Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill 2011

No. , 2011

(Health and Ageing)

A Bill for an Act to discourage the use of tobacco products, and for related purposes
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A Bill for an Act to discourage the use of tobacco products, and for related purposes

The Parliament of Australia enacts:

Chapter 1—Preliminary

Part 1—Preliminary

^1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011.
Section ^2

^2 Commencement

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Provision(s)</td>
<td>Commencement</td>
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<td>1. Sections ^1 and ^2 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table</td>
<td>The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.</td>
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<td>2. Sections ^3 to ^16</td>
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<td>3. Sections ^17 to ^19</td>
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<td>4. Sections ^20 to ^23</td>
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<td>5. Sections ^24 and ^25</td>
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<td>7. Sections ^28 and ^29</td>
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<td>11. Sections ^66 and ^67</td>
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Commencement information

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<td>13. Sections ^91 to ^94</td>
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Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this Act as originally enacted. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this Act.

(2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this Act. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this Act.

^3 Objects of this Act

(1) The objects of this Act are:

(a) to improve public health by:

(i) discouraging people from taking up smoking, or using tobacco products; and

(ii) encouraging people to give up smoking, and to stop using tobacco products; and

(iii) discouraging people who have given up smoking, or who have stopped using tobacco products, from relapsing; and

(iv) reducing people’s exposure to smoke from tobacco products; and

(b) to give effect to certain obligations that Australia has as a party to the Convention on Tobacco Control.

(2) It is the intention of the Parliament to contribute to achieving the objects in subsection (1) by regulating the packaging and appearance of tobacco products in order to:

(a) reduce the appeal of tobacco products to consumers; and

(b) increase the effectiveness of health warnings on the packaging of tobacco products; and

(c) reduce the ability of the packaging of tobacco products to mislead consumers about the harmful effects of smoking.
Section 4

4 Definitions

(1) In this Act:

acquisition of property has the same meaning as in paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution.

Australia includes all the external Territories.

authorised officer means a person appointed under section 66 as an authorised officer.

civil penalty order has the meaning given by section 70.

civil penalty provision means a provision of this Act if:

(a) either:

(i) the provision sets out at its foot a pecuniary penalty, or penalties, indicated by the words “Civil penalty”; or

(ii) another provision of this Act provides that the provision is a civil penalty provision; and

(b) the provision is a subsection, or a section that is not divided into subsections.

constitutional corporation means a corporation to which paragraph 51(xx) of the Constitution applies.

constitutional trade or commerce means:

(a) trade or commerce between Australia and places outside Australia; or

(b) trade or commerce among the States; or

(c) trade or commerce within a Territory, between a State and a Territory or between 2 Territories.


Note: The text of the Convention is set out in Australian Treaty Series 2005 No. 7 ([2005] ATS 7). In 2011, the text of a Convention in the Australian Treaty Series was accessible through the Australian Treaties Library on the AustLII website (www.austlii.edu.au).
Deputy President of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal has the meaning given by section 3 of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975.

evidential burden, in relation to a matter, means the burden of adducing or pointing to evidence that suggests a reasonable possibility that the matter exists or does not exist.

evidential material means:
(a) in respect of an offence against this Act:
   (i) any thing with respect to which the offence has been committed or is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been committed; or
   (ii) any thing as to which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that it will afford evidence as to the commission of the offence; or
   (iii) any thing as to which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing the offence; and
(b) in respect of a contravention of a civil penalty provision:
   (i) any thing with respect to which the civil penalty provision has been contravened or is suspected, on reasonable grounds, of having been contravened; or
   (ii) any thing as to which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that it will afford evidence as to the contravention of the civil penalty provision; or
   (iii) any thing as to which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that it is intended to be used for the purpose of contravening the civil penalty provision.

Federal Court means the Federal Court of Australia.

import means import into Australia.

issuing officer means:
(a) a Judge of a court created by the Parliament; or
(b) a Federal Magistrate; or
(c) a Deputy President of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; or
Section §4

(d) a non-presidential member of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal who:
   (i) is enrolled as a legal practitioner of the High Court, or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory; and
   (ii) has been so enrolled for at least 5 years.

just terms has the same meaning as in paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution.

non-presidential member of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal has the meaning given by section 3 of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975.

offer a tobacco product for sale has a meaning affected by subsection (2) of this section.

packaging of tobacco products means:
   (a) any container in which tobacco products are packaged for retail sale; and
   (b) any plastic or other wrapper that covers any container or containers in which tobacco products are packaged for retail sale; and
   (c) any container for retail sale that contains smaller containers in which tobacco products are packaged; and
   (d) any thing (other than a tobacco product) placed inside the packaging of tobacco products; and
   (e) any thing attached to, or forming part of, the packaging of tobacco products.

penalty unit, in relation to a civil penalty provision, has the meaning given by section 4AA of the Crimes Act 1914.

person assisting has the meaning given by section §41.

relevant tobacco law has the meaning given by section §7.

search powers has the meaning given by sections §38, §39 and §40.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department.
this Act includes the regulations.

tobacco product means processed tobacco, or any product that contains tobacco, that:

(a) is manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing or snuffing; and

(b) is not included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods maintained under the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989.

