 8 (i) a police officer;
- 9 (j) a contractor who exercises a function or performs work for the
10 Territory, a Territory authority or instrumentality or a statutory
11 office-holder.

12 **301 Person to whom property belongs for ch 3**

- 13 (1) Property *belongs* to anyone having possession or control of it, or
14 having any proprietary right or interest in it (other than an equitable
15 interest arising only from an agreement to transfer or grant an
16 interest, or from a constructive trust).
- 17 (2) This section is subject to section 330 (Money transfers).

18 *Note* Section 305 (Person to whom property belongs for pt 3.2) affects the
19 meaning of *belongs*.

20 **302 Dishonesty a matter for trier of fact**

21 In a prosecution for an offence against this chapter, dishonesty is a
22 matter for the trier of fact.

1 **Part 3.2** **Theft and related offences**

2 **Division 3.2.1** **Interpretation for part 3.2**

3 **303 Dishonesty for pt 3.2**

4 (1) A person's appropriation of property belonging to someone else is
5 not dishonest if the person appropriates the property in the belief
6 that the person to whom the property belongs cannot be discovered
7 by taking reasonable steps.

8 (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if the person appropriating
9 the property held it as trustee or personal representative.

10 *Note* A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters
11 mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) (see s 58 (3)).

12 (3) A person's appropriation of property belonging to someone else can
13 be dishonest even if the person or another person is willing to pay
14 for it.

15 **304 Appropriation of property for pt 3.2**

16 (1) Any assumption of the rights of an owner to ownership, possession
17 or control of property, without the consent of a person to whom the
18 property belongs, is an appropriation of the property.

19 (2) If a person has come by property (innocently or not) without
20 committing theft, subsection (1) applies to any later assumption of
21 those rights without consent by keeping or dealing with it as owner.

22 (3) If property is, or purports to be, transferred or given to a person
23 acting in good faith, a later assumption by the person of rights the
24 person believed the person was acquiring is not an appropriation of
25 property because of any defect in the transferor's title.

1 **305 Person to whom property belongs for pt 3.2**

- 2 (1) If property belongs to 2 or more people, a reference to the person to
3 whom the property belongs is taken to be a reference to each of
4 them.
- 5 (2) If property is subject to a trust—
- 6 (a) the person to whom the property belongs includes anyone who
7 has a right to enforce the trust; and
- 8 (b) an intention to defeat the trust is an intention to deprive any
9 such person of the property.
- 10 (3) Property of a corporation sole belongs to the corporation despite a
11 vacancy in the corporation.
- 12 (4) If a person (*A*) receives property from or on account of someone
13 else (*B*) and is under a legal obligation to B to retain and deal with
14 the property or its proceeds in a particular way, the property or
15 proceeds belong to B, as against A.
- 16 (5) If a person (*A*) gets property by someone else's fundamental
17 mistake and is under a legal obligation to make restoration (in whole
18 or part) of the property, its proceeds or its value—
- 19 (a) the property or its proceeds belong (to the extent of the
20 obligation and as against A) to the person entitled to restoration
21 (*B*); and
- 22 (b) an intention not to make restoration is—
- 23 (i) an intention to permanently deprive B of the property or
24 proceeds; and
- 25 (ii) an appropriation of the property or proceeds without B's
26 consent.

1 (6) In this section:

2 *fundamental mistake*, in relation to property, means—

- 3 (a) a mistake about the identity of the person getting the property;
4 or
5 (b) a mistake about the essential nature of the property; or
6 (c) a mistake about the amount of any money, if the person getting
7 the money is aware of the mistake when getting the money.

8 *money* includes anything that is equivalent to money.

9 **Examples of things equivalent to money**

10 a cheque or other negotiable instrument

11 an electronic funds transfer

12 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
13 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
14 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

15 **306 Intention of permanently depriving for pt 3.2**

16 (1) A person (*A*) has the intention of permanently depriving someone
17 else (*B*) of property belonging to B if—

- 18 (a) A appropriates property belonging to B without meaning B to
19 permanently lose the property; and
20 (b) A intends to treat the property as A's own to dispose of
21 regardless of B's rights.

22 (2) For subsection (1), if A borrows or lends property belonging to B,
23 the borrowing or lending may amount to treating the property as A's
24 own to dispose of regardless of B's rights if, but only if, the
25 borrowing or lending is for a period, and in circumstances, making it
26 equivalent to an outright taking or disposal.

- 1 (3) Without limiting this section, if—
2 (a) A has possession or control (lawfully or not) of property
3 belonging to B; and
4 (b) A parts with the property under a condition about its return that
5 A may not be able to carry out; and
6 (c) the parting is done for A's own purposes and without B's
7 authority;
8 the parting amounts to treating the property as A's own to dispose of
9 regardless of B's rights.
10 (4) This section does not limit the circumstances in which a person can
11 be taken to have the intention of permanently depriving someone
12 else of property.

13 **307 General deficiency**

14 A person may be found guilty of theft of all or any part of a general
15 deficiency in money or other property even though the deficiency is
16 made up of a number of particular amounts of money or items of
17 other property that were appropriated over a period.

18 **Division 3.2.2 Indictable offences for part 3.2**

19 **308 Theft**

20 A person commits an offence (*theft*) if the person dishonestly
21 appropriates property belonging to someone else with the intention
22 of permanently depriving the other person of the property.

23 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
24 or both.

25 *Note* For alternative verdict provisions applying to this offence, see s 370,
26 s 371 and s 372.

1 **309 Robbery**

2 A person commits an offence (*robbery*) if—

- 3 (a) the person commits theft; and
- 4 (b) when committing the theft, or immediately before or
5 immediately after committing the theft, the person—
- 6 (i) uses force on someone else; or
- 7 (ii) threatens to use force then and there on someone else;
- 8 with intent to commit theft or to escape from the scene.

9 Maximum penalty: 1 400 penalty units, imprisonment for 14 years
10 or both.

11 *Note* *Theft* means an offence against s 308 or s 321.

12 **310 Aggravated robbery**

13 A person commits an offence (*aggravated robbery*) if the person—

- 14 (a) commits robbery in company with 1 or more people; or
- 15 (b) commits robbery and, at the time of the robbery, has an
16 offensive weapon with him or her.

17 Maximum penalty: 2 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 25 years
18 or both.

19 *Note* *Robbery* means an offence against s 309.

20 **311 Burglary**

21 (1) A person commits an offence (*burglary*) if the person enters or
22 remains in a building as a trespasser with intent—

- 23 (a) to commit theft of any property in the building; or
- 24 (b) to commit an offence that involves causing harm, or
25 threatening to cause harm, to anyone in the building; or

- 1 (c) to commit an offence in the building that—
2 (i) involves causing damage to property; and
3 (ii) is punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or longer.
4 Maximum penalty: 1 400 penalty units, imprisonment for 14 years
5 or both.
- 6 (2) In subsection (1) (b) and (c), *offence* includes an offence against a
7 Commonwealth law.
- 8 (3) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (c) (ii).
- 9 (4) For this section, a person is not a trespasser only because the person
10 is permitted to enter or remain in the building—
11 (a) for a purpose that is not the person’s intended purpose; or
12 (b) because of fraud, misrepresentation or someone else’s mistake.
- 13 (5) In this section:
14 *building* includes the following:
15 (a) a part of any building;
16 (b) a mobile home or caravan;
17 (c) a structure (whether or not moveable), vehicle, or vessel, that is
18 used, designed or adapted for residential purposes.

19 **312 Aggravated burglary**

- 20 A person commits an offence (*aggravated burglary*) if the person—
21 (a) commits burglary in company with 1 or more people; or
22 (b) commits burglary and, at the time of the burglary, has an
23 offensive weapon with him or her.
24 Maximum penalty: 2 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 20 years
25 or both.

313 Receiving

- (1) A person commits an offence (*receiving*) if the person dishonestly receives stolen property, knowing or believing the property to be stolen.

Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years or both.

Note For an alternative verdict provision applying to receiving, see s 371.

- (2) A person cannot be found guilty of both theft (or a related offence) and receiving in relation to the same property if the person retains custody or possession of the property.

- (3) For this section—

(a) it is to be assumed that section 308 to section 312 and section 326 had been in force at all times before the commencement of this section; and

(b) property that was appropriated or obtained before the commencement of this section, does not become original stolen property unless the property was appropriated or obtained in circumstances that (apart from paragraph (a)) amounted to an offence against a Territory law in force at that time.

- (4) In this section:

related offence means any of the following:

- (a) robbery;
- (b) aggravated robbery;
- (c) burglary;
- (d) aggravated burglary;
- (e) obtaining property by deception.

1 **314 Receiving—meaning of *stolen property***

- 2 (1) For section 313, property is *stolen property* if it is—
- 3 (a) original stolen property; or
- 4 (b) previously received property; or
- 5 (c) tainted property.
- 6 (2) *Stolen property* may include all or any part of a general deficiency
- 7 in money or other property even though the deficiency is made up of
- 8 a number of particular amounts of money or items of other property
- 9 that were appropriated or obtained over a period.
- 10 (3) *Stolen property* does not include land appropriated or obtained in
- 11 the course of theft or obtaining property by deception.
- 12 (4) Property is *original stolen property* if it is—
- 13 (a) property, or a part of property, that—
- 14 (i) was appropriated—
- 15 (A) in the ACT in the course of theft or a related
- 16 offence; or
- 17 (B) in a place outside the ACT in the course of an
- 18 offence in that place that would have been theft or a
- 19 related offence if it had happened in the ACT;
- 20 whether or not the property, or the part of the property, is
- 21 in the state it was in when it was appropriated; and
- 22 (ii) is in the custody or possession of the person who
- 23 appropriated it; or
- 24 (b) property, or a part of property, that—
- 25 (i) was obtained—

-
- 1 (A) in the ACT in the course of obtaining property by
2 deception; or
- 3 (B) in a place outside the ACT in the course of an
4 offence in that place that would have been obtaining
5 property by deception if it had happened in the
6 ACT;
- 7 whether or not the property, or the part of the property, is
8 in the state it was in when it was obtained; and
- 9 (ii) is in the custody or possession of the person who
10 obtained it or for whom it was obtained.
- 11 (5) Property is *previously received property* if it is property that—
- 12 (a) was received—
- 13 (i) in the ACT in the course of an offence of receiving; or
- 14 (ii) in a place outside the ACT in the course of an offence in
15 that place that would have been receiving if it had
16 happened in the ACT; and
- 17 (b) is in the custody or possession of the person who received it in
18 the course of that offence.
- 19 (6) For subsections (4) and (5), property ceases to be original stolen
20 property or previously received property—
- 21 (a) when it is restored to the person from whom it was
22 appropriated or obtained, or to other lawful custody or
23 possession; or
- 24 (b) when the person from whom it was appropriated or obtained,
25 or anyone claiming through that person, ceases to have any
26 right to restitution in relation to it.

- 1 (7) Property is *tainted property* if it—
- 2 (a) is, in whole or part, the proceeds of sale of, or property
3 exchanged for—
- 4 (i) original stolen property; or
- 5 (ii) previously received property; and
- 6 (b) if paragraph (a) (i) applies—is in the custody or possession
7 of—
- 8 (i) for original stolen property appropriated as mentioned in
9 subsection (4) (a) (i)—the person who appropriated it; or
- 10 (ii) for original stolen property obtained as mentioned in
11 subsection (4) (b) (i)—the person who obtained it or for
12 whom it was obtained; and
- 13 (c) if paragraph (a) (ii) applies—is in the custody or possession of
14 the person who received the previously received property in
15 the course of an offence mentioned in subsection (6) (a).
- 16 (8) If, because of the application of section 330 (Money transfers), an
17 amount credited to an account held by a person is property obtained
18 in the ACT in the course of obtaining property by deception (or
19 outside the ACT in the course of an offence that would have been
20 obtaining property by deception if it had happened in the ACT)—
- 21 (a) the property is taken to be in the possession of the person while
22 all or any part of the amount remains credited to the account;
23 and
- 24 (b) the person is taken to have received the property if the person
25 fails to take the steps that are reasonable in the circumstances
26 to ensure that the credit is cancelled; and
- 27 (c) subsection (6) of this section does not apply to the property.

1 (9) The definition of *obtain* in section 300 does not apply to this
2 section.

3 *Note* See s 328 for the meaning of *obtain* for the application of this section to
4 div 3.3.3 (Obtaining property by deception).

5 (10) In this section:

6 *account*—see section 325.

7 *related offence* means any of the following:

8 (a) robbery;

9 (b) aggravated robbery;

10 (c) burglary;

11 (d) aggravated burglary.

12 **315 Going equipped for theft etc**

13 (1) A person commits an offence if the person, in any place other than
14 the person's home, has with him or her an article with intent to use it
15 in the course of or in relation to theft or a related offence.

16 Maximum penalty: 300 penalty units, imprisonment for 3 years or
17 both.

18 (2) In this section:

19 *related offence* means any of the following:

20 (a) robbery;

21 (b) aggravated robbery;

22 (c) burglary;

23 (d) aggravated burglary;

24 (e) an offence against section 318 (Taking etc motor vehicle
25 without consent);

1 (f) obtaining property by deception.

2 **316 Going equipped with offensive weapon for theft etc**

3 (1) A person commits an offence if the person, in any place other than
4 the person's home, has with him or her an offensive weapon with
5 intent to use it in the course of or in relation to theft or a related
6 offence.

7 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
8 both.

9 (2) In this section:

10 *related offence* means any of the following:

- 11 (a) robbery;
- 12 (b) aggravated robbery;
- 13 (c) burglary;
- 14 (d) aggravated burglary.

15 **317 Making off without payment**

16 (1) A person commits an offence if—

17 (a) the person knows he or she is required or expected to make
18 immediate payment for goods or services supplied by someone
19 else; and

20 (b) the person dishonestly makes off—

- 21 (i) without having paid the amount owing; and
- 22 (ii) with intent to avoid payment of the amount owing.

23 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
24 both.

1 (2) This section does not apply in relation to a supply of goods or
2 services that is contrary to law.

3 (3) In this section:

4 *immediate payment* includes payment when collecting goods in
5 relation to which a service has been supplied.

6 **318 Taking etc motor vehicle without consent**

7 (1) A person commits an offence if the person—

8 (a) dishonestly takes a motor vehicle belonging to someone else;
9 and

10 (b) does not have consent to take the vehicle from a person to
11 whom it belongs.

12 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
13 both.

14 *Note 1* Pt 2.3 (Circumstances where there is no criminal responsibility)
15 provides for defences that apply to offences under the Code. These
16 include the defence of lawful authority (see s 43).

17 *Note 2* For the meaning of *dishonest*, see s 300.

18 (2) A person commits an offence if—

19 (a) the person dishonestly drives or rides in or on a motor vehicle
20 belonging to someone else; and

21 (b) the vehicle was dishonestly taken by someone without the
22 consent of a person to whom it belongs.

23 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
24 both.

25 *Note* For alternative verdict provisions applying to an offence against this
26 section, see s 370.

1 (3) In this section:

2 *car*—see the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulations*
3 *2000*, dictionary.

4 *car derivative*—see the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration)*
5 *Regulations 2000*, dictionary.

6 *motorbike*—see the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration)*
7 *Regulations 2000*, dictionary.

8 *motor vehicle* means a car, car derivative or motorbike.