Note: Loose tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes is an example of processed tobacco. A cigar or cigarette is an example of a product that contains tobacco.

tobacco product requirement means:

(a) a requirement prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of section ^14; and

(b) if subsection ^11(2) applies (acquisition of property)—a requirement prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of that subsection.

warrant means:

(a) a warrant issued by an issuing officer under section ^60; or

(b) a warrant signed by an issuing officer under section ^61.

(2) In this Act, a reference to offer a tobacco product for sale includes (without limitation) a reference to exposing, displaying or advertising the product for sale.

^5 Act extends to external Territories

This Act extends to all the external Territories.

^6 Act binds the Crown

(1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States, of the Australian Capital Territory, of the Northern Territory and of Norfolk Island.

(2) This Act does not make the Crown liable to be:

(a) prosecuted for an offence; or
Section ^7

(1) This Act does not exclude or limit the operation of a relevant tobacco law of a State or Territory that is capable of operating concurrently with this Act.

(2) This Act does not exclude or limit the application of a relevant tobacco law of a State or Territory to particular conduct if:

(a) that conduct constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of a civil penalty provision in, this Act; and

(b) that conduct also constitutes an offence against, or a contravention of a civil penalty provision (however described) in, the relevant tobacco law.

(3) In this Act:

relevant tobacco law means a law, or a provision of a law, that regulates the packaging or appearance of tobacco products.
Part 2—Simplified outlines

^8 Simplified outline for this Act

The following is a simplified outline of this Act:

- This Act regulates the packaging and appearance of tobacco products in order to:
  
  (a) improve public health; and
  
  (b) give effect to certain obligations in the Convention on Tobacco Control.

- Requirements for plain packaging and the appearance of tobacco products may be prescribed in regulations made under section ^14 of this Act.

- The packaging and appearance of tobacco products must comply with the requirements of this Act.

- Offences and civil penalties apply if tobacco products are supplied, purchased, imported or manufactured and either the packaging, or the products themselves, do not comply with the requirements. (In the case of packaging, the offences and civil penalties apply only if the tobacco products are packaged for retail sale.)

^9 Simplified outline for this Chapter

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- Part 1 of this Chapter contains definitions and general rules about the operation of this Act.
### Section 9

- Part 3 of this Chapter contains provisions relating to the constitutional basis of this Act.

- This Act relies on the external affairs power of the Constitution by implementing certain obligations in the Convention on Tobacco Control. However, if this Act is not supported by that power, then this Act will apply in more limited circumstances by relying on the corporations power, the trade and commerce power and the Territories power.

- This Act does not apply to the extent that its operation would infringe certain constitutional protections (such as by acquiring property otherwise than on just terms).

10 Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill 2011 No. 11, 2011
Part 3—Constitutional provisions

^10 Additional operation of this Act

(1) Without prejudice to its effect apart from this section, this Act also has effect as provided by this section.

Corporations power

(2) Part 2 of Chapter 3 has, by force of this subsection, the effect it would have if its operation were, by express provision, confined to a person that is a constitutional corporation.

Note: Part 2 of Chapter 3 contains general offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products.

Trade and commerce power

(3) Part 2 of Chapter 3 has, by force of this subsection, the effect it would have if its operation were, by express provision, confined to a person engaging in conduct to the extent to which the conduct takes place in the course of, or in relation to, constitutional trade or commerce.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the extent (if any) that its application would infringe section 92 of the Constitution.

Note: Section 92 of the Constitution requires trade among the States to be absolutely free.

Territories power

(5) Part 2 of Chapter 3 has, by force of this subsection, the effect it would have if its operation were, by express provision, confined to a person engaging in conduct to the extent to which the conduct takes place wholly or partly in a Territory.
Section ^11

^11 Acquisition of property

(1) This Act does not apply to the extent (if any) that its operation would result in an acquisition of property from a person otherwise than on just terms.

(2) In particular, if, apart from this section, this Act would result in such an acquisition of property because it would prevent the use of a trade mark on the packaging of tobacco products, or on tobacco products, then despite any other provision of this Act, the trade mark may be used on the packaging of tobacco products, or on a tobacco product, in accordance with any requirements prescribed in regulations made for the purposes of this subsection.

Note: Offences and civil penalties apply to the supply, purchase, importation and manufacture etc. of tobacco products that do not comply with the prescribed requirements (see Chapter 3).

^12 Implied freedom of political communication

This Act does not apply to the extent (if any) that it would infringe any constitutional doctrine of implied freedom of political communication.
Chapter 2—Requirements for plain packaging and tobacco products

Part 1—Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- To further the objects of this Act, regulations made under this Chapter may prescribe requirements for the packaging and appearance of tobacco products.

- In particular, the regulations may prohibit (either entirely or subject to conditions) the use of trade marks, logos, brands or business or company names on packaging or on tobacco products. The regulations may also specify other requirements (such as colour requirements) for the appearance of packaging and tobacco products.

- Offences and civil penalties apply in certain circumstances if tobacco products, or packaging, does not comply with the requirements.
Section 14

Part 2—Requirements for plain packaging and tobacco products

14  Requirements for packaging and appearance of tobacco products

(1) To further the objects of this Act, the regulations may prescribe requirements in relation to:

(a) the packaging of tobacco products; and

(b) the appearance of tobacco products.

Note 1: The objects of this Act are set out in section 3.

Note 2: Offences and civil penalties apply to the supply, purchase, importation and manufacture etc. of tobacco products that do not comply with the requirements (see Chapter 3).

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the requirements may:

(a) prohibit the use of any trade mark, logo, brand, business or company name, or other identifying mark, on packaging or on tobacco products; or

(b) specify conditions for using any trade mark, logo, brand, business or company name, or other identifying mark, on packaging or on tobacco products (including conditions that effectively constitute a prohibition on such use); or

(c) prohibit the use of any design of packaging or any design of a tobacco product; or

(d) specify conditions for using any design of packaging or any design of a tobacco product (including conditions that effectively constitute a prohibition on such use); or

(e) otherwise relate to the appearance, size or shape of packaging or tobacco products; or

(f) relate to the opening and contents of packaging; or

(g) relate to the content of any information to be included on packaging; or

(h) provide that information of a specified kind is not to be included on packaging; or
Requirements for plain packaging and tobacco products

Chapter 2

Part 2

Section 15

(i) relate to the appearance of any words, signs or symbols on packaging; or
(j) relate to the materials that may be used in or on packaging.

15 Effect on the Trade Marks Act 1995 of non-use of trade mark as a result of this Act

(1) The Registrar of Trade Marks must not do any of the things in subsection (2) merely because:
(a) the registered owner of the trade mark is prevented from using the trade mark on the packaging of tobacco products, or on tobacco products, under this Act; or
(b) as a result of being so prevented, a trade mark is not able to be used to distinguish tobacco products.

(2) The Registrar of Trade Marks must not do any of the following for the reasons referred to in subsection (1):
(a) reject an application for the registration of a trade mark under the Trade Marks Act 1995;
(b) revoke the acceptance of an application for the registration of a trade mark under that Act;
(c) refuse to register a trade mark under that Act;
(d) revoke the registration of a trade mark under that Act;
(e) remove a trade mark from the Register of Trade Marks under that Act.

(3) A prescribed court (within the meaning of the Trade Marks Act 1995) may not make an order under Division 2 of Part 8 of that Act requiring the Registrar of Trade Marks to do any of the things referred to in subsection (2) for the reasons referred to in subsection (1).

16 Effect on the Designs Act 2003 of failure to make products as a result of this Act

A failure to make a product that embodies a registered design merely in order to comply with the requirements of this Act does not provide the basis for making an order:
Section 16

(a) under section 90 of the Designs Act 2003, requiring the grant of a licence in relation to the design; nor

(b) under section 92 of that Act, revoking the registration of the design.
Chapter 3—Offences and civil penalty provisions

Part 1—Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- A person must not:
  
  (a) supply, purchase or import tobacco products in packaging for retail sale that does not comply with the requirements of this Act; nor
  
  (b) be involved in the packaging of tobacco products for retail sale that does not comply with those requirements; nor
  
  (c) supply, purchase, import or manufacture tobacco products that do not comply with those requirements; nor
  
  (d) supply tobacco products that are not packaged for retail sale without certain contractual prohibitions.

- A person who does so:
  
  (a) may commit a fault-based offence (that is, an offence where fault elements apply to the physical elements of the offence); and
  
  (b) may also commit a strict liability offence (that is, an offence where no fault elements apply to the physical elements of the offence); and
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions
Part 1 Simplified outline

Section ^17

(c) may also contravene a civil penalty provision.