9 **319 Dishonestly taking Territory property**

10 (1) A person (A) commits an offence if—

11 (a) on a particular occasion, A dishonestly takes 1 or more items
12 of property belonging to someone else; and

13 (b) the other person is the Territory; and

14 (c) A does not have consent to take the item or any of the items
15 from a person who has the authority to consent; and

16 (d) either—

17 (i) the property has a replacement value or total replacement
18 value of more than \$500 when it is taken; or

19 (ii) the absence of the item or any of the items from the
20 custody, possession or control of the person who would
21 otherwise have had custody, possession or control would
22 be likely to cause substantial disruption to activities
23 carried on by or for the Territory.

24 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
25 both.

26 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b) and (d).

1 (3) In this section:

2 ***Territory*** includes the following:

- 3 (a) a Territory authority;
- 4 (b) a Territory owned corporation;
- 5 (c) a Territory instrumentality that is not a Territory authority or a
- 6 Territory owned corporation.

7 **320 Dishonestly retaining Territory property**

8 (1) A person (*A*) commits an offence if—

- 9 (a) on a particular occasion, *A* takes 1 or more items of property
- 10 belonging to someone else; and
- 11 (b) the other person is the Territory; and
- 12 (c) *A* dishonestly retains any or all of the items; and
- 13 (d) *A* does not have consent to retain the item or any of the items
- 14 dishonestly retained from a person who has the authority to
- 15 consent; and
- 16 (e) either—
- 17 (i) the property dishonestly retained had a replacement value
- 18 or total replacement value of more than \$500 when it was
- 19 taken; or
- 20 (ii) the absence of the item, or any of the items, dishonestly
- 21 retained from the custody, possession or control of the
- 22 person who would otherwise have had custody,
- 23 possession or control is likely to cause substantial
- 24 disruption to activities carried on by or for the Territory.

25 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or

26 both.

1 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b) and (d).

2 (3) In this section:

3 *Territory*—see section 319.

4 **Division 3.2.3 Summary offences for part 3.2**

5 **321 Minor theft**

6 (1) A person commits an offence (also *theft*) if—

7 (a) the person dishonestly appropriates property belonging to
8 someone else with the intention of permanently depriving the
9 other person of the property; and

10 (b) the property has a replacement value of \$2 000 or less when it
11 is appropriated.

12 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
13 both.

14 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b).

15 (3) This section does not prevent a person being charged with an
16 offence against section 308 (Theft) if the replacement value of the
17 property appropriated is \$2 000 or less.

18 **322 Removal of articles on public exhibition**

19 (1) A person commits an offence if—

20 (a) the person dishonestly removes an article from premises; and

21 (b) the premises are at any time open to the public; and

22 (c) the article is publicly exhibited, or kept for public exhibition, at
23 the premises; and

- 1 (d) the person does not have the consent to remove the article from
2 a person entitled to give the consent.
- 3 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
4 both.
- 5 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b) and (c).
- 6 (3) This section does not apply in relation to an article that is publicly
7 exhibited, or kept for public exhibition, for the purpose of selling, or
8 any other commercial dealing with, the article or articles of that
9 kind.
- 10 (4) In this section:
11 *premises* includes any building or part of a building.

12 **323 Making off without payment—minor offence**

- 13 (1) A person commits an offence if—
- 14 (a) the person knows he or she is required or expected to make
15 immediate payment for goods or services supplied by someone
16 else; and
- 17 (b) the person dishonestly makes off—
18 (i) without having paid the amount owing; and
19 (ii) with intent to avoid payment of the amount owing; and
- 20 (c) the amount owing is \$2 000 or less.
- 21 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
22 both.
- 23 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (c).
- 24 (3) This section does not apply in relation to a supply of goods or
25 services that is contrary to law.

1 (4) This section does not prevent a person being charged with an
2 offence against section 317 (Making off without payment) if the
3 amount owing is \$2 000 or less.

4 (5) In this section:

5 *immediate payment* includes payment when collecting goods in
6 relation to which a service has been supplied.

7 **324 Unlawful possession of stolen property**

8 (1) A person commits an offence if—

9 (a) the person—

10 (i) has property in the person's possession; or

11 (ii) has property in someone else's possession; or

12 (iii) has property in or on any premises (whether or not the
13 premises belong to or are occupied by the person or the
14 property is there for the person's own use); or

15 (iv) gives possession of property to someone who is not
16 lawfully entitled to possession of it; and

17 (b) the property is reasonably suspected of being stolen property or
18 otherwise unlawfully obtained property.

19 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
20 both.

21 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b).

22 (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if
23 the defendant proves that the defendant had no reasonable grounds
24 for suspecting that the property concerned was stolen property or
25 otherwise unlawfully obtained property.

1 (4) In this section:

2 *premises* includes any aircraft, building, structure, vehicle or vessel,
3 or any place (whether built on or not), and any part of an aircraft,
4 building, structure, vehicle, vessel or place.

5 *stolen property*—see section 314.

6 **Part 3.3 Fraudulent conduct**

7 **Division 3.3.1 Interpretation for part 3.3**

8 **325 Definitions for pt 3.3**

9 In this part:

10 *account* means an account (including a loan account, credit card
11 account or similar account) with a bank or other financial institution.

12 *deception* means an intentional or reckless deception, whether by
13 words or other conduct, and whether as to fact or law, and
14 includes—

15 (a) a deception about the intention of the person using the
16 deception or anyone else; and

17 (b) conduct by a person that causes a computer, a machine or an
18 electronic device to make a response that the person is not
19 authorised to cause it to do.

1 **Division 3.3.2 Obtaining property by deception**

2 **326 Obtaining property by deception**

3 A person commits an offence (*obtaining property by deception*) if
4 the person, by deception, dishonestly obtains property belonging to
5 someone else with the intention of permanently depriving the other
6 person of the property.

7 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
8 or both.

9 *Note* For alternative verdict provisions applying to obtaining property by
10 deception, see s 371 and s 372.

11 **327 Dishonesty for div 3.3.2**

12 A person's obtaining of property belonging to someone else can be
13 dishonest even if the person or another person is willing to pay for
14 it.

15 **328 Obtains for div 3.3.2**

16 (1) For this division, and for the application of section 313 (Receiving)
17 to this division, a person *obtains* property if—

18 (a) the person obtains ownership, possession or control of it for the
19 person or someone else; or

20 (b) the person enables ownership, possession or control of it to be
21 retained by the person or someone else; or

22 (c) the person induces a third person to pass ownership, possession
23 or control of it to someone else; or

24 (d) the person induces a third person to enable someone else to
25 retain ownership, possession or control of it; or

26 (e) section 330 (2) or (3) (Money transfers) applies.

- 1 (2) The definition of *obtain* in section 300 does not apply to this
2 division, or for the application of section 313 (Receiving) to this
3 division.

4 **329 Intention of permanently depriving—div 3.3.3**

- 5 (1) A person (*A*) has the intention of permanently depriving someone
6 else (*B*) of property belonging to B if—

7 (a) A obtains property belonging to B without meaning B to
8 permanently lose the property; and

9 (b) A intends to treat the property as A's own to dispose of
10 regardless of B's rights.

- 11 (2) For subsection (1), if A borrows or lends property belonging to B,
12 the borrowing or lending may amount to treating the property as A's
13 own to dispose of regardless of B's rights if, but only if, the
14 borrowing or lending is for a period, and in circumstances, making it
15 equivalent to an outright taking or disposal.

- 16 (3) Without limiting this section, if—

17 (a) A has possession or control (lawfully or not) of property
18 belonging to B; and

19 (b) A parts with the property under a condition about its return that
20 A may not be able to carry out; and

21 (c) the parting is done for A's own purposes and without B's
22 authority;

23 the parting amounts to treating the property as A's own to dispose of
24 regardless of B's rights.

- 25 (4) This section does not limit the circumstances in which a person can
26 be taken to have the intention of permanently depriving someone
27 else of property.

1 **330 Money transfers**

- 2 (1) This section applies for this division and for the application of
3 section 313 (Receiving) to this division.
- 4 (2) If a person (*A*) causes an amount to be transferred from an account
5 held by someone else (*B*) to an account held by A—
- 6 (a) the amount is taken to have been property that belonged to B;
7 and
- 8 (b) A is taken to have obtained the property for A with the
9 intention of permanently depriving B of the property.
- 10 (3) If a person (*A*) causes an amount to be transferred from an account
11 held by someone else (*B*) to an account held by a third person (*C*)—
- 12 (a) the amount is taken to have been property that belonged to B;
13 and
- 14 (b) A is taken to have obtained the property for C with the
15 intention of permanently depriving B of the property.
- 16 (4) An amount is transferred from an account (*account 1*) to another
17 account (*account 2*) if—
- 18 (a) a credit is made to account 2; and
- 19 (b) a debit is made to account 1; and
- 20 (c) the credit results from the debit or the debit results from the
21 credit.
- 22 (5) A person causes an amount to be transferred from an account if the
23 person induces someone else to transfer the amount from the
24 account (whether or not the other person is the account holder).

1 **331 General deficiency for div 3.3.2**

2 A person may be found guilty of an offence of obtaining property by
3 deception involving all or any part of a general deficiency in money
4 or other property even though the deficiency is made up of a number
5 of particular amounts of money or items of other property that were
6 obtained over a period.

7 **Division 3.3.3 Other indictable offences for**
8 **part 3.3**

9 **332 Obtaining financial advantage by deception**

10 A person commits an offence if the person, by deception,
11 dishonestly obtains a financial advantage from someone else.

12 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
13 or both.

14 **333 General dishonesty**

15 (1) A person commits an offence if—

16 (a) the person does something with the intention of dishonestly
17 obtaining a gain from someone else; and

18 (b) the other person is the Territory.

19 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
20 both.

21 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (b).

22 (3) A person commits an offence if—

23 (a) the person does something with the intention of dishonestly
24 causing a loss to someone else; and

- 1 (b) the other person is the Territory.
2 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
3 both.
- 4 (4) Absolute liability applies to subsection (3) (b).
- 5 (5) A person commits an offence if—
6 (a) the person—
7 (i) dishonestly causes a loss, or a risk of loss, to someone
8 else; and
9 (ii) knows or believes that the loss will happen or that there is
10 a substantial risk of the loss happening; and
11 (b) the other person is the Territory.
12 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
13 both.
- 14 (6) Absolute liability applies to subsection (5) (b) .
- 15 (7) A person commits an offence if—
16 (a) the person does something with the intention of dishonestly
17 influencing a public official in the exercise of the official's
18 duty as a public official; and
19 (b) the public official is a Territory public official; and
20 (c) the duty is a duty as a Territory public official.
21 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
22 both.
- 23 (8) Absolute liability applies to subsection (7) (b) and (c).
- 24 (9) In this section:
25 ***Territory***—see section 319.

1 **334 Conspiracy to defraud**

2 (1) A person commits an offence if the person conspires with someone
3 else with the intention of dishonestly obtaining a gain from a third
4 person.

5 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
6 or both.

7 (2) A person commits an offence if the person conspires with someone
8 else with the intention of dishonestly causing a loss to a third
9 person.

10 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
11 or both.

12 (3) A person commits an offence if the person—

13 (a) conspires with someone else to dishonestly cause a loss, or a
14 risk of loss, to a third person; and

15 (b) knows or believes that the loss will happen, or that there is a
16 substantial risk of the loss happening.

17 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
18 or both.

19 (4) A person commits an offence if the person conspires with someone
20 else with the intention of dishonestly influencing a public official in
21 the exercise of the official's duty as a public official.

22 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
23 or both.

24 (5) A person commits an offence against this section (*conspiracy to*
25 *defraud*) only if—

26 (a) the person enters into an agreement with at least 1 other
27 person; and

- 1 (b) the person and at least 1 other party to the agreement intend to
2 do the thing under the agreement; and
- 3 (c) the person or at least 1 other party to the agreement commits an
4 overt act under the agreement.
- 5 (6) A person may be found guilty of conspiracy to defraud even if—
- 6 (a) it was impossible to obtain the gain, cause the loss or risk of
7 loss, or influence the public official; or
- 8 (b) the person and each other party to the agreement is a
9 corporation; or
- 10 (c) each other party to the agreement is—
- 11 (i) a person who is not criminally responsible; or
- 12 (ii) for an agreement to commit an offence—a person for
13 whose benefit or protection the offence exists; or
- 14 (d) all other parties to the agreement are acquitted of the offence
15 (unless to find the person guilty would be inconsistent with
16 their acquittal).
- 17 (7) A person must not be found guilty of conspiracy to defraud if,
18 before the commission of an overt act under the agreement, the
19 person—
- 20 (a) withdrew from the agreement; and
- 21 (b) took all reasonable steps to prevent the doing of the thing.
- 22 (8) A person must not be found guilty of an offence of conspiracy to
23 defraud in relation to an agreement to commit an offence (an *agreed*
24 *offence*) if the person is someone for whose benefit or protection the
25 agreed offence exists.
- 26 (9) Any defence, procedure, limitation or qualifying provision applying
27 to an agreed offence applies also to an offence of conspiracy to
28 defraud in relation to the agreed offence.

- 1 (10) A court may dismiss a charge of conspiracy to defraud if it considers
2 that the interests of justice require it to dismiss the charge.
- 3 (11) A proceeding for an offence of conspiracy to defraud must not be
4 begun without the consent of the Attorney-General or the director of
5 public prosecutions.
- 6 (12) However, a person may be arrested for, charged with or remanded in
7 custody or released on bail in relation to an offence of conspiracy to
8 defraud before the consent is given.

9 **Division 3.3.4 Summary offences for part 3.3**

10 **335 Obtaining financial advantage from the Territory**

- 11 (1) A person commits an offence if—
- 12 (a) the person obtains a financial advantage for the person from
13 someone else; and
- 14 (b) the person knows or believes that the person is not eligible to
15 receive the financial advantage; and
- 16 (c) the other person is the Territory.
- 17 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
18 both.
- 19 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (c).
- 20 (3) A person commits an offence if—
- 21 (a) the person obtains a financial advantage for someone else (**B**)
22 from a third person; and
- 23 (b) the person knows or believes that B is not eligible to receive
24 the financial advantage; and

- 1 (c) the third person is the Territory.
2 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
3 both.
- 4 (4) Absolute liability applies to subsection (3) (c).
- 5 (5) For subsection (3), a person (A) is taken to have obtained a financial
6 advantage for someone else from the Territory if A induces the
7 Territory to do something that results in the other person obtaining
8 the financial advantage.
- 9 (6) The definition of *obtain* in section 300 does not apply to this
10 section.
- 11 (7) In this section:
12 *Territory*—see section 319.

13 **336 Passing valueless cheques**

- 14 (1) A person commits an offence if—
15 (a) the person obtains property, a financial advantage or other
16 benefit from someone else by passing a cheque; and
17 (b) the person—
18 (i) does not have reasonable grounds for believing that the
19 cheque will be paid in full on presentation; or
20 (ii) intends to dishonestly obtain the property, financial
21 advantage or benefit from someone else.
- 22 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
23 both.
- 24 (2) A person may be found guilty of an offence against this section even
25 though, when the cheque was passed, there were some funds to the
26 credit of the account on which the cheque was drawn.

1 (3) In this section:

2 *benefit* includes any advantage and is not limited to property.

3 **Part 3.4 False or misleading**
4 **statements, information and**
5 **documents**

6 **337 Making false or misleading statements**

7 (1) A person commits an offence if—

8 (a) the person makes a statement (whether orally, in a document or
9 in any other way); and

10 (b) the statement is false or misleading; and

11 (c) the person knows that the statement—

12 (i) is false or misleading; or

13 (ii) omits anything without which the statement is false or
14 misleading; and

15 (d) the statement is made in or in relation to an application or
16 claim for a statutory entitlement or a benefit; and

17 (e) any of the following applies:

18 (i) the statement is made to the Territory;

19 (ii) the statement is made to a person who is exercising a
20 function under a Territory law;

21 (iii) the statement is made in compliance or purported
22 compliance with a Territory law.