- It is up to the Commonwealth to decide whether to prosecute a person for one of the offences or bring proceedings in relation to the contravention of the civil penalty provision. (Division 2 of Part 2 of Chapter 5 has rules about bringing civil proceedings and criminal proceedings.)

- Part 3 of this Chapter contains specific offences and civil penalty provisions in relation to constitutional corporations (for example, supplying non-compliant tobacco products to constitutional corporations).

- Part 4 of this Chapter clarifies what the physical elements of offences are in this Chapter.
Part 2—General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Division 1—Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

^18 Selling or supplying tobacco products in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:

(i) sells a tobacco product; or

(ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or

(iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product; and

(b) at the time the product is sold, offered for sale, or otherwise supplied, the product has been packaged for retail sale; and

(c) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.
Chapter 3  Offences and civil penalty provisions
Part 2  General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products
Division 1  Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section ^19

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

^19 Purchasing tobacco products in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person purchases a tobacco product; and
(b) at the time the product is purchased, the product has been packaged for retail sale; and
(c) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who purchases the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).
General offences and civil penalty provisions

Chapter 3

Offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Part 2

Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Division 1

Section ^20

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

(5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Civil penalty provision

(6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

(7) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.

^20 Importing tobacco products in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person imports a tobacco product; and

(b) at the time the product is imported, the product has been packaged for retail sale; and

(c) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions
Part 2 General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products
Division 1 Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section \(^{20}\)

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who imports the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

**Fault-based offence**

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section \(^{35}\) in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the *Criminal Code*.

**Strict liability offence**

(5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the *Criminal Code*.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

**Civil penalty provision**

(6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section \(^{83}\)).
(7) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.

21 Packaging of tobacco products in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:
   (i) packages a tobacco product; or
   (ii) manufactures the packaging for a tobacco product; and
(b) the product is packaged for retail sale; and
(c) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section 35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions

Part 2 General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Division 1 Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section ^22

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

^22 Manufacturing tobacco products that are packaged in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person (the manufacturer) manufactures a tobacco product; and

(b) the manufacturer enters into a contract or arrangement, or arrives at an understanding, for another person to package the product for retail sale; and

(c) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the manufacturer took all reasonable steps to ensure that the packaging complied with the tobacco product requirements.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).
Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

(6) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.

^23 Certain supplies of unpackaged tobacco products

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:

(i) sells a tobacco product; or

(ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or

(iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product;

to another person (the purchaser); and

(b) the product is not packaged for retail sale; and

(c) at the time of the supply, the person does not have a contract with the purchaser that prohibits the purchaser from supplying the product in Australia in packaging for retail sale that does not comply with the tobacco product requirements.

Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

(2) To avoid doubt, the contract may allow the purchaser to supply the tobacco product without having packaged the product for retail sale.
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Part 2  General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products
Division 1  Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section ^23

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).
Division 2—Non-compliant tobacco products

^24 Selling or supplying non-compliant tobacco products

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:

(i) sells a tobacco product; or

(ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or

(iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product; and

(b) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Strict liability offence

(3) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(4) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions

Part 2 General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Division 2 Non-compliant tobacco products

Section ^25

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

^25 Purchasing non-compliant tobacco products

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
   (a) the person purchases a tobacco product; and
   (b) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who purchases the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.
Offences and civil penalty provisions

General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Chapter 3

General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products

Part 2

Non-compliant tobacco products

Section ^26

^26 Importing non-compliant tobacco products

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
   (a) the person imports a tobacco product; and
   (b) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who imports the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).
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Part 2 General offences and civil penalty provisions for non-compliant packaging and tobacco products
Division 2 Non-compliant tobacco products

Section ^27

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

(6) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.

^27 Manufacturing non-compliant tobacco products

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person manufactures a tobacco product; and
(b) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Strict liability offence

(3) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.
Civil penalty provision

(4) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).
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Part 3  Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations
Division 1  Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section ^28

Part 3—Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations

Division 1—Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

^28  Selling or supplying tobacco products to a constitutional corporation in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
   (a) the person:
      (i) sells a tobacco product; or
      (ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or
      (iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product;
   to another person; and
   (b) that other person is a constitutional corporation; and
   (c) at the time the product is sold, offered for sale, or otherwise supplied, the product has been packaged for retail sale; and
   (d) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraphs (1)(b) and (c).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.
Offences and civil penalty provisions

Chapter 3

Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations

Part 3

Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Division 1

Section \^29

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section \^83).

\^29 Purchasing tobacco products from a constitutional corporation in non-compliant packaging

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person purchases a tobacco product from another person;

and

(b) the other person is a constitutional corporation; and

(c) at the time the product is purchased, the product has been packaged for retail sale; and

(d) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who purchases the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section \^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.
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Part 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations
Division 1 Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section 30

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidentiary burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraphs (1)(b) and (c).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidentiary burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Civil penalty provision

(6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section 83).

(7) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidentiary burden in relation to that matter.

30 Packaging of tobacco products in non-compliant packaging under a contract with a constitutional corporation

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:

(i) packages a tobacco product; or

(ii) manufactures the packaging for a tobacco product; and

(b) the product is packaged for retail sale; and

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Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations

Part 3

Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Division 1

Section ^31

(c) the product is packaged, or the package is manufactured, under a contract with a constitutional corporation; and
(d) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraphs (1)(b) and (c).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

^31 Packaging of tobacco products in non-compliant packaging that contains identifying mark of a constitutional corporation

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions
Part 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions relating to constitutional corporations
Division 1 Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section \(^31\)

(a) the person:
   (i) packages a tobacco product; or
   (ii) manufactures the packaging for a tobacco product; and
(b) the product is packaged for retail sale; and
(c) the trade mark, logo, brand, business or company name, or other identifying mark, of a constitutional corporation appears on the packaging; and
(d) the packaging does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section \(^35\) in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b) and (c).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section \(^83\)).
^32 Certain supplies of unpackaged tobacco products by or to a constitutional corporation

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:

(a) the person:

(i) sells a tobacco product; or

(ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or

(iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product;

to another person (the purchaser); and

(b) either the person or the purchaser is a constitutional corporation; and

(c) the product is not packaged for retail sale; and

(d) at the time of the supply, the person does not have a contract with the purchaser that prohibits the purchaser from supplying the product in Australia in packaging for retail sale that does not comply with the tobacco product requirements.

Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

(2) To avoid doubt, the contract may allow the purchaser to supply the tobacco product without having packaged the product for retail sale.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraphs (1)(b) and (c).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.
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Division 1 Non-compliant packaging of tobacco products

Section ^32

1

Strict liability offence

2 (5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person
3 contravenes subsection (1).

4 Penalty: 60 penalty units.
5 Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal
6 Code.

Civil penalty provision

7 (6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes
8 subsection (1).

9 Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.
10 Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in
11 proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see
12 section ^83).
Division 2—Non-compliant tobacco products

^33 Selling or supplying non-compliant tobacco products to a constitutional corporation

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
   (a) the person:
       (i) sells a tobacco product; or
       (ii) offers a tobacco product for sale; or
       (iii) otherwise supplies (whether or not for consideration) a tobacco product;
       to another person; and
   (b) the other person is a constitutional corporation; and
   (c) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

   Note: See subsection ^4(2) for an extended meaning of offer.

Fault-based offence

(2) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: See section ^35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.

Strict liability offence

(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.
Chapter 3 Offences and civil penalty provisions
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Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Civil penalty provision

(5) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section 83).

^34 Purchasing non-compliant tobacco products from a constitutional corporation

(1) A person contravenes this subsection if:
   (a) the person purchases a tobacco product from another person;
   and
   (b) the other person is a constitutional corporation; and
   (c) the product does not comply with a tobacco product requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an individual who purchases the tobacco product for his or her personal use.

Fault-based offence

(3) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note 1: See section 35 in relation to the physical elements of the offence.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(b).

Note: For strict liability in relation to a physical element of an offence, see subsection 6.1(2) of the Criminal Code.
Section ^34

Strict liability offence

(5) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

Note 1: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal Code.

Note 2: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

Civil penalty provision

(6) A person is liable to a civil penalty if the person contravenes subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 2,000 penalty units.

Note: It is generally not necessary to prove a person’s state of mind in proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty provision (see section ^83).

(7) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (2) in proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.
Part 4—Physical elements of offences

^35 Physical elements of offences

For the purposes of applying Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code to an offence in a section in this Chapter, the physical elements of the offence are set out in subsection (1) of the section.

Note: Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code sets out general principles of criminal responsibility.
Chapter 4—Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act

Part 1—Simplified outline

^36 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- An authorised officer may enter premises under Part 2 of this Chapter if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there may be material on the premises related to the commission of an offence or the contravention of a civil penalty provision in this Act.

- Entry must be with the consent of the occupier of the premises or under a warrant.

- An authorised officer who enters premises may exercise search powers. The authorised officer may be assisted by other persons if that assistance is necessary and reasonable.

- The occupier of the premises has certain rights and responsibilities.

- An authorised officer can require information or documents to be produced under Part 3 of this Chapter.