23 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
24 both.

- 1 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (e) (i), (ii) and (iii).
- 2 (3) A person commits an offence if—
- 3 (a) the person makes a statement (whether orally, in a document or
- 4 in any other way); and
- 5 (b) the statement is false or misleading; and
- 6 (c) the person is reckless about whether the statement—
- 7 (i) is false or misleading; or
- 8 (ii) omits anything without which the statement is false or
- 9 misleading; and
- 10 (d) the statement is made in or in relation to an application or
- 11 claim for a statutory entitlement or a benefit; and
- 12 (e) any of the following applies:
- 13 (i) the statement is made to the Territory;
- 14 (ii) the statement is made to a person who is exercising a
- 15 function under a Territory law;
- 16 (iii) the statement is made in compliance or purported
- 17 compliance with a Territory law.
- 18 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
- 19 both.
- 20 (4) Absolute liability applies to subsection (3) (e) (i), (ii) and (iii).
- 21 (5) Subsections (1) (b), (1) (c) (i), (3) (b) and (3) (c) (i) do not apply if
- 22 the statement is not false or misleading in a material particular.

1 (6) Subsections (1) (b), (1) (c) (ii), (3) (b) and (3) (c) (ii) do not apply if
2 the omission does not make the statement misleading in a material
3 particular.

4 *Note* The defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters
5 mentioned in ss (5) and (6) (see s 58 (3)).

6 (7) In this section:

7 *benefit* includes any advantage and is not limited to property.

8 *statutory entitlement* includes an accreditation, approval,
9 assessment, authority, certificate, condition, decision, determination,
10 exemption, licence, permission, permit, registration or other
11 prescribed thing giving a status, privilege or benefit under a law
12 (whether or not required under the law for doing anything).

13 *Territory*—see section 319.

14 *Note* For an alternative verdict provision applying to this offence, see s 374.

15 **338 Giving false or misleading information**

16 (1) A person commits an offence if—

17 (a) the person gives information to someone else; and

18 (b) the information is false or misleading; and

19 (c) the person knows that the information—

20 (i) is false or misleading; or

21 (ii) omits anything without which the information is false or
22 misleading; and

23 (d) any of the following applies:

24 (i) the person to whom the information is given is the
25 Territory;

- 1 (ii) the person to whom the information is given is a person
2 who is exercising a function under a Territory law;
- 3 (iii) the information is given in compliance or purported
4 compliance with a Territory law.
- 5 Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or
6 both.
- 7 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii).
- 8 (3) Subsections (1) (b) and (1) (c) (i) do not apply if the information is
9 not false or misleading in a material particular.
- 10 (4) Subsections (1) (b) and (1) (c) (ii) do not apply if the omission does
11 not make the information misleading in a material particular.
- 12 (5) Subsection (1) (d) (i) does not apply if, before the information was
13 given by the person to the Territory, the Territory did not take
14 reasonable steps to tell the person about the existence of the offence
15 against subsection (1).
- 16 (6) Subsection (1) (c) (ii) does not apply if, before the information was
17 given by a person (*A*) to the person mentioned in that subparagraph
18 (*B*), *B* did not take reasonable steps to tell *A* about the existence of
19 the offence against subsection (1).
- 20 (7) For subsections (5) and (6), it is sufficient if the following form of
21 words is used:
22 ‘Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence’.
- 23 (8) In this section:
24 ***Territory***—see section 319.

339 Producing false or misleading documents

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person produces a document to someone else; and
 - (b) the document is false or misleading; and
 - (c) the person knows that the document is false or misleading; and
 - (d) the document is produced in compliance or purported compliance with a Territory law.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, imprisonment for 1 year or both.

- (2) Subsection (1) (b) and (c) does not apply if the document is not false or misleading in a material particular.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who produces a document if the document is accompanied by a signed statement—

- (a) stating that the document is, to the signing person's knowledge, false or misleading in a material particular; and
- (b) setting out, or referring to, the material particular in which the document is, to the signing person's knowledge, false or misleading.

- (4) The statement under subsection (3) must be signed by—

- (a) the person; or
- (b) if the person who produces the document is a corporation—a competent officer of the corporation.

1 **Part 3.5** **Blackmail**

2 **340** **Meaning of *menace* for pt 3.5**

3 (1) A *menace* includes—

- 4 (a) an express or implied threat of action that is detrimental or
5 unpleasant to someone else; or
6 (b) a general threat of detrimental or unpleasant action that is
7 implied because the person making the demand is a public
8 official.

9 (2) A threat against an individual is a *menace* only if—

- 10 (a) the threat would be likely to cause an individual of normal
11 stability and courage to act unwillingly; or
12 (b) the threat would be likely to cause the individual to act
13 unwillingly because of a particular vulnerability of which the
14 maker of the threat is aware.

15 (3) A threat against an entity other than an individual is a *menace* only
16 if—

- 17 (a) the threat would ordinarily cause an unwilling response; or
18 (b) the threat would be likely to cause an unwilling response
19 because of a particular vulnerability of which the maker of the
20 threat is aware.

21 **341** **Meaning of *unwarranted demand with a menace* for pt 3.5**

22 (1) A person makes an *unwarranted demand with a menace* of
23 someone else only if the person—

- 24 (a) makes a demand with a menace of the other person; and
25 (b) does not believe that he or she has reasonable grounds for
26 making the demand; and

- 1 (c) does not reasonably believe that the use of the menace is a
2 proper means of reinforcing the demand.
- 3 (2) The demand need not be a demand for money or other property.
- 4 (3) It does not matter whether the menace relates to action to be taken
5 by the person making the demand.

6 **342 Blackmail**

7 A person commits an offence if the person makes an unwarranted
8 demand with a menace of someone else with the intention of—

- 9 (a) obtaining a gain; or
10 (b) causing a loss; or
11 (c) influencing the exercise of a public duty.

12 Maximum penalty: 1 400 penalty units, imprisonment for 14 years
13 or both.

14 **Part 3.6 Forgery and related offences**

15 **Division 3.6.1 Interpretation for part 3.6**

16 **343 Definitions for pt 3.6**

17 In this part:

18 *document* includes any of the following:

- 19 (a) anything on which there are figures, marks, numbers,
20 perforations, symbols or anything else that can be responded to
21 by a computer, machine or electronic device;
22 (b) a credit card or debit card;

1 (c) a formal or informal document.

2 *Note* For further definition of *document*, see the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1.

3 *false document*—see section 344.

4 **344 Meaning of *false document* etc for pt 3.6**

5 (1) A document is *false* only if the document, or any part of the
6 document, purports—

7 (a) to have been made in the form in which it is made by a person
8 who did not make it in that form; or

9 (b) to have been made in the form in which it is made on the
10 authority of a person who did not authorise its making in that
11 form; or

12 (c) to have been made in the terms in which it is made by a person
13 who did not make it in those terms; or

14 (d) to have been made in the terms in which it is made on the
15 authority of a person who did not authorise its making in those
16 terms; or

17 (e) to have been changed in any way by a person who did not
18 change it in that way; or

19 (f) to have been changed in any way on the authority of a person
20 who did not authorise it to be changed in that way; or

21 (g) to have been made or changed by an existing person who did
22 not exist; or

23 (h) to have been made or changed on the authority of an existing
24 person who did not exist; or

25 (i) to have been made or changed on a date on which, at a time or
26 place at which, or otherwise in circumstances in which it was
27 not made or changed.

- 1 (2) For this part, *making* a false document includes changing the
2 document so as to make it a false document under subsection (1)
3 (whether or not it already was false in some other way).
- 4 (3) For this section, a document that purports to be a true copy of
5 another document is to be treated as if it were the original document.

6 **345 Inducing acceptance that document genuine**

7 For section 346, section 347 and section 348—

- 8 (a) a reference to inducing a person to accept a document as
9 genuine includes a reference to causing a computer, machine or
10 electronic device to respond to the document as if it were
11 genuine; and
- 12 (b) it is not necessary to prove an intention to induce a particular
13 person to accept the false document as genuine.

14 **Division 3.6.2 Offences for part 3.6**

15 **346 Forgery**

16 A person commits an offence (*forgery*) if the person makes a false
17 document with the intention that the person or someone else will use
18 it—

- 19 (a) to dishonestly induce another person (*C*) to accept it as
20 genuine; and
- 21 (b) because *C* accepts it as genuine, to dishonestly—
- 22 (i) obtain a gain; or
- 23 (ii) cause a loss; or
- 24 (iii) influence the exercise of a public duty.

25 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
26 or both.

1 **347 Using false document**

2 A person commits an offence if the person uses a false document,
3 knowing that it is false, with the intention of—

- 4 (a) dishonestly inducing someone else to accept it as genuine; and
5 (b) because the other person accepts it as genuine, dishonestly—
6 (i) obtaining a gain; or
7 (ii) causing a loss; or
8 (iii) influencing the exercise of a public duty.

9 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
10 or both.

11 **348 Possessing false document**

12 A person commits an offence if the person has in the person's
13 possession a false document, knowing that it is false, with the
14 intention that the person or someone else will use it—

- 15 (a) to dishonestly induce another person (C) to accept it as
16 genuine; and
17 (b) because C accepts it as genuine, to dishonestly—
18 (i) obtain a gain; or
19 (ii) cause a loss; or
20 (iii) influence the exercise of a public duty.

21 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
22 or both.

1 **349 Making or possessing device etc for making false**
2 **document**

3 (1) A person commits an offence if the person makes or adapts a device,
4 material or other thing—

5 (a) knowing that the thing is designed or adapted for making a
6 false document (whether or not it is designed or adapted for
7 another purpose); and

8 (b) with the intention that the person or someone else will use the
9 thing to commit forgery.

10 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
11 or both.

12 (2) A person commits an offence if—

13 (a) the person knows that a device, material or other thing is
14 designed or adapted for making a false document (whether or
15 not it is designed or adapted for another purpose); and

16 (b) the person has the device, material or other thing in the
17 person's possession with the intention that the person or
18 someone else will use it to commit forgery.

19 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
20 or both.

21 (3) A person commits an offence if the person makes or adapts a device,
22 material or other thing knowing that it is designed or adapted for
23 making a false document (whether or not it is designed or adapted
24 for another purpose).

25 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
26 both.

1 (4) A person commits an offence if the person has in the person's
2 possession a device, material or other thing knowing that it is
3 designed or adapted for making a false document (whether or not it
4 is designed or adapted for another purpose).

5 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
6 both.

7 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.

8 **350 False accounting**

9 (1) A person commits an offence if—

10 (a) the person dishonestly damages, destroys or conceals an
11 accounting document; and

12 (b) the person does so with the intention of obtaining a gain or
13 causing a loss.

14 Maximum penalty: 700 penalty units, imprisonment for 7 years or
15 both.

16 (2) A person commits an offence if—

17 (a) the person dishonestly—

18 (i) makes, or concurs in making, in an accounting document
19 an entry that is false or misleading in a material
20 particular; or

21 (ii) omits, or concurs in omitting, a material particular from
22 an accounting document; and

23 (b) the person does so with the intention of obtaining a gain or
24 causing a loss.

25 Maximum penalty: 700 penalty units, imprisonment for 7 years or
26 both.

- 1 (3) A person commits an offence if, in giving information for any
2 purpose—
- 3 (a) the person dishonestly produces to someone, or makes use of,
4 an accounting document that is false or misleading in a
5 material particular; and
- 6 (b) the person is reckless about whether the accounting document
7 is false or misleading in a material particular; and
- 8 (c) the person produces or makes use of the accounting document
9 with the intention of obtaining a gain or causing a loss.
- 10 Maximum penalty: 700 penalty units, imprisonment for 7 years or
11 both.

- 12 (4) In this section:

13 *accounting document* means any account, record or other document
14 made or required for an accounting purpose.

15 **351 False statement by officer of body**

- 16 (1) An officer of a body commits an offence if—
- 17 (a) the officer dishonestly publishes or concurs in the publishing
18 of a document containing a statement or account that is false or
19 misleading in a material particular; or
- 20 (b) the officer is reckless about whether the statement or account is
21 false or misleading in a material particular; and
- 22 (c) the officer publishes or concurs in the publishing of the
23 document with the intention of deceiving members or creditors
24 of the body about its affairs.

25 Maximum penalty: 700 penalty units, imprisonment for 7 years or
26 both.

1 (2) In this section:

2 *creditor*, of a body, includes a person who has entered into a
3 security for the benefit of the body.

4 *officer*, of a body, includes—

5 (a) any member of the body who is concerned in its management;
6 and

7 (b) anyone purporting to act as an officer of the body.

8 **Part 3.7 Bribery and related offences**

9 **Division 3.7.1 Interpretation for part 3.7**

10 **352 Definitions for pt 3.7**

11 In this part:

12 *agent*—see section 353.

13 *benefit* includes any advantage and is not limited to property.

14 *favour*—an agent provides a *favour* if the agent—

15 (a) is influenced or affected in the exercise of his or her function
16 as agent; or

17 (b) does or does not do something as agent, or because of his or
18 her position as agent; or

19 (c) causes or influences his or her principal, or another agent of the
20 principal, to do or not do something.

21 *function*, of an agent, includes a function the agent holds himself or
22 herself out as having as agent.

23 *principal*—see section 353.

1 **353 Meaning of *agent* and *principal* for pt 3.7**

2 (1) An *agent* (and the *principal* of the agent) includes the following:

column 1 item	column 2 agent	column 3 principal of the agent
1	a person acting for someone else with that other person's actual or implied authority	that other person
2	a public official	the government or other body for which the official acts
3	an employee	the employer
4	a lawyer acting for a client	the client
5	a partner	the partnership
6	an officer of a corporation (whether or not employed by it)	the corporation
7	an officer of another body (whether or not employed by it)	the body
8	a consultant to a person	that person

3 (2) A person is an agent or principal if the person is, or has been or
4 intends to be, an agent or principal.

1 **354 Dishonesty for pt 3.7**

2 The provision of a benefit can be dishonest even if the provision of
3 the benefit is customary in a trade, business, profession or calling.

4 **355 Meaning of *obtain* for pt 3.7**

5 (1) For this part, a person (*A*) is taken to *obtain* a benefit for someone
6 else (*B*) if A induces a third person to do something that results in B
7 obtaining the benefit.

8 (2) The definition of *obtain* in section 300 does not apply to this part.

9 **Division 3.7.2 Offences for part 3.7**

10 **356 Bribery**

11 (1) A person commits an offence if—

12 (a) the person dishonestly—

13 (i) provides a benefit to an agent or someone else; or

14 (ii) causes a benefit to be provided to an agent or someone
15 else; or

16 (iii) offers to provide, or promises to provide, a benefit to an
17 agent or someone else; or

18 (iv) causes an offer of the provision of a benefit, or a promise
19 of the provision of a benefit, to be made to an agent or
20 someone else; and

21 (b) the person does so with the intention that the agent will provide
22 a favour.

23 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
24 or both.

- 1 (2) An agent commits an offence if—
2 (a) the agent dishonestly—
3 (i) asks for a benefit for himself, herself or someone else; or
4 (ii) obtains a benefit for himself, herself or someone else; or
5 (iii) agrees to obtain a benefit for himself, herself or someone
6 else; and
7 (b) the agent does so with the intention—
8 (i) that he or she will provide a favour; or
9 (ii) of inducing, fostering or sustaining a belief that he or she
10 will provide a favour.