- Authorised officers are appointed by the Secretary under Part 4 of this Chapter.
Chapter 4  Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act
Part 2  Search warrants
Division 1  Search powers

Section ^37

Part 2—Search warrants

Division 1—Search powers

^37  Authorised officer may enter premises by consent or under a warrant

(1) If an authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there may be evidential material on any premises, the authorised officer may:

(a) enter the premises; and

(b) exercise the search powers (set out in sections ^38, ^39 and ^40).

(2) However, an authorised officer is not authorised to enter the premises unless:

(a) the occupier of the premises has consented to the entry and the authorised officer has shown his or her identity card if required by the occupier; or

(b) the entry is made under a warrant.

Note: If entry to the premises is with the occupier’s consent, the authorised officer must leave the premises if the consent ceases to have effect (see section ^44).

^38  Search powers of authorised officers

The following are the search powers that an authorised officer may exercise in relation to premises under section ^37:

(a) if entry to the premises is with the occupier’s consent—the power to search the premises and any thing on the premises for the evidential material the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting may be on the premises;

(b) if entry to the premises is under a warrant:

(i) the power to search the premises and any thing on the premises for the kind of evidential material specified in the warrant; and
Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act

Chapter 4
Search warrants
Part 2
Search powers

Section ^39

Powers relating to electronic equipment

(1) The search powers include the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises if the authorised officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that:

(a) the equipment; or

(b) a disk, tape or other storage device that:

(i) is on the premises; and

(ii) can be used with the equipment or is associated with it;

contains evidential material referred to in paragraph ^38(a) or (b).

(2) The search powers include the following powers in relation to evidential material described in subsection (1) found in the exercise of the power under that subsection:

(a) if entry to the premises is under a warrant—the power to seize the equipment and the disk, tape or other storage device referred to in that subsection;

(b) the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises to put the evidential material in documentary form and remove the documents so produced from the premises;

(c) the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises to transfer the evidential material to a disk, tape or other storage device that:
Chapter 4  Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act
Part 2  Search warrants
Division 1  Search powers

Section \(^{40}\)

(i) is brought to the premises for the exercise of the power;

or

(ii) is on the premises and the use of which for that purpose

has been agreed in writing by the occupier of the

premises;

and remove the disk, tape or other storage device from the

premises.

(3) An authorised officer may operate electronic equipment as

mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) only if he or she believes on

reasonable grounds that the operation of the equipment can be

carried out without damage to the equipment.

Note: For compensation for damage to electronic equipment, see section

\(^{51}\).

(4) An authorised officer may seize equipment or a disk, tape or other

storage device as mentioned in paragraph (2)(a) only if:

(a) it is not practicable to put the evidential material in

documentary form as mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or to

transfer the evidential material as mentioned in

paragraph (2)(c); or

(b) possession of the equipment or the disk, tape or other storage

device by the occupier could constitute an offence against a

law of the Commonwealth.

\(^{40}\) Seizing other evidential material

The search powers include seizing a thing from premises if:

(a) entry to the premises is under a warrant; and

(b) the authorised officer finds the thing in the course of

searching for the kind of evidential material specified in the

warrant; and

(c) the authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that the

thing is other evidential material; and

(d) the authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that it

is necessary to seize the thing in order to prevent its

concealment, loss or destruction.
Persons assisting authorised officers

Authorised officers may be assisted by other persons

(1) An authorised officer may be assisted by other persons in exercising powers or performing functions or duties under this Part, if that assistance is necessary and reasonable. A person giving such assistance is a **person assisting** the authorised officer.

Powers of a person assisting the authorised officer

(2) A person assisting the authorised officer:
   (a) may enter the premises; and
   (b) may exercise powers and perform functions and duties under this Part in relation to evidential material; and
   (c) must do so in accordance with a direction given to the person assisting by the authorised officer.

(3) A power exercised by a person assisting the authorised officer as mentioned in subsection (2) is taken for all purposes to have been exercised by the authorised officer.

(4) A function or duty performed by a person assisting the authorised officer as mentioned in subsection (2) is taken for all purposes to have been performed by the authorised officer.

(5) If a direction is given under paragraph (2)(c) in writing, the direction is not a legislative instrument.

Use of force in executing a warrant

In executing a warrant, an authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer, may use such force against things as is necessary and reasonable in the circumstances.
Division 2—Powers of authorised officers to ask questions and seek production of documents

^43 Authorised officer may ask questions and seek production of documents

Entry with consent—officer may ask questions etc.

(1) If an authorised officer is authorised to enter premises because the occupier of the premises consented to the entry, the authorised officer may ask the occupier to:

(a) answer any questions relating to the reasons for the authorised officer entering the premises that are put by the authorised officer; and
(b) produce any document relating to the reasons for the authorised officer entering the premises that is requested by the authorised officer.