11 Maximum penalty: 1 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 10 years
12 or both.

13 **357 Other corrupting benefits**

- 14 (1) A person commits an offence if—
15 (a) the person dishonestly—
16 (i) provides a benefit to an agent or someone else; or
17 (ii) causes a benefit to be provided to an agent or someone
18 else; or
19 (iii) offers to provide, or promises to provide, a benefit to an
20 agent or someone else; or
21 (iv) causes an offer of the provision of a benefit, or a promise
22 of the provision of a benefit, to be made to an agent or
23 someone else; and

1 (b) obtaining, or expecting to obtain, the benefit would tend to
2 influence the agent to provide a favour.

3 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
4 both.

5 (2) An agent commits an offence if—

6 (a) the agent dishonestly—

7 (i) asks for a benefit for himself, herself or someone else; or

8 (ii) obtains a benefit for himself, herself or someone else; or

9 (iii) agrees to obtain a benefit for himself, herself or someone
10 else; and

11 (b) obtaining, or expecting to obtain, the benefit would tend to
12 influence the agent to provide a favour.

13 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
14 both.

15 (3) For this section, it does not matter whether the benefit is in the
16 nature of a reward.

17 **358 Payola**

18 A person commits an offence if—

19 (a) the person holds himself or herself out to the public as being
20 engaged in a business or activity of—

21 (i) making disinterested selections or examinations; or

22 (ii) expressing disinterested opinions in relation to property
23 or services; and

1 (b) the person dishonestly asks for or obtains, or agrees to obtain, a
2 benefit for himself, herself or someone else in order to
3 influence the selection, examination or opinion.

4 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
5 both.

6 **359 Abuse of public office**

7 (1) A public official commits an offence if—

8 (a) the official—

9 (i) exercises any function or influence that the official has as
10 a public official; or

11 (ii) fails to exercise any function the official has as a public
12 official; or

13 (iii) engages in any conduct in the exercise of the official's
14 duties as a public official; or

15 (iv) uses any information that the official has gained as a
16 public official; and

17 (b) the official does so with the intention of—

18 (i) dishonestly obtaining a benefit for himself, herself or
19 someone else; or

20 (ii) dishonestly causing a detriment to someone else.

21 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
22 both.

23 (2) A person commits an offence if—

24 (a) the person has ceased to be a public official in a particular
25 capacity; and

- 1 (b) the person uses any information the person gained in that
2 capacity; and
- 3 (c) the person does so with the intention of—
- 4 (i) dishonestly obtaining a benefit for himself, herself or
5 someone else; or
- 6 (ii) dishonestly causing a detriment to someone else.
- 7 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
8 both.
- 9 (3) Subsection (2) (a) applies to a person—
- 10 (a) whether the person ceased to be a public official as mentioned
11 in the paragraph before, at or after the commencement of this
12 section; and
- 13 (b) whether or not the person continues to be a public official in
14 another capacity.

15 **Part 3.8 Impersonation or obstruction**
16 **of Territory public officials**

17 **Division 3.8.1 Indictable offences for part 3.8**

18 **360 Impersonating Territory public official**

- 19 (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
- 20 (a) on a particular occasion, impersonates someone else in the
21 other person's capacity as a Territory public official; and
- 22 (b) does so—
- 23 (i) knowing it to be in circumstances when the official is
24 likely to be performing his or her duty; and

- 1 (ii) with intent to deceive.
- 2 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
3 both.
- 4 (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
- 5 (a) falsely represents himself or herself to be a Territory public
6 official in a particular capacity (whether or not that capacity
7 exists or is fictitious); and
- 8 (b) does so in the course of doing an act, or attending a place, in
9 the assumed capacity of such an official.
- 10 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
11 both.
- 12 (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
- 13 (a) either—
- 14 (i) impersonates someone else in the other person's capacity
15 as a Territory public official; or
- 16 (ii) falsely represents himself or herself to be a Territory
17 public official in a particular capacity (whether or not that
18 capacity exists or is fictitious); and
- 19 (b) does so—
- 20 (i) with the intention of obtaining a gain, causing a loss or
21 influencing the exercise of a public duty; and
- 22 (ii) if paragraph (a) (i) applies—also with intent to deceive.
- 23 Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years or
24 both.
- 25 (4) To remove any doubt, in this section:
- 26 *false representation* does not include conduct engaged in solely for
27 entertainment.

1 *impersonation* does not include conduct engaged in solely for
2 entertainment.

3 **361 Obstructing Territory public official**

4 (1) A person commits an offence if—

5 (a) the person obstructs, hinders, intimidates or resists a public
6 official in the exercise of his or her functions as a public
7 official; and

8 (b) the person knows that the public official is a public official;
9 and

10 (c) the public official is a Territory public official; and

11 (d) the functions are functions as a Territory public official.

12 Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units, imprisonment for 2 years or
13 both.

14 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (c).

15 (3) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the public official
16 was exercising the official's functions as a public official.

17 (4) In this section:

18 *function*—

19 (a) in relation to a person who is a public official—means a
20 function that is given to the person as a public official; and

21 (b) in relation to a person who is a Territory public official—
22 means a function given to the person as a Territory public
23 official.

1 **Division 3.8.2 Summary offences for part 3.8**

2 **362 Impersonating police officer**

3 (1) A person who is not a police officer commits an offence if the
4 person wears a uniform or badge of a police officer.

5 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
6 both.

7 (2) A person who is not a police officer commits an offence if the
8 person represents himself or herself to be a police officer.

9 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
10 both.

11 (3) An offence against subsection (1) or (2) is a strict liability offence.

12 (4) A person who is not a police officer commits an offence if the
13 person wears clothing or a badge reckless about whether the
14 clothing or badge would cause someone to believe that the person is
15 a police officer.

16 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
17 both.

18 (5) This section does not apply to conduct engaged in solely for
19 entertainment.

20 **363 Obstructing Territory public official**

21 (1) A person commits an offence if—

22 (a) the person obstructs, hinders, intimidates or resists a public
23 official in the exercise of his or her functions as a public
24 official; and

25 (b) the person is reckless about whether the public official is a
26 public official; and

- 1 (c) the public official is a Territory public official; and
2 (d) the functions are functions as a Territory public official.
3 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
4 both.
- 5 (2) Absolute liability applies to subsection (1) (c) and (d).
6 (3) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the public official
7 was exercising the official's functions as a public official.
8 (4) In this section:
9 *function*—see section 361.

10 **Part 3.9** **Procedural matters for**
11 **chapter 3**

12 **Division 3.9.1** **General**

13 **364 Stolen property held by dealers etc—owners rights**

- 14 (1) If the owner of stolen property makes a complaint to a magistrate
15 that the property is in the possession of a dealer in second-hand
16 goods or a person (the *lender*) who has advanced money on the
17 security of the property, the magistrate may—
18 (a) issue a summons for the appearance of the dealer or lender and
19 for the production of the property; and
20 (b) order the dealer or lender to give the property to the owner on
21 payment by the owner of the amount (if any) that the
22 magistrate considers appropriate.
- 23 (2) A dealer or lender who contravenes an order under
24 subsection (1) (b), or who disposes of any property after being told
25 by the owner of the property that it is stolen, is liable to pay to the

1 owner of the property the full value of the property as decided by a
2 magistrate.

3 (3) In this section:

4 *related offence* means any of the following:

- 5 (a) robbery;
- 6 (b) aggravated robbery;
- 7 (c) burglary;
- 8 (d) aggravated burglary;
- 9 (e) obtaining property by deception.

10 *stolen property* means property appropriated or obtained in the
11 course of theft or a related offence.

12 **365 Stolen property held by police—disposal**

13 (1) This section applies if—

- 14 (a) property is lawfully in the custody of a police officer; and
- 15 (b) a person is charged with theft or a related offence in relation to
16 the property; and
- 17 (c) the person charged—
 - 18 (i) cannot be found; or
 - 19 (ii) is convicted, discharged or acquitted in relation to the
20 charge.

21 (2) A magistrate may—

- 22 (a) make an order for the property to be given to the person who
23 appears to be the owner of the property; or

- 1 (b) if there is no-one who appears to be the owner—make any
2 order in relation to the property that the magistrate considers
3 just.
- 4 (3) An order under this section does not prevent anyone from
5 recovering the property from the person to whom the property is
6 given under the order if a proceeding for the recovery is begun
7 within 6 months after the day the order is made.
- 8 (4) In this section:
9 *related offence*—see section 364.

10 **366 Procedure and evidence—theft, receiving etc**

- 11 (1) Any number of defendants may be charged in a single indictment
12 with theft or receiving in relation to the same property and the
13 defendants charged may be tried together.
- 14 (2) Any number of defendants may be charged in a single indictment
15 with obtaining property by deception or receiving in relation to the
16 same property and the defendants charged may be tried together.
- 17 (3) On the trial of a defendant or 2 or more defendants for theft, unless
18 the court otherwise orders, a count on the indictment may include an
19 allegation that the defendant or 1 or more of the defendants stole 2
20 or more items of property.
- 21 (4) On the trial of a defendant or 2 or more defendants for receiving,
22 unless the court otherwise orders, a count on the indictment—
- 23 (a) may include an allegation that the defendant or 1 or more of
24 the defendants received 2 or more items of property; and
- 25 (b) may include the allegation whether or not all the items of
26 property were received from the same person or at the same
27 time.

- 1 (5) If, on the trial of a defendant for receiving, it is proved that the
2 defendant had 4 or more items of stolen property in his or her
3 possession, it must be presumed, unless there is evidence to the
4 contrary, that the defendant—
- 5 (a) received the items; and
- 6 (b) at the time of receiving them, knew or believed them to be
7 items of stolen property.
- 8 (6) The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to evidence to the
9 contrary mentioned in subsection (5).
- 10 (7) On the trial of 2 or more defendants for jointly receiving stolen
11 property, the trier of fact may find a defendant guilty if satisfied that
12 the defendant received all or any of the stolen property, whether or
13 not the defendant received it jointly with 1 or more of the other
14 defendants.
- 15 (8) On the trial of 2 or more defendants for theft and receiving, the trier
16 of fact may find 1 or more of the defendants guilty of theft or
17 receiving, or may find any of them guilty of theft and any other or
18 others guilty of receiving.
- 19 (9) On the trial of 2 or more defendants for obtaining property by
20 deception and receiving, the trier of fact may find 1 or more of the
21 defendants guilty of obtaining property by deception or receiving, or
22 may find any of them guilty of obtaining property by deception and
23 any other or others guilty of receiving.
- 24 (10) Subsection (11) applies to a proceeding for the theft of property in
25 the course of transmission (whether by post or otherwise), or for
26 receiving stolen property from such a theft.

- 1 (11) A statutory declaration by a person that the person sent, received or
2 failed to receive goods or a postal packet, or that goods or a postal
3 packet when sent or received by the person were or was in a
4 particular state or condition, is admissible as evidence of the facts
5 stated in the declaration—
- 6 (a) if and to the extent to which oral evidence to the same effect
7 would have been admissible in the proceeding; and
- 8 (b) if, at least 7 days before the day of the beginning of the hearing
9 or trial, a copy of the declaration is given to the defendant, and
10 the defendant has not, at least 3 days before the day of the
11 beginning of the hearing or trial, or within any further time that
12 the court in special circumstances allows, given to the
13 prosecution written notice requiring the attendance at the
14 hearing or trial of the person making the declaration.
- 15 (12) In this section:
16 *stolen property*—see section 314.

17 **367 Certain proceedings not to be heard together**

18 If a person is charged with an offence against section 324 (Unlawful
19 possession of stolen property) and an offence of receiving in relation
20 to the same property, proceedings for the offences must not be heard
21 together.

22 **368 Indictment for offence relating to deeds, money etc**

- 23 (1) In an indictment for an offence against this chapter in relation to a
24 document of title to land, or a part of a document of title to land, it is
25 sufficient to state that the document or the part of the document is or
26 contains evidence of the title to the land, and to mention the person,
27 or any of the people, with an interest in the land, or in any part of
28 the land.

1 (2) In an indictment for an offence against this chapter in relation to
2 money or a valuable security, it is sufficient to describe it as a
3 certain amount of money, or a certain valuable security, without
4 specifying a particular kind of money or security, and the
5 description will be sustained by proof of the offence in relation to
6 any money or valuable security even if it is agreed that part of the
7 value of the money or security has been returned, or part was in fact
8 returned.

9 (3) In this section:

10 *document of title to land* includes any document that is or contains
11 evidence of title to the land or an interest in the land.

12 *Note* For definition of *interest*, in relation to land, see the Legislation Act,
13 dict, pt 1.

14 **369 Theft of motor vehicle—cancellation of licence**

15 (1) This section applies if a person is found guilty of any of the
16 following offences:

17 (a) theft of a motor vehicle;

18 (b) an offence against section 318 (Taking etc motor vehicle
19 without consent).

20 *Note* A reference to an offence includes a reference to a related ancillary
21 offence, eg attempt (see Legislation Act, s 189).

22 (2) The court may, by order—

23 (a) if the person holds a driver licence—disqualify the person from
24 holding or obtaining a driver licence for the period the court
25 considers appropriate; or

- 1 (b) if the person does not hold a driver licence—disqualify the
2 person from obtaining a driver licence for the period the court
3 considers appropriate.

4 *Note* The effect of disqualification is set out in the *Road Transport (General)*
5 *Act 1999*, s 66.

- 6 (3) If the court makes an order under this section, the court must give
7 particulars of the order to the road transport authority.

- 8 (4) In this section:

9 *motor vehicle*—see the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic*
10 *Management) Act 1999*, dictionary.

11 **Division 3.9.2 Alternative verdicts**

12 **370 Alternative verdicts—theft and taking motor vehicle** 13 **without consent**

- 14 (1) This section applies if, in a prosecution for theft, the trier of fact is
15 not satisfied that the defendant committed theft but is satisfied
16 beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed an offence
17 against section 318 (Taking etc motor vehicle without consent).

- 18 (2) The trier of fact may find the defendant guilty of the offence against
19 section 318, but only if the defendant has been given procedural
20 fairness in relation to that finding of guilt.

- 21 (3) In this section:

22 *theft* does not include an offence against section 321 (Minor theft).

1 **371 Alternative verdicts—theft or obtaining property by**
2 **deception and receiving**

3 (1) If, in a prosecution for theft or obtaining property by deception, the
4 trier of fact is not satisfied that the defendant committed the offence
5 but is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant
6 committed an offence of receiving, the trier of fact may find the
7 defendant guilty of receiving, but only if the defendant has been
8 given procedural fairness in relation to that finding of guilt.

9 (2) If, in a prosecution for an offence of receiving, the trier of fact is not
10 satisfied that the defendant committed the offence but is satisfied
11 beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed theft or
12 obtaining property by deception, the trier of fact may find the
13 defendant guilty of theft or obtaining property by deception, but
14 only if the defendant has been given procedural fairness in relation
15 to that finding of guilt.

16 **372 Alternative verdicts—theft and obtaining property by**
17 **deception**

18 (1) If, in a prosecution for an offence of theft, the trier of fact is not
19 satisfied that the defendant committed the offence but is satisfied
20 beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed an offence of
21 obtaining property by deception, the trier of fact may find the
22 defendant guilty of obtaining property by deception, but only if the
23 defendant has been given procedural fairness in relation to that
24 finding of guilt.

25 (2) If, in a prosecution for an offence of obtaining property by
26 deception, the trier of fact is not satisfied that the defendant
27 committed the offence but is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that
28 the defendant committed an offence of theft, the trier of fact may
29 find the defendant guilty of theft, but only if the defendant has been
30 given procedural fairness in relation to that finding of guilt.