Entry under a warrant—officer may require answers etc.

(2) If an authorised officer is authorised to enter premises by a warrant, the authorised officer may require any person on the premises to:

(a) answer any questions relating to the reasons for the authorised officer entering the premises that are put by the authorised officer; and
(b) produce any document relating to the reasons for the authorised officer entering the premises that is requested by the authorised officer.

Note: For self-incrimination, see section ^68.

Offence for failure to comply when entry under warrant

(3) A person commits an offence if:

(a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2); and
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Section 43

1  (b) the person fails to comply with the requirement.

2  Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 30 penalty units.
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Division 3—Obligations and incidental powers of authorised officers

44 Consent

(1) Before obtaining the consent of an occupier of premises for the purposes of paragraph 37(2)(a), an authorised officer must inform the occupier that the occupier may refuse consent.

(2) A consent has no effect unless the consent is voluntary.

(3) A consent may be expressed to be limited to entry during a particular period. If so, the consent has effect for that period unless the consent is withdrawn before the end of that period.

(4) A consent that is not limited as mentioned in subsection (3) has effect until the consent is withdrawn.

(5) If an authorised officer has entered premises because of the consent of the occupier of the premises, the authorised officer, and any person assisting the authorised officer, must leave the premises if the consent ceases to have effect.

45 Announcement before entry under warrant

(1) Before entering premises under a warrant, an authorised officer must:

(a) announce that he or she is authorised to enter the premises; and

(b) show his or her identity card to the occupier of the premises, or to another person who apparently represents the occupier, if the occupier or other person is present at the premises; and

(c) give any person at the premises an opportunity to allow entry to the premises.

(2) However, an authorised officer is not required to comply with subsection (1) if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that immediate entry to the premises is required.
(a) to ensure the safety of a person; or
(b) to ensure that the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

(3) If:
(a) an authorised officer does not comply with subsection (1) because of subsection (2); and
(b) the occupier of the premises, or another person who apparently represents the occupier, is present at the premises;
the authorised officer must show his or her identity card to the occupier or other person, as soon as practicable after entering the premises.

^46 Authorised officer to be in possession of warrant
An authorised officer who is executing a warrant must be in possession of:
(a) the warrant issued by the issuing officer under section ^60 (ordinary warrants), or a copy of the warrant as so issued; or
(b) the form of warrant completed under subsection ^61(6) (telephone warrants), or a copy of the form as so completed.

^47 Details of warrant etc. to be given to occupier
(1) An authorised officer must comply with subsection (2) if:
(a) a warrant is being executed in relation to premises; and
(b) the occupier of the premises, or another person who apparently represents the occupier, is present at the premises.

(2) The authorised officer must, as soon as practicable:
(a) do one of the following:
   (i) if the warrant was issued under section ^60 (ordinary warrants)—make a copy of the warrant available to the occupier or other person (which need not include the signature of the issuing officer who issued it);
   (ii) if the warrant was signed under section ^61 (telephone warrants)—make a copy of the form of warrant completed under subsection ^61(6) available to the occupier or other person; and
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Section 48

(b) inform the occupier or other person of the rights and responsibilities of the occupier or other person under Division 4.

48 Completing execution of warrant after temporary cessation

(1) This section applies if an authorised officer, and all persons assisting, who are executing a warrant in relation to premises temporarily cease its execution and leave the premises.

(2) The authorised officer, and persons assisting, may complete the execution of the warrant if:

(a) the warrant is still in force; and

(b) the officers and persons assisting are absent from the premises:

(i) for not more than 1 hour; or

(ii) if there is an emergency situation, for not more than 12 hours or such longer period as allowed by an issuing officer under subsection (5); or

(iii) for a longer period if the occupier of the premises consents in writing.

Application for extension in emergency situation

(3) An authorised officer, or person assisting, may apply to an issuing officer for an extension of the 12-hour period mentioned in subparagraph (2)(b)(ii) if:

(a) there is an emergency situation; and

(b) the officer or person assisting believes on reasonable grounds that the officer and the persons assisting will not be able to return to the premises within that period.

(4) If it is practicable to do so, before making the application, the authorised officer or person assisting must give notice to the occupier of the premises of his or her intention to apply for an extension.
Extension in emergency situation

(5) An issuing officer may extend the period during which the authorised officer and persons assisting may be away from the premises if:
   (a) an application is made under subsection (3); and
   (b) the issuing officer is satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are exceptional circumstances that justify the extension; and
   (c) the extension would not result in the period ending after the warrant ceases to be in force.

^49 Completing execution of warrant stopped by court order

An authorised officer, and any persons assisting, may complete the execution of a warrant that has been stopped by an order of a court if:
   (a) the order is later revoked or reversed on appeal; and
   (b) the warrant is still in force when the order is revoked or reversed.