1 (3) In this section:

2 *theft* does not include an offence against section 321 (Minor theft).

3 **373 Verdict of ‘theft or receiving’ etc**

4 (1) If, on the trial of a defendant charged with theft and receiving in
5 relation to the same property, the trier of fact is satisfied beyond
6 reasonable doubt that the defendant committed theft or receiving but
7 cannot decide which of the offences the defendant committed, the
8 trier of fact must find the defendant guilty of—

9 (a) the offence that is more probable; or

10 (b) if the trier of fact cannot decide which of the offences is more
11 probable—theft.

12 (2) If, on the trial of a defendant charged with obtaining property by
13 deception and receiving in relation to the same property, the trier of
14 fact is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant
15 committed obtaining property by deception or receiving but cannot
16 decide which of the offences the defendant committed, the trier of
17 fact must find the defendant guilty of—

18 (a) the offence that is more probable; or

19 (b) if the trier of fact cannot decide which of the offences is more
20 probable—obtaining property by deception.

21 (3) In this section:

22 *theft* does not include an offence against section 321 (Minor theft).

1 **374 Alternative verdicts—making false or misleading**
2 **statements**

3 (1) This section applies if, in a prosecution for an offence against
4 section 337 (1) (Making false or misleading statements), the trier of
5 fact is not satisfied that the defendant committed the offence but is
6 satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant committed an
7 offence against section 337 (3).

8 (2) The trier of fact may find the defendant guilty of the offence against
9 section 337 (3), but only if the defendant has been given procedural
10 fairness in relation to that finding of guilt.

11 **Division 3.9.3 Forfeiture**

12 **375 Going equipped offences—forfeiture**

13 (1) If a person is found guilty of an offence against section 315 (Going
14 equipped for theft etc) in relation to an article, the person must
15 forfeit to the Territory the article and any other article of the kind
16 mentioned in that section that is in the person's custody or
17 possession.

18 (2) If a person is found guilty of an offence against section 316 (Going
19 equipped with offensive weapon for theft etc) in relation to an
20 offensive weapon, the person must forfeit to the Territory the
21 weapon and any other offensive weapon of the kind mentioned in
22 that section that is in the person's custody or possession.

23 **376 Unlawful possession offence—forfeiture**

24 (1) If a person is found guilty of an offence against section 324
25 (Unlawful possession of stolen property), the property to which the
26 offence relates is forfeited to the Territory—

27 (a) if the person found guilty is the owner of the property—when
28 the person is found guilty; or

- 1 (b) in any other case—at the end of 90 days after the day the
2 person is found guilty of the offence unless the owner of the
3 property is known.
- 4 (2) The forfeited property must be transferred to the public trustee.
- 5 **377 Unlawful possession offence—disposal of forfeited**
6 **property by public trustee**
- 7 (1) The public trustee must pay any forfeited money transferred to the
8 public trustee under section 376 to the confiscated assets trust fund
9 under the *Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act 2003*.
- 10 (2) The public trustee must sell or otherwise dispose of other property
11 transferred to the public trustee under section 376.
- 12 (3) The public trustee must—
- 13 (a) apply the proceeds of the sale or disposition in payment of the
14 public trustee’s remuneration, and other costs, charges and
15 expenses, in relation to the sale or disposition; and
- 16 (b) pay the remainder of the proceeds to the confiscated assets
17 trust fund under the *Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act 2003*.
- 18 (4) However, the Minister may, in a particular case, direct that forfeited
19 goods be dealt with in accordance with the direction (including in
20 accordance with a law stated in the direction).
- 21 (5) The public trustee must comply with the Minister’s direction.
- 22 (6) The regulations may make provision in relation to public trustee’s
23 remuneration, and other costs, charges and expenses, under
24 subsection (3) (a).

1 **378 Unlawful possession offence—return of or compensation**
2 **for forfeited property**

3 (1) If, after the end of the 90-day period mentioned in
4 section 376 (1) (b), the owner of the property claims the property,
5 the public trustee must, if satisfied that the person is the owner—

6 (a) if the property is money—pay the money to the person; or

7 (b) in any other case—return the property to the person or pay the
8 person reasonable compensation for the property.

9 (2) This section does not apply if the property is subject to forfeiture, or
10 has been forfeited, under the *Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act*
11 *2003*.

12 *Note* The *Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act 2003* provides for
13 compensation or the return of forfeited property in certain
14 circumstances.

15 **379 Forgery offences—forfeiture**

16 (1) This section applies if a person is found guilty of an offence against
17 any of the following sections:

18 (a) section 346 (Forgery);

19 (b) section 347 (Using false document);

20 (c) section 348 (Possessing false document);

21 (d) section 349 (Making or possessing device etc for making false
22 document).

23 (2) The court may order, under the *Crimes Act 1900*, section 367
24 (Procedure on forfeiture), that any article used in relation to the
25 offence be forfeited to the Territory.

1 **6 Definitions for pt 4.1**
2 **Section 100, definition of *property***

3 *substitute*

4 ***property*** means any property of a tangible nature.

5 *Note* For further definition of ***property***, see the dictionary and the Legislation
6 Act, dict, pt 1.

7 **7 Sections 100 to 125**

8 *renumber as sections 400 to 425*

9 **8 Dictionary, new definitions**

10 *insert*

11 ***account***, for part 3.3 (Fraudulent conduct)—see section 325.

12 ***agent***, for part 3.7 (Bribery and related offences)—see section 353.

13 ***aggravated burglary***—see section 312.

14 ***aggravated robbery***—see section 310.

15 ***belongs***, in relation to property, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery
16 and related offences)—see section 301.

17 ***benefit***, for part 3.7 (Bribery and related offences)—see section 352.

18 ***burglary***—see section 311.

19 ***cause***, a loss, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related
20 offences)—see section 300.

21 ***deception*** for part 3.3 (Fraudulent conduct)—see section 325.

22 ***dishonest***, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related
23 offences)—see section 300.

24 ***document***, for part 3.6 (Forgery and related offences)—see
25 section 343.

- 1 **duty**, of a person who is a public official, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud,
2 bribery and related offences)—see section 300.
- 3 **explosive** means a substance or article that—
- 4 (a) is manufactured for the purpose of producing an explosion; or
- 5 (b) a person has with the intention of using it to produce an
6 explosion.
- 7 **false document**, for part 3.6 (Forgery and related offences)—see
8 section 344.
- 9 **favour**, for part 3.7 (Bribery and related offences)—see section 352.
- 10 **firearm** includes an airgun and an airpistol.
- 11 **forgery**—see section 346.
- 12 **function**, of an agent, for part 3.7 (Bribery and related offences)—
13 see section 352.
- 14 **gain**, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences)—see
15 section 300.
- 16 **irreversible** means irreversible by natural or artificial means.
- 17 **knife** includes—
- 18 (a) a knife blade; and
- 19 (b) a razor blade; and
- 20 (c) any other blade.
- 21 **loss**, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences)—see
22 section 300.
- 23 **menace**, for part 3.5 (Blackmail)—see section 340.
- 24 **obtain**, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences)—
25 see section 300.

1 ***obtaining property by deception***—see section 326.

2 ***offensive weapon*** includes the following:

3 (a) anything made or adapted for use for causing injury to or
4 incapacitating a person;

5 (b) anything that a person has with the intention of using, or
6 threatening to use, to cause injury to or incapacitate someone
7 else;

8 (c) a firearm, or anything that may reasonably be taken in the
9 circumstances to be a firearm;

10 (d) a knife, or anything that may reasonably be taken in the
11 circumstances to be a knife;

12 (e) an explosive, or anything that may reasonably be taken in the
13 circumstances to be or contain an explosive.

14 ***principal***, for part 3.7 (Bribery and related offences)—see
15 section 353.

16 **9 Dictionary, definition of *property***

17 *substitute*

18 ***property*** includes the following:

19 (a) electricity;

20 (b) gas;

21 (c) water;

22 (d) a wild creature that is tamed or ordinarily kept in captivity or
23 that is, or is being taken into, someone's possession;

24 (e) any organ or part of a human body and any blood, ova, semen
25 or other substance extracted from a human body.

26 *Note* For further definition of ***property***, see the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1.

10 Dictionary, new definitions

- 1
2 *insert*
- 3 *public duty*, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related
4 offences)—see section 300.
- 5 *public official*, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related
6 offences)—see section 300.
- 7 *receiving*—see section 313.
- 8 *robbery*—see section 309.
- 9 *services*, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences)—
10 see section 300.
- 11 *supply*, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and related offences)—
12 see section 300.
- 13 *Territory public official*, for chapter 3 (Theft, fraud, bribery and
14 related offences)—see section 300.
- 15 *theft*—see section 308 (Theft) and section 321 (Minor theft).
- 16 *unwarranted demand with a menace*, for part 3.5 (Blackmail)—see
17 section 341.

1 **Schedule 1 Consequential**
2 **amendments—corporate**
3 **criminal responsibility**
4 (see s 3)

5 **Part 1.1 Animal Welfare Act 1992**

6 **[1.1] Section 99**

7 *substitute*

8 **99 Acts and omissions of representatives**

9 (1) In this section:

10 *person* means an individual.

11 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
12 responsibility.

13 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
14 person.

15 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

16 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
17 and

18 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
19 purpose.

20 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
21 Act.

22 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
23 omission, it is enough to show—

- 1 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
2 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
3 apparent authority; and
- 4 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 5 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
6 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
7 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
8 omitted to be done by the person.
- 9 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
10 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
11 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 12 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
13 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
14 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

15 **Part 1.2 Casino Control Act 1988**

16 **[1.2] Section 118**

17 *substitute*

18 **118 Acts and omissions of representatives**

19 (1) In this section:

20 ***person*** means an individual.

21 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
22 responsibility.

- 1 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
2 person.
- 3 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 4 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
5 and
- 6 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
7 purpose.
- 8 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
9 Act.
- 10 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
11 omission, it is enough to show—
- 12 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
13 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
14 apparent authority; and
- 15 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 16 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
17 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
18 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
19 omitted to be done by the person.
- 20 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
21 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
22 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 23 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
24 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
25 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.3** **Cemeteries and Crematoria**
2 **Act 2003**

3 **[1.3] Section 47**

4 *substitute*

5 **47 Acts and omissions of representatives**

6 (1) In this section:

7 *person* means an individual.

8 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
9 responsibility.

10 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
11 person.

12 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 13 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
14 and
15 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
16 purpose.

17 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
18 Act.

19 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
20 omission, it is enough to show—

- 21 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
22 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
23 apparent authority; and
24 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 **Part 1.4** **Classification (Publications,**
12 **Films and Computer Games)**
13 **(Enforcement) Act 1995**

14 **[1.4] Section 66**

15 *substitute*

16 **66 Acts and omissions of representatives**

17 (1) In this section:

18 *person* means an individual.

19 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
20 responsibility.

21 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
22 person.

23 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

24 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
25 and

- 1 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
2 purpose.
- 3 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
4 Act.
- 5 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
6 omission, it is enough to show—
- 7 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
8 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
9 apparent authority; and
- 10 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 11 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
12 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
13 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
14 omitted to be done by the person.
- 15 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
16 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
17 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 18 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
19 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
20 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.5 Clinical Waste Act 1990**

2 **[1.5] Section 39**

3 *substitute*

4 **39 Acts and omissions of representatives**

5 (1) In this section:

6 *person* means an individual.

7 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
8 responsibility.

9 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
10 person.

11 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

12 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
13 and

14 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
15 purpose.

16 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
17 Act.

18 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
19 omission, it is enough to show—

20 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
21 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
22 apparent authority; and

23 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 **Part 1.6** **Consumer Credit**
12 **(Administration) Act 1996**

13 **[1.6] Section 136**

14 *omit*

15 The conduct of

16 *substitute*

17 (1) The conduct of

18 **[1.7] New section 136 (2)**

19 *insert*

20 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the prosecution of a
21 credit provider or finance broker that is a corporation.

22 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
23 responsibility.

1 **Part 1.7 Coroners Act 1997**

2 **[1.8] Section 89**

3 *substitute*

4 **89 Acts and omissions of representatives**

5 (1) In this section:

6 *person* means an individual.

7 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
8 responsibility.

9 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
10 person.

11 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

12 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
13 and

14 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
15 purpose.

16 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
17 Act.

18 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
19 omission, it is enough to show—

20 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
21 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
22 apparent authority; and

23 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 Part 1.8 Discrimination Act 1991

12 [1.9] Section 108I

13 *substitute*

14 108I Acts and omissions of representatives

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual or body politic.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

19 **Part 1.9** **Door-to-Door Trading Act 1991**

20 **[1.10] Section 18**

21 *substitute*

22 **18 Acts and omissions of representatives**

- 23 (1) In this section:

24 ***person*** means an individual.

25 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
26 responsibility.

- 1 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
2 person.
- 3 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 4 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
5 and
- 6 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
7 purpose.
- 8 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
9 Act.
- 10 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
11 omission, it is enough to show—
- 12 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
13 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
14 apparent authority; and
- 15 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 16 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
17 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
18 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
19 omitted to be done by the person.
- 20 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
21 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
22 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 23 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
24 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
25 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

26 **18A Criminal liability of executive officers**

- 27 (1) An executive officer of a corporation commits an offence if—

- 1 (a) the corporation contravenes a provision of this Act; and
2 (b) the contravention is an offence against this Act (the *relevant*
3 *offence*); and
4 (c) the officer was reckless about whether the contravention would
5 happen; and
6 (d) the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the
7 corporation in relation to the contravention; and
8 (e) the officer failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the
9 contravention.
- 10 Maximum penalty: The maximum penalty that may be imposed for
11 the commission of the relevant offence by an individual.
- 12 (2) This section applies whether or not the corporation is prosecuted for,
13 or convicted of, the relevant offence.
- 14 (3) In deciding whether the executive officer took (or failed to take)
15 reasonable steps to prevent the contravention, a court must have
16 regard to the following:
- 17 (a) any action the officer took directed towards ensuring the
18 following (to the extent that the action is relevant to the act or
19 omission):
- 20 (i) that the corporation arranges regular professional
21 assessments of the corporation's compliance with the
22 contravened provision;
- 23 (ii) that the corporation implements any appropriate
24 recommendation arising from such an assessment;
- 25 (iii) that the corporation's employees, agents and contractors
26 have a reasonable knowledge and understanding of the
27 requirement to comply with the contravened provision;

- 1 (b) any action the officer took when the officer became aware that
2 the contravention was, or might be, about to happen.
- 3 (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters to which the court may
4 have regard.
- 5 (5) This section does not apply if the corporation would have a defence
6 to a prosecution for the relevant offence.

7 **18B Criminal liability of people deriving financial benefit**

- 8 (1) A person commits an offence against this Act if—
- 9 (a) a supplier or dealer in relation to a contract to which this Act
10 applies contravenes a provision of this Act; and
- 11 (b) the contravention is an offence against this Act (the *relevant*
12 *offence*); and
- 13 (c) the person has derived a direct or indirect financial benefit
14 from the contract; and
- 15 (d) the person was reckless about whether the contravention would
16 happen; and
- 17 (e) the person was in a position to influence the conduct of the
18 supplier or dealer in relation to the contravention; and
- 19 (f) the person failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the
20 contravention.

21 Maximum penalty: The maximum penalty that may be imposed for
22 the commission of the relevant offence by an individual.

- 23 (2) This section applies whether or not the supplier or dealer is
24 prosecuted for, or convicted of, the relevant offence.
- 25 (3) In deciding whether the person took (or failed to take) reasonable
26 steps to prevent the contravention, a court must have regard to—

- 1 (a) any action the person took directed towards ensuring
2 compliance with the contravened provision; and
- 3 (b) any action the person took when the person became aware that
4 the contravention was, or might be, about to happen.
- 5 (5) Subsection (4) does not limit the matters to which the court may
6 have regard.
- 7 (6) This section does not apply if the supplier or dealer would have a
8 defence to a prosecution for the relevant offence.

9 **Part 1.10** **Drugs of Dependence Act**
10 **1989**

11 **[1.11] Section 172**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 1.11** **Electoral Act 1992**

14 **[1.12] Section 338**

15 *substitute*

16 **338 Acts and omissions of representatives**

17 (1) In this section:

18 *person* means an individual.

19 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
20 responsibility.

21 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
22 person.

- 1 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 2 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
- 3 and
- 4 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
- 5 purpose.
- 6 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
- 7 Act.
- 8 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
- 9 omission, it is enough to show—
- 10 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
- 11 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
- 12 apparent authority; and
- 13 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 14 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
- 15 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
- 16 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
- 17 omitted to be done by the person.
- 18 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
- 19 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
- 20 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 21 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
- 22 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
- 23 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.12 Electricity Safety Act 1971**

2 **[1.13] Section 121**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 1.13 Environment Protection Act**
5 **1997**

6 **[1.14] Division 15.2 heading**

7 *substitute*

8 **Division 15.2 Extensions of liability for offences**

9 **[1.15] Section 146**

10 *substitute*

11 **146 Acts and omissions of representatives**

12 (1) In this section:

13 *person* means an individual.

14 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
15 responsibility.

16 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
17 person.

18 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

19 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
20 and

21 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
22 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.14** **Financial Institutions Duty Act**
2 **1987**

3 **[1.16] Section 37**

4 *substitute*

5 **37 Acts and omissions of representatives**

6 (1) In this section:

7 *person* means an individual.

8 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
9 responsibility.

10 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
11 person.

12 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

13 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
14 and

15 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
16 purpose.

17 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
18 Act.

19 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
20 omission, it is enough to show—

21 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
22 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
23 apparent authority; and

24 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 **Part 1.15** **Firearms Act 1996**

12 **[1.17] Section 119**

13 *substitute*

14 **119 Acts and omissions of representatives**

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
- 24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

19 **Part 1.16 Fisheries Act 2000**

20 **[1.18] Section 110**

21 *substitute*

22 **110 Acts and omissions of representatives**

- 23 (1) In this section:

24 ***person*** means an individual.

25 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
26 responsibility.

-
- 1 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
2 person.
- 3 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 4 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
5 and
- 6 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
7 purpose.
- 8 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
9 Act.
- 10 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
11 omission, it is enough to show—
- 12 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
13 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
14 apparent authority; and
- 15 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 16 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
17 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
18 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
19 omitted to be done by the person.
- 20 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
21 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
22 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 23 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
24 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
25 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.17 Food Act 2001**

2 **[1.19] Section 92 (4), note**

3 *omit*

4 **[1.20] Section 99, note**

5 *omit*

6 **[1.21] Section 127**

7 *substitute*

8 **127 Acts and omissions of representatives**

9 (1) In this section:

10 *person* means an individual.

11 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
12 responsibility.

13 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
14 person.

15 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

16 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
17 and

18 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
19 purpose.

20 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
21 Act.

22 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
23 omission, it is enough to show—

- 1 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
2 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
3 apparent authority; and
- 4 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 5 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
6 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
7 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
8 omitted to be done by the person.
- 9 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
10 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
11 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 12 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
13 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
14 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

15 **Part 1.18** **Gambling and Racing Control**
16 **Act 1999**

17 **[1.22] Section 53C**

18 *substitute*

19 **53C Acts and omissions of representatives**

20 (1) In this section:

21 *person* means an individual.

22 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
23 responsibility.

24 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
25 person.

- 1 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 2 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
- 3 and
- 4 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
- 5 purpose.
- 6 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
- 7 Act.
- 8 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
- 9 omission, it is enough to show—
- 10 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
- 11 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
- 12 apparent authority; and
- 13 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 14 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
- 15 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
- 16 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
- 17 omitted to be done by the person.
- 18 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
- 19 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
- 20 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 21 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
- 22 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
- 23 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.19** **Gaming Machine Act 1987**

2 **[1.23] Section 62**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 1.20** **Gene Technology Act 2003**

5 **[1.24] Division 12.4**

6 *substitute*

7 **Division 12.4** **Acts and omissions of**
8 **representatives**

9 **188 Acts and omissions of representatives**

10 (1) In this section:

11 *person* means an individual.

12 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
13 responsibility.

14 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
15 person.

16 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

17 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
18 and

19 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
20 purpose.

21 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
22 Act.

23 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
24 omission, it is enough to show—

- 1 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
2 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
3 apparent authority; and
- 4 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 5 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
6 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
7 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
8 omitted to be done by the person.
- 9 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
10 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
11 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 12 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
13 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
14 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

15 **Part 1.21 Guardianship and**
16 **Management of Property Act**
17 **1991**

18 **[1.25] Section 73**

19 *substitute*

20 **73 Acts and omissions of representatives**

- 21 (1) In this section:

22 ***person*** means an individual.

23 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
24 responsibility.

25 ***representative***, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
26 person.

- 1 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 2 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
- 3 and
- 4 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
- 5 purpose.
- 6 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
- 7 Act.
- 8 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
- 9 omission, it is enough to show—
- 10 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
- 11 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
- 12 apparent authority; and
- 13 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 14 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
- 15 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
- 16 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
- 17 omitted to be done by the person.
- 18 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
- 19 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
- 20 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 21 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
- 22 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
- 23 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.22 Health Records (Privacy and**
2 **Access) Act 1997**

3 **[1.26] Section 24**

4 *substitute*

5 **24 Acts and omissions of representatives**

6 (1) In this section:

7 *person* means an individual.

8 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
9 responsibility.

10 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
11 person.

12 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

13 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
14 and

15 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
16 purpose.

17 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
18 Act.

19 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
20 omission, it is enough to show—

21 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
22 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
23 apparent authority; and

24 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 **Part 1.23** **Independent Competition and**
12 **Regulatory Commission Act**
13 **1997**

14 **[1.27] Section 55**

15 *substitute*

16 **55 Acts and omissions of representatives**

17 (1) In this section:

18 *person* means an individual.

19 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
20 responsibility.

21 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
22 person.

23 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

24 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
25 and

- 1 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
2 purpose.
- 3 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
4 Act.
- 5 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
6 omission, it is enough to show—
- 7 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
8 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
9 apparent authority; and
- 10 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 11 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
12 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
13 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
14 omitted to be done by the person.
- 15 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
16 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
17 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 18 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
19 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
20 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 Part 1.24 Interactive Gambling Act 1998

2 [1.28] Section 144

3 *substitute*

4 144 Acts and omissions of representatives

5 (1) In this section:

6 *person* means an individual.

7 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
8 responsibility.

9 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
10 person.

11 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

12 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
13 and

14 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
15 purpose.

16 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
17 Act.

18 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
19 omission, it is enough to show—

20 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
21 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
22 apparent authority; and

23 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 Part 1.25 Juries Act 1967

12 [1.29] Section 44AB

13 *substitute*

14 44AB Acts and omissions of representatives

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

19 **Part 1.26 Lakes Act 1976**

20 **[1.30] Section 51A**

21 *substitute*

22 **51A Acts and omissions of representatives**

- 23 (1) In this section:

24 ***person*** means an individual.

25 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
26 responsibility.

- 1 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
2 person.
- 3 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 4 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
5 and
- 6 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
7 purpose.
- 8 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
9 Act.
- 10 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
11 omission, it is enough to show—
- 12 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
13 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
14 apparent authority; and
- 15 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 16 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
17 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
18 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
19 omitted to be done by the person.
- 20 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
21 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
22 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 23 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
24 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
25 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 Part 1.27 Legal Practitioners Act 1970

2 [1.31] Section 195

3 *substitute*

4 **195 Criminal liability of executive officers**

- 5 (1) An executive officer of a corporation commits an offence if—
- 6 (a) the corporation contravenes section 192, section 193 or
7 section 194; and
- 8 (b) the contravention is an offence against this Act (the *relevant*
9 *offence*); and
- 10 (c) the officer was reckless about whether the contravention would
11 happen; and
- 12 (d) the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the
13 corporation in relation to the contravention; and
- 14 (e) the officer failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the
15 contravention.

16 Maximum penalty: The maximum penalty that may be imposed for
17 the commission of the relevant offence by an individual.

- 18 (2) This section applies whether or not the corporation is prosecuted for,
19 or convicted of, the relevant offence.
- 20 (3) In deciding whether the executive officer took (or failed to take)
21 reasonable steps to prevent the contravention, a court must have
22 regard to the following:
- 23 (a) any action the officer took directed towards ensuring the
24 following (to the extent that the action is relevant to the act or
25 omission):

- 1 (i) that the corporation arranges regular professional
2 assessments of the corporation's compliance with the
3 contravened provision;
- 4 (ii) that the corporation implements any appropriate
5 recommendation arising from such an assessment;
- 6 (iii) that the corporation's employees, agents and contractors
7 have a reasonable knowledge and understanding of the
8 requirement to comply with the contravened provision;
- 9 (b) any action the officer took when the officer became aware that
10 the contravention was, or might be, about to happen.
- 11 (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters to which the court may
12 have regard.
- 13 (5) This section does not apply if the corporation would have a defence
14 to a prosecution for the relevant offence.

15 **Part 1.28** **Liquor Act 1975**

16 **[1.32] Section 177**

17 *substitute*

18 **177 Acts and omissions of representatives**

19 (1) In this section:

20 ***person*** means an individual.

21 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
22 responsibility.

23 ***representative***, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
24 person.

- 1 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—
- 2 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
- 3 and
- 4 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
- 5 purpose.
- 6 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
- 7 Act.
- 8 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
- 9 omission, it is enough to show—
- 10 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
- 11 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
- 12 apparent authority; and
- 13 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 14 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
- 15 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
- 16 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
- 17 omitted to be done by the person.
- 18 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
- 19 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
- 20 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 21 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
- 22 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
- 23 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.29 Listening Devices Act 1992**

2 **[1.33] Section 11**

3 *substitute*

4 **11 Acts and omissions of representatives**

5 (1) In this section:

6 *person* means an individual.

7 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
8 responsibility.

9 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
10 person.

11 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

12 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
13 and

14 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
15 purpose.

16 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
17 Act.

18 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
19 omission, it is enough to show—

20 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
21 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
22 apparent authority; and

23 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 Part 1.30 Nature Conservation Act 1980

12 [1.34] Section 80A

13 *substitute*

14 80A Acts and omissions of representatives

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Part 1.31** **Occupational Health and**
2 **Safety Act 1989**

3 **[1.35] Section 93**

4 *substitute*

5 **93 Acts and omissions of representatives**

6 (1) In this section:

7 *person* means an individual.

8 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
9 responsibility.

10 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
11 person.

12 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

13 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
14 and

15 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
16 purpose.

17 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
18 Act.

19 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
20 omission, it is enough to show—

21 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
22 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
23 apparent authority; and

24 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 Part 1.32 Pharmacy Act 1931

12 [1.36] Section 59A

13 *substitute*

14 59A Acts and omissions of representatives

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

19 **Part 1.33 Podiatrists Act 1994**

20 **[1.37] Section 52**

21 *omit*

22 **Part 1.34 Psychologists Act 1994**

23 **[1.38] Section 53**

24 *omit*

1 **Part 1.35 Tobacco Act 1927**

2 **[1.39] Section 72**

3 *substitute*

4 **72 Acts and omissions of representatives**

5 (1) In this section:

6 *person* means an individual.

7 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
8 responsibility.

9 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
10 person.

11 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

12 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
13 and

14 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
15 purpose.

16 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
17 Act.

18 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
19 omission, it is enough to show—

20 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
21 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
22 apparent authority; and

23 (b) the representative had the state of mind.

- 1 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
2 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
3 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
4 omitted to be done by the person.
- 5 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
6 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
7 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 8 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
9 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
10 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

11 **Part 1.36** **Waste Minimisation Act 2001**

12 **[1.40] Section 52**

13 *substitute*

14 **52 Acts and omissions of representatives**

15 (1) In this section:

16 *person* means an individual.

17 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
18 responsibility.

19 *representative*, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
20 person.

21 *state of mind*, of a person, includes—

- 22 (a) the person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
23 and
24 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
25 purpose.

- 1 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
2 Act.
- 3 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about an act or
4 omission, it is enough to show—
- 5 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
6 person within the scope of the representative's actual or
7 apparent authority; and
- 8 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 9 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
10 representative of the person within the scope of the representative's
11 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
12 omitted to be done by the person.
- 13 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
14 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
15 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 16 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
17 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
18 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

19 Part 1.37 Water Resources Act 1998

20 [1.41] Section 73

21 *substitute*

22 73 Acts and omissions of representatives

- 23 (1) In this section:

24 *person* means an individual.

25 *Note* See the Criminal Code, pt 2.5 for provisions about corporate criminal
26 responsibility.

- 1 ***representative***, of a person, means an employee or agent of the
2 person.
- 3 ***state of mind***, of a person, includes—
- 4 (a) the person’s knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose;
5 and
- 6 (b) the person’s reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or
7 purpose.
- 8 (2) This section applies to a prosecution for any offence against this
9 Act.
- 10 (3) If it is relevant to prove a person’s state of mind about an act or
11 omission, it is enough to show—
- 12 (a) the act was done or omission made by a representative of the
13 person within the scope of the representative’s actual or
14 apparent authority; and
- 15 (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- 16 (4) An act done or omitted to be done on behalf of a person by a
17 representative of the person within the scope of the representative’s
18 actual or apparent authority is also taken to have been done or
19 omitted to be done by the person.
- 20 (5) However, subsection (4) does not apply if the person establishes that
21 reasonable precautions were taken and appropriate diligence was
22 exercised to avoid the act or omission.
- 23 (6) A person who is convicted of an offence cannot be punished by
24 imprisonment for the offence if the person would not have been
25 convicted of the offence without subsection (3) or (4).

1 **Schedule 2** **Consequential**
2 **amendments—redundant**
3 **offences**
4 (see s 3)

5 **Part 2.1** **ACTION Authority Act 2001**

6 **[2.1] Section 2, note 1**

7 *substitute*

8 *Note 1* The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this
9 Act.

10 **[2.2] Section 14 (1) (c)**

11 *omit*

12 or division 5.1

13 *substitute*

14 or any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code:

- 15 (i) section 333 (General dishonesty);
16 (ii) section 335 (Obtaining financial advantage from the
17 Territory);
18 (iii) section 359 (Abuse of public office).

1 **[2.3] Section 19 (4)**

2 *omit*

3 or division 5.1 (Conduct of persons associated with the authority).

4 *substitute*

5 or any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code:

6 (a) section 333 (General dishonesty);

7 (b) section 335 (Obtaining financial advantage from the Territory);

8 (c) section 359 (Abuse of public office).

9 **[2.4] Division 5.1**

10 *omit*

11 **[2.5] Division 5.2 heading**

12 *omit*

13 **[2.6] Dictionary, definition of *relevant person***

14 *omit*

15 **Part 2.2 Adoption Act 1993**

16 **[2.7] Section 98**

17 *omit*

18 **[2.8] Section 100 heading**

19 *substitute*

20 **100 Presenting consent obtained by fraud etc**

1 **[2.9] Section 100**

2 *omit*

3 forged or

4 **[2.10] Section 102**

5 *omit*

6 **Part 2.3 Animal Diseases Act 1993**

7 **[2.11] Section 52**

8 *omit*

9 **Part 2.4 Animal Welfare Act 1992**

10 **[2.12] Section 91**

11 *omit everything from*

12 obstruct

13 *to*

14 Act.

15 *substitute*

16 obstruct a veterinary surgeon in the exercise of the veterinary
17 surgeon's functions under this Act.

1 **Part 2.5 Annual Leave Act 1973**

2 **[2.13] Section 14J heading**

3 *substitute*

4 **14J Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

5 **[2.14] Section 14J (1)**

6 *omit*

7 **[2.15] Section 14J (2)**

8 *omit*

9 (2) A person

10 *substitute*

11 A person

12 **Part 2.6 Architects Act 1959**

13 **[2.16] Section 19**

14 *omit*

15 **Part 2.7 Associations Incorporation**
16 **Act 1991**

17 **[2.17] Sections 111 and 113**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.8 Births, Deaths and Marriages**
2 **Registration Act 1997**

3 **[2.18] Section 49**

4 *omit*

5 **[2.19] Section 51 heading**

6 *substitute*

7 **51 Confiscation of forged etc documents**

8 **[2.20] Section 51 (1) and (2)**

9 *omit*

10 **[2.21] Section 51**

11 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
12 *Act*

13 **Part 2.9 Blood Donation (Transmittable**
14 **Diseases) Act 1985**

15 **[2.22] Section 5 (a), note**

16 *substitute*

17 *Note 1* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement or give false or
18 misleading information (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

19 *Note 2* If a form is approved under s 10 for a declaration, the form must be
20 used.

21 **[2.23] Section 7**

22 *omit*

1 **[2.24] Section 8 (1) and (2)**

2 *omit*

3 section 7

4 *substitute*

5 the Criminal Code, section 337 (Making false or misleading
6 statements) or section 338 (Giving false or misleading information)

7 **Part 2.10 Building Act 2003**

8 **[2.25] Section 135**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.11 Building and Construction**
11 **Industry Training Levy Act**
12 **1999**

13 **[2.26] Section 34 (2)**

14 *omit*

15 section 36

16 *substitute*

17 the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
18 information and documents)

1 **[2.27] Section 35**

2 *omit everything from*

3 excuse

4 *to*

5 fail

6 *substitute*

7 excuse, fail

8 **[2.28] Section 36**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.12 Business Names Act 1963**

11 **[2.29] Section 17**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.13 Casino Control Act 1988**

14 **[2.30] Section 101 (1), definition of offence**

15 *omit*

16 constitutes an offence against this Act.

17 *substitute*

18 constitutes—

19 (a) an offence against this Act; or

20 (b) an offence against any of the following provisions of the
21 Criminal Code in relation to anything done, or omitted to be
22 done, under this Act:

- 1 (i) part 3.4 (False or misleading statements, information and
2 documents);
3 (ii) section 356 (Bribery);
4 (iii) section 357 (Other corrupting benefits);
5 (iv) section 360 (Impersonating Territory public official);
6 (v) section 361 (Obstructing Territory public official).

7 **[2.31] Sections 111 and 113**

8 *omit*

9 **[2.32] Section 114 heading**

10 *substitute*

11 **114 Impersonating licence holder etc**

12 **[2.33] Section 114**

13 *omit everything from*

14 *not*

15 *to*

16 *person.*

17 *substitute*

18 *not impersonate the holder of a licence or of a form of identification*
19 *used for this Act.*

20 **[2.34] Section 117**

21 *omit*

1 **Part 2.14 Cemeteries and Crematoria**
2 **Act 2003**

3 **[2.35] Section 48**

4 *omit*

5 **Part 2.15 Charitable Collections Act**
6 **2003**

7 **[2.36] Section 18 (1) (b)**

8 *omit*

9 someone else

10 *substitute*

11 a member of the public

12 **[2.37] Section 18 (1), note 1**

13 *substitute*

14 *Note 1* For offences in relation to giving false or misleading information to a
15 person exercising a function under a Territory law etc, see Criminal
16 Code, pt 3.4 (False or misleading statements, information and
17 documents).

18 **[2.38] Sections 18 (2) (b) and 19 (1) (b)**

19 *omit*

20 someone else

21 *substitute*

22 a member of the public

1 **[2.39] Section 19 (1), note 1**

2 *substitute*

3 *Note 1* For offences in relation to giving false or misleading documents to a
4 person exercising a function under a Territory law etc, see the Criminal
5 Code, pt 3.4 (False or misleading statements, information and
6 documents).

7 **[2.40] Section 19 (5) (b)**

8 *omit*

9 someone else

10 *substitute*

11 a member of the public

12 **[2.41] Sections 60 and 61**

13 *omit*

14 **Part 2.16 Children and Young People**
15 **Act 1999**

16 **[2.42] Sections 387, 391 and 392**

17 *omit*

1 **Part 2.17 Clinical Waste Act 1990**

2 **[2.43] Section 38**

3 *omit everything after*

4 reasonable

5 *substitute*

6 excuse, fail to comply with a requirement of an inspector under
7 section 34.

8 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

9 **Part 2.18 Commissioner for the**
10 **Environment Act 1993**

11 **[2.44] Section 17 (7) (d)**

12 *substitute*

13 (d) a prosecution for an offence against the Criminal Code,
14 part 3.4 (False or misleading statements, information and
15 documents) or section 361 (Obstructing Territory public
16 official).

17 **[2.45] Section 27**

18 *omit*

19 **Part 2.19 Community and Health**
20 **Services Complaints Act 1993**

21 **[2.46] Section 72**

22 *omit*

1 **Part 2.20** **Consumer and Trader Tribunal**
2 **Act 2003**

3 **[2.47] Section 56 (1)**

4 *substitute*

5 (1) A person commits an offence if the person obstructs or hinders the
6 tribunal in the exercise of the tribunal's functions.

7 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
8 both.

9 **Part 2.21** **Consumer Credit**
10 **(Administration) Act 1996**

11 **[2.48] Section 28**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.22** **Cooperatives Act 2002**

14 **[2.49] Section 450**

15 *omit*

16 **Part 2.23** **Court Security Act 2001**

17 **[2.50] Section 14**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.24 Debits Tax Act 1997**

2 **[2.51] Section 15**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.25 Dental Technicians and Dental**
5 **Prosthetists Registration Act**
6 **1988**

7 **[2.52] Section 28 (1), new note**

8 *insert*

9 *Note* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement or give false or
10 misleading information (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

11 **[2.53] Section 65**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.26 Discrimination Act 1991**

14 **[2.54] Section 108E (c)**

15 *omit*

16 or section 108O

17 **[2.55] Section 108N heading**

18 *substitute*

19 **108N Disrupting proceedings before commissioner or tribunal**

1 **[2.56] Section 108N**

2 *omit everything from*

3 *excuse*

4 *to*

5 *disrupt*

6 *substitute*

7 *excuse, disrupt*

8 **[2.57] Section 108O**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.27 Domestic Animals Act 2000**

11 **[2.58] Sections 141 and 143**

12 *omit*

13 **[2.59] Dictionary, definition of *excluded offence*,**
14 **paragraph (b) (v) and (vi)**

15 *substitute*

16 (v) section 142 (Dishonoured cheques and credit
17 transactions).

1 **Part 2.28** **Drugs of Dependence Act**
2 **1989**

3 **[2.60] Section 181 heading**

4 *substitute*

5 **181 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

6 **[2.61] Section 181 (a)**

7 *omit everything from*

8 *excuse*

9 *to*

10 *this Act.*

11 *substitute*

12 *excuse, fail to comply with a reasonable requirement of a drug*
13 *inspector or a treatment centre inspector who has—*

14 *(a) entered premises in accordance with this Act; and*

15 *(b) complied with any requirement under section 180 to produce*
16 *his or her identity card.*

17 **Part 2.29** **Duties Act 1999**

18 **[2.62] Sections 239 and 240**

19 *omit*

1 **Part 2.30** **Education Act 1937**

2 **[2.63] Section 34**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.31** **Electoral Act 1992**

5 **[2.64] Section 309**

6 *omit*

7 **[2.65] Section 310 (1)**

8 *omit*

9 section 309

10 *substitute*

11 the Criminal Code, part 3.6 (Forgery and related offences)

12 **[2.66] Section 312**

13 *omit*

14 **Part 2.32** **Electricity Safety Act 1971**

15 **[2.67] Sections 114 to 116**

16 *omit*

1 **Part 2.33 Environment Protection Act**
2 **1997**

3 **[2.68] Section 150 (2)**

4 *omit*

5 section 152

6 *substitute*

7 the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
8 information and documents) or section 361 (Obstructing Territory
9 public official)

10 **[2.69] Section 151 heading**

11 *substitute*

12 **151 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

13 **[2.70] Section 151 (1)**

14 *omit*

15 **[2.71] Section 151 (2)**

16 *omit*

17 (2) A person

18 *substitute*

19 A person

20 **[2.72] Section 152**

21 *omit*

1 **Part 2.34** **Fair Trading (Consumer**
2 **Affairs) Act 1973**

3 **[2.73] Section 12I (3) (a)**

4 *substitute*

- 5 (a) an offence against the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or
6 misleading statements, information and documents); or

7 **[2.74] Sections 12K and 12L**

8 *omit*

9 **Part 2.35** **Firearms Act 1996**

10 **[2.75] Section 52 (1) (c)**

11 *substitute*

- 12 (c) the person in whose name the firearm is registered is convicted
13 of—
14 (i) an offence against this Act; or
15 (ii) an offence against the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or
16 misleading statements, information and documents) in
17 relation to an application under this Act; or
18 (iii) an offence against the Criminal Code, section 346
19 (Forgery) in relation to a licence or permit under this Act;
20 or
21 (iv) an offence against the Criminal Code, section 361
22 (Obstructing Territory public official) in relation to a
23 police officer exercising functions under this Act; or
24 (v) a prescribed offence; or

1 **[2.76] Sections 79, 107 and 108 (b)**

2 *omit*

3 **[2.77] Section 108 (d)**

4 *omit*

5 forged, fraudulently altered,

6 **[2.78] Section 108**

7 *renumber paragraphs when Act next republished under Legislation*
8 *Act*

9 **[2.79] Section 109**

10 *omit*

11 **[2.80] Section 124**

12 *omit*

13 offence against this Act

14 *substitute*

15 offence mentioned in section 52 (1) (c) (i) to (iv)

16 **Part 2.36 First Home Owner Grant Act**
17 **2000**

18 **[2.81] Section 45 heading**

19 *substitute*

20 **45 Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

21 **[2.82] Section 45 (1)**

22 *omit*

1 **[2.83] Section 45**
2 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
3 *Act*

4 **[2.84] Section 46**
5 *omit*

6 **Part 2.37 Fisheries Act 2000**

7 **[2.85] Sections 50 and 70 to 72**
8 *omit*

9 **Part 2.38 Food Act 2001**

10 **[2.86] Sections 66 to 69 and 143**
11 *omit*

12 **Part 2.39 Fuels Control Act 1979**

13 **[2.87] Section 18**
14 *omit*

15 **[2.88] Section 20**
16 *omit*

17 *this Act.*

18 *substitute*

19 *this Act or against the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading*
20 *statements, information and documents) or section 361 (Obstructing*
21 *Territory public official).*

1 **Part 2.40** **Gambling and Racing Control**
2 **Act 1999**

3 **[2.89] Section 28 heading**

4 *substitute*

5 **28 Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

6 **[2.90] Section 28 (1)**

7 *omit*

8 **[2.91] Section 28**

9 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
10 *Act*

11 **[2.92] Section 29**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.41** **Gas Safety Act 2000**

14 **[2.93] Sections 60 to 62**

15 *omit*

16 **Part 2.42** **Gas Safety Regulations 2001**

17 **[2.94] Regulation 14**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.43** **Hawkers Act 2003**

2 **[2.95] Section 24 (c)**

3 *substitute*

- 4 (c) the licensee or anyone else who is concerned with, or takes part
5 in, the licensee's management has been convicted or found
6 guilty of an offence against the Criminal Code, section 313
7 (Receiving) or a corresponding offence against the law of a
8 State or another Territory.

9 **[2.96] Sections 43 and 44**

10 *omit*

11 **Part 2.44** **Health Professions Boards**
12 **(Elections) Act 1980**

13 **[2.97] Section 35**

14 *omit*

15 **Part 2.45** **Intoxicated Persons (Care and**
16 **Protection) Act 1994**

17 **[2.98] Section 30 heading**

18 *substitute*

19 **30** **Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

20 **[2.99] Section 30 (1)**

21 *omit*

1 **[2.100] Section 30 (2)**

2 *omit*

3 (2) A person

4 *substitute*

5 A person

6 **Part 2.46 Judicial Commissions Act**
7 **1994**

8 **[2.101] Section 45**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.47 Lakes Act 1976**

11 **[2.102] Section 10 heading**

12 *substitute*

13 **10 Failing to comply with direction by inspector**

14 **[2.103] Section 10 (1)**

15 *omit*

16 **[2.104] Section 10 (2)**

17 *omit*

18 (2) A person

19 *substitute*

20 A person

1 **Part 2.48** **Land (Planning and**
2 **Environment) Act 1991**

3 **[2.105] Sections 155, 221 and 274**

4 *omit*

5 **Part 2.49** **Land Titles Act 1925**

6 **[2.106] Section 15 (1) (b)**

7 *omit*

8 explanation; or

9 *substitute*

10 explanation;

11 **[2.107] Section 15 (1) (c)**

12 *omit*

13 **[2.108] Section 15 (1), penalty, paragraph (a)**

14 *omit*

15 or (c)

16 **Part 2.50** **Legal Aid Act 1977**

17 **[2.109] Section 95 (1)**

18 *omit*

1 **[2.110] Section 95 (2) (a)**

2 *omit*

3 subsection (1)

4 *substitute*

5 the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
6 information and documents)

7 **[2.111] Section 95**

8 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
9 *Act*

10 **Part 2.51 Liquor Act 1975**

11 **[2.112] Section 140**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.52 Long Service Leave Act 1976**

14 **[2.113] Section 13H heading**

15 *substitute*

16 **13H Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

17 **[2.114] Section 13H (1)**

18 *omit*

1 **[2.115] Section 13H (2)**

2 *omit*

3 (2) A person

4 *substitute*

5 A person

6 **Part 2.53 Lotteries Act 1964**

7 **[2.116] Section 14**

8 *omit*

9 **Part 2.54 Machinery Regulations 1950**

10 **[2.117] Regulation 7 (1)**

11 *omit*

12 (1) The Minister

13 *substitute*

14 The Minister

15 **[2.118] Regulations 7 (2) and penalty and 11**

16 *omit*

1 **Part 2.55** **Magistrates Court (Civil**
2 **Jurisdiction) Act 1982**

3 **[2.119] Section 379 heading**

4 *substitute*

5 **379 Interference with seized property etc**

6 **[2.120] Section 379 (1) and (2)**

7 *omit*

8 **[2.121] Section 379 (3)**

9 *omit*

10 (3) A person

11 *substitute*

12 A person

13 **Part 2.56** **Mental Health (Treatment and**
14 **Care) Act 1994**

15 **[2.122] Section 135 heading**

16 *substitute*

17 **135 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

1 **[2.123] Section 135 (a)**

2 *omit everything from*

3 excuse

4 *to*

5 fail

6 *substitute*

7 excuse, fail

8 **[2.124] Section 135, penalty**

9 *substitute*

10 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

11 **Part 2.57 Nurses Act 1988**

12 **[2.125] Section 79 heading**

13 *substitute*

14 **79 Board may require additional information**

15 **[2.126] Section 79 (1)**

16 *omit*

17 (1) The board

18 *substitute*

19 The board

1 **[2.127] Section 79 (2) and penalty**

2 *substitute*

3 *Note* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement or give false or
4 misleading information (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

5 **Part 2.58 Occupational Health and**
6 **Safety Act 1989**

7 **[2.128] Section 67 heading**

8 *substitute*

9 **67 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

10 **[2.129] Section 67**

11 *omit everything from*

12 *excuse*

13 *to*

14 *contravene*

15 *substitute*

16 *excuse, contravene*

17 **[2.130] Sections 68 and 84N**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.59** **Occupational Health and**
2 **Safety (Certification of Plant**
3 **Users and Operators)**
4 **Regulations 2000**

5 **[2.131] Regulation 35**

6 *omit*

7 **Part 2.60** **Occupational Health and**
8 **Safety Regulations 1991**

9 **[2.132] Regulation 20**

10 *omit*

11 **Part 2.61** **Ombudsman Act 1989**

12 **[2.133] Section 11 (7) (d)**

13 *omit*

14 section 35

15 *substitute*

16 the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
17 information and documents)

18 **[2.134] Section 35 heading**

19 *substitute*

20 **35 Failing to comply with requirement under Act**

1 **[2.135] Section 35 (1)**

2 *omit*

3 (1) A person

4 *substitute*

5 A person

6 **[2.136] Section 35 (2)**

7 *omit*

8 **Part 2.62 Optometrists Act 1956**

9 **[2.137] New section 3A**

10 *insert*

11 **3A Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc**

12 Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

13 *Note 1 Criminal Code*

14 The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offence against this
15 Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- 16 • s 49 (Refusal to permit examination of books etc).

17 The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility
18 (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms
19 used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*,
20 *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

21 *Note 2 Penalty units*

22 The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties
23 that are expressed in penalty units.

1 **[2.138] Section 49**

2 *substitute*

3 **49 Refusal to permit examination of books etc**

4 (1) A person commits an offence if the person—

5 (a) fails to allow an authorised person to examine books, papers,
6 records, apparatus or articles; or

7 (b) fails to produce them for examination.

8 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

9 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

10 **Part 2.63 Pawnbrokers Act 1902**

11 **[2.139] Section 25**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.64 Periodic Detention**
14 **Regulations 1995**

15 **[2.140] Regulation 19**

16 *omit*

1 **Part 2.65 Pharmacy Act 1931**

2 **[2.141] New section 2A**

3 *insert*

4 **2A Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc**

5 Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

6 *Note 1 Criminal Code*

7 The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offence against this
8 Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- 9 • s 58 (Refusal to permit examination of books etc).

10 The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility
11 (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms
12 used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*,
13 *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

14 *Note 2 Penalty units*

15 The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties
16 that are expressed in penalty units.

17 **[2.142] Section 58**

18 *substitute*

19 **58 Refusal to permit examination of books etc**

20 (1) A person commits an offence if the person—

- 21 (a) fails to allow an authorised person to examine books, papers,
22 records, apparatus or articles; or
23 (b) fails to produce them for examination.

24 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or
25 both.

26 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

1 **Part 2.66** **Physiotherapists Act 1977**

2 **[2.143]** **Section 53**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.67** **Plant Diseases Act 2002**

5 **[2.144]** **Sections 32 to 34**

6 *omit*

7 **Part 2.68** **Poisons Act 1933**

8 **[2.145]** **Section 17 (7)**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.69** **Pool Betting Act 1964**

11 **[2.146]** **Section 11**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.70** **Pounds Act 1928**

14 **[2.147]** **Section 37B**

15 *omit*

16 **Part 2.71** **Prohibited Weapons Act 1996**

17 **[2.148]** **Section 10**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.72 Prostitution Act 1992**

2 **[2.149] Section 31**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.73 Public Baths and Public**
5 **Bathing Act 1956**

6 **[2.150] Section 7A**

7 *omit*

8 **Part 2.74 Public Health Act 1997**

9 **[2.151] Section 78, new note**

10 *insert*

11 *Note* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement or give false or
12 misleading information (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

13 **[2.152] Section 79, new note**

14 *insert*

15 *Note* It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement or give false or
16 misleading information (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

17 **[2.153] Sections 82 and 83**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.75** **Public Interest Disclosure Act**
2 **1994**

3 **[2.154] Section 34**

4 *omit*

5 **Part 2.76** **Radiation Act 1983**

6 **[2.155] New section 5A**

7 *insert*

8 **5A Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc**

9 Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

10 *Note 1 Criminal Code*

11 The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offence against this
12 Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- 13 • s 24 (Failing to comply with requirement of inspector).

14 The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility
15 (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms
16 used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*,
17 *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

18 *Note 2 Penalty units*

19 The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties
20 that are expressed in penalty units.

1 **[2.156] Section 24**

2 *substitute*

3 **24 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

4 (1) A person commits an offence if—

5 (a) an inspector has entered premises under this part; and

6 (b) the inspector has made a reasonable requirement of the person;
7 and

8 (c) the person fails to comply with the requirement.

9 Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

10 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

11 **Part 2.77 Rates and Land Tax Act 1926**

12 **[2.157] New section 22BD (3)**

13 *insert*

14 (3) In this section:

15 *offence against this Act* includes an offence against the Criminal
16 Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements, information and
17 documents) or part 3.8 (Impersonation or obstruction of Territory
18 public officials).

19 **[2.158] Section 22GC**

20 *omit*

1 **[2.159] Section 22GDA heading**

2 *substitute*

3 **22GDA Failing to comply with requirement of authorised**
4 **officer**

5 **[2.160] Section 22GDA (1) and (3)**

6 *omit*

7 **[2.161] Section 22GDA**

8 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
9 *Act*

10 **[2.162] Section 22GX**

11 *omit*

12 **Part 2.78 Rehabilitation of Offenders**
13 **(Interim) Act 2001**

14 **[2.163] Section 87 (1)**

15 *omit*

16 **[2.164] Section 87 (2)**

17 *omit*

18 (2) A person

19 *substitute*

20 A person

1 **Part 2.79 Road Transport (Driver**
2 **Licensing) Act 1999**

3 **[2.165] Part 3, new note**

4 *after part heading, insert*

5 *Note* For offences in relation to false or misleading statements, information or
6 documents, see the Criminal Code, pt 3.4

7 **[2.166] Section 32 (1) (b), (2) (b) and (3) (b)**

8 *omit*

9 state his or her name falsely or incorrectly or

10 **[2.167] Section 32 (4) and (5)**

11 *substitute*

12 (5) The regulations may provide that subsection (1), (2) or (3) does not
13 apply to the driving of a motor vehicle in circumstances prescribed
14 under the regulations.

15 **[2.168] Section 32**

16 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
17 *Act*

1 **Part 2.80** **Road Transport (Driver**
2 **Licensing) Regulations 2000**

3 **[2.169] Regulation 116 (3) (b)**

4 *omit*

5 deceive; or

6 *substitute*

7 deceive.

8 **[2.170] Regulation 116 (3) (c) and (d)**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.81** **Road Transport (General) Act**
11 **1999**

12 **[2.171] Sections 43 and 228**

13 *omit*

14 **Part 2.82** **Royal Commissions Act 1991**

15 **[2.172] Section 35B**

16 *omit*

17 **Part 2.83** **Sale of Motor Vehicles Act**
18 **1977**

19 **[2.173] Section 67**

20 *omit*

1 **Part 2.84 Scaffolding and Lifts Act 1912**

2 **[2.174] Section 16**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.85 Second-hand Dealers Act 1906**

5 **[2.175] Section 16**

6 *omit*

7 **Part 2.86 Smoke-free Areas (Enclosed**
8 **Public Places) Act 1994**

9 **[2.176] Section 18 heading**

10 *substitute*

11 **18 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

12 **[2.177] Section 18 (1)**

13 *omit*

14 (1) A person

15 *substitute*

16 A person

17 **[2.178] Section 18 (2) and note**

18 *omit*

1 **Part 2.87** **Stock Act 1991**

2 **[2.179] Section 37**

3 *omit*

4 **Part 2.88** **Surveyors Act 2001**

5 **[2.180] Section 45**

6 *omit*

7 **Part 2.89** **Taxation Administration Act**
8 **1999**

9 **[2.181] Section 66**

10 *omit*

11 **[2.182] Section 70 (1) (b)**

12 *substitute*

13 (b) section 59, 60, 61, 64 or 68 (offences of failure to keep proper
14 records or concealing identity); or

15 (c) the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
16 information and documents);

17 **[2.183] Section 70 (2), definition of *related offence*,**
18 **paragraph (b)**

19 *substitute*

20 (b) if the subsequent offence is an offence against section 59, 60,
21 61, 64 or 68 or the Criminal Code, part 3.4—an offence
22 against—

23 (i) section 59, 60, 61, 64 or 68; or

- 1 (ii) the Criminal Code, part 3.4; or
2 (iii) the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cwlth), part 3,
3 division 2, subdivision B; or
4 (iv) the *Crimes (Taxation Offences) Act 1980* (Cwlth); or
5 (v) the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cwlth), section 29D that relates to a
6 tax liability.

7 **[2.184] Section 72 (1) (a) (ii)**

8 *omit*

9 section 66

10 *substitute*

11 the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading statements,
12 information and documents)

13 **[2.185] Section 88 heading**

14 *substitute*

15 **88 Failing to comply with requirement of inspector**

16 **[2.186] Section 88 (1)**

17 *omit*

18 **[2.187] Section 88**

19 *renumber subsections when Act next republished under Legislation*
20 *Act*

21 **[2.188] Section 89**

22 *omit*

1 **Part 2.90 Tobacco Act 1927**

2 **[2.189] Section 41 heading**

3 *substitute*

4 **41 Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

5 **[2.190] Section 41 (1)**

6 *omit*

7 **[2.191] Section 41 (2)**

8 *omit*

9 (2) A person

10 *substitute*

11 A person

12 **Part 2.91 Trade Measurement Act 1991**

13 **[2.192] Section 65 (a)**

14 *omit*

15 **[2.193] Section 65 (e)**

16 *omit*

17 inspector; or

18 *substitute*

19 inspector.

20 **[2.194] Section 65 (f)**

21 *omit*

1 **[2.195] Section 65**
2 *renumber paragraphs when Act next republished under Legislation*
3 *Act*

4 **[2.196] Section 66 (2)**
5 *omit*
6 under section 73
7 *substitute*
8 against the Criminal Code, part 4.3 (False or misleading statements,
9 documents or information)

10 **[2.197] Section 73**
11 *omit*

12 **Part 2.92 Transplantation and Anatomy**
13 **Act 1978**

14 **[2.198] Section 48 (4) (b)**
15 *omit*

16 **[2.199] Section 48 (4)**
17 *renumber paragraphs when Act next republished under Legislation*
18 *Act*

1 **Part 2.93** **Tree Protection (Interim**
2 **Scheme) Act 2001**

3 **[2.200] Section 40 (3) (a)**

4 *substitute*

5 (a) an offence against the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or
6 misleading statements, information and documents); or

7 **[2.201] Sections 42 to 44**

8 *omit*

9 **Part 2.94** **Utilities Act 2000**

10 **[2.202] Sections 76, 118, 141, 168, 216 and 217**

11 *omit*

12 **Part 2.95** **Utilities (Water Restrictions)**
13 **Regulations 2002**

14 **[2.203] Regulation 18**

15 *omit*

16 **Part 2.96** **Vocational Education and**
17 **Training Act 2003**

18 **[2.204] Sections 44 and 45**

19 *omit*

1 **Part 2.97 Waste Minimisation Act 2001**

2 **[2.205] Section 41**

3 *omit*

4 **[2.206] Section 48 (3) (a)**

5 *substitute*

6 (a) an offence against the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or
7 misleading statements, information and documents); or

8 **[2.207] Sections 50 and 51**

9 *omit*

10 **Part 2.98 Water and Sewerage Act 2000**

11 **[2.208] Sections 41 to 43**

12 *omit*

13 **Part 2.99 Water Resources Act 1998**

14 **[2.209] Section 51 (2)**

15 *omit*

16 section 52 or 53

17 *substitute*

18 section 53 or the Criminal Code, part 3.4 (False or misleading
19 statements, information and documents)

20 **[2.210] Section 52**

21 *omit*

1 **[2.211] Section 53 heading**

2 *substitute*

3 **53 Failing to comply with requirement of authorised officer**

4 **[2.212] Section 53 (1)**

5 *omit*

6 **[2.213] Section 53 (2)**

7 *omit*

8 (2) A person

9 *substitute*

10 A person

1 **Schedule 3 Other consequential**
2 **amendments**

3 (see s 3)

4 **Part 3.1 Crimes Act 1900**

5 **[3.1] Section 7A, note 1, 4th dot point**

6 *omit*

7 **[3.2] Divisions 6.1 and 6.2 etc**

8 *omit*

- 9 • division 6.1, 6.2 and 6.4
10 • sections 149 and 150
11 • sections 153 to 156

12 **[3.3] Section 181 (b)**

13 *omit*

14 section 92 or 94

15 *substitute*

16 the Criminal Code, section 310 (Aggravated robbery) or section 312
17 (Aggravated burglary)

18 **[3.4] Section 220 (4), definition of *relevant summary offence***

19 *substitute*

20 *relevant summary offence* means an offence against—

- 21 (a) section 380 (Possession of offensive weapons and disabling
22 substances); or

- 1 (b) section 381 (Possession of offensive weapons and disabling
2 substances with intent); or
3 (c) the Criminal Code, section 321 (Minor theft); or
4 (d) the *Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977*, section 19
5 (Prescribed blood alcohol concentration exceeded).

6 **[3.5] Section 349**

7 *omit*

8 **[3.6] Section 350 (16), definition of *loss***

9 *substitute*

10 *loss*—see the Criminal Code, section 300.

11 **[3.7] Section 350 (16), definition of *stolen property***

12 *substitute*

13 *stolen property*—see the Criminal Code, section 314.

14 **[3.8] Section 367 (1)**

15 *after*

16 this Act

17 *insert*

18 or the Criminal Code

19 **[3.9] Sections 386 to 386C**

20 *omit*

1 **Part 3.2 Crimes (Offences against the**
2 **Government) Act 1989**

3 **[3.10] New section 10 (3)**

4 *insert*

5 (3) In this section:

6 *officer of the Territory* means—

- 7 (a) a public employee; or
8 (b) a person who performs services for the Territory or a Territory
9 authority.

10 **[3.11] Section 10 (as amended)**

11 *relocate to the Crimes Act 1900 as section 153*

12 **[3.12] New section 19 (3)**

13 *insert*

14 (3) In this section:

15 *government premises* means any land, building or part of a building
16 occupied by the Territory or a Territory authority.

17 *unreasonable obstruction* means anything done by someone that is,
18 or contributes to, an obstruction of or interference with the exercise
19 or enjoyment by other people of their lawful rights or privileges
20 (including rights of passage on public streets) that is unreasonable in
21 all the circumstances (including the place, time, length and nature of
22 the obstruction or interference).

23 **[3.13] Section 19 (as amended)**

24 *relocate to the Crimes Act 1900 as section 154*