^50 Expert assistance to operate electronic equipment

(1) This section applies to premises to which a warrant relates.

Securing equipment

(2) An authorised officer may do whatever is necessary to secure any electronic equipment that is on premises if he or she believes on reasonable grounds that:
   (a) there is on the premises evidential material of the kind specified in the warrant; and
   (b) that evidential material may be accessible by operating the equipment; and
   (c) expert assistance is required to operate the equipment; and
   (d) the evidential material may be destroyed, altered or otherwise interfered with, if the authorised officer does not take action under this subsection.
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Section ^51

1 The equipment may be secured by locking it up, placing a guard or
2 any other means.

(3) The authorised officer must give notice to the occupier of the
4 premises, or another person who apparently represents the
5 occupier, of:
6 (a) his or her intention to secure the equipment; and
7 (b) the fact that the equipment may be secured for up to 24
8 hours.

Period equipment may be secured

(4) The equipment may be secured until the earlier of the following
11 happens:
12 (a) the 24-hour period ends;
13 (b) the equipment has been operated by the expert.

Note: For compensation for damage to electronic equipment, see section
15 ^51.

Extensions

(5) The authorised officer may apply to an issuing officer for an
18 extension of the 24-hour period if he or she believes on reasonable
19 grounds that the equipment needs to be secured for more than that
20 period.

(6) Before making the application, the authorised officer must give
22 notice to the occupier of the premises, or another person who
23 apparently represents the occupier, of his or her intention to apply
24 for an extension. The occupier or other person is entitled to be
25 heard in relation to that application.

(7) The provisions of this Part relating to the issue of warrants apply,
27 with such modifications as are necessary, to the issue of an
28 extension.

(8) The 24-hour period may be extended more than once.

^51  Compensation for damage to electronic equipment

(1) This section applies if:
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(a) as a result of electronic equipment being operated as mentioned in this Part:
   (i) damage is caused to the equipment; or
   (ii) the data recorded on the equipment is damaged; or
   (iii) programs associated with the use of the equipment, or with the use of the data, are damaged or corrupted; and

(b) the damage or corruption occurs because:
   (i) insufficient care was exercised in selecting the person who was to operate the equipment; or
   (ii) insufficient care was exercised by the person operating the equipment.

(2) The Commonwealth must pay the owner of the equipment, or the user of the data or programs, such reasonable compensation for the damage or corruption as the Commonwealth and the owner or user agree on.

(3) However, if the owner or user and the Commonwealth fail to agree, the owner or user may institute proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction for such reasonable amount of compensation as the Court determines.

(4) In determining the amount of compensation payable, regard is to be had to whether the occupier of the premises, or the occupier’s employees or agents, if they were available at the time, provided any appropriate warning or guidance on the operation of the equipment.
Division 4—Occupier’s rights and responsibilities

^52 Occupier entitled to observe execution of warrant

(1) The occupier, or another person who apparently represents the occupier, is entitled to observe the execution of a warrant if the occupier or other person is present at the premises while the warrant is being executed.

(2) The right to observe the execution of the warrant ceases if the occupier or other person impedes that execution.

(3) This section does not prevent the execution of the warrant in 2 or more areas of the premises at the same time.

^53 Occupier to provide authorised officer with facilities and assistance

(1) The occupier of premises to which a warrant relates, or another person who apparently represents the occupier, must provide:

(a) an authorised officer executing the warrant; and

(b) any person assisting the authorised officer;

with all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective exercise of their powers, and the effective performance of their functions and duties.

Offence

(2) A person commits an offence if:

(a) the person is subject to subsection (1); and

(b) the person fails to comply with that subsection.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 30 penalty units.
Division 5—General provisions relating to seizure

^54 Copies of seized things to be provided

(1) This section applies if:
   (a) a warrant is being executed in relation to premises; and
   (b) an authorised officer seizes one or more of the following from the premises under this Part:
      (i) a document, film, computer file or other thing that can be readily copied;
      (ii) a storage device, the information in which can be readily copied.

(2) The occupier of the premises, or another person who apparently represents the occupier and who is present when the warrant is executed, may request the authorised officer to give a copy of the thing or the information to the occupier or other person.

(3) The authorised officer must comply with such a request as soon as practicable after the seizure.

(4) However, the authorised officer is not required to comply with such a request if possession of the document, film, computer file, thing or information by the occupier or other person could constitute an offence against a law of the Commonwealth.

^55 Receipts for seized things

(1) An authorised officer must provide a receipt for a thing that is seized under this Part.

(2) One receipt may cover 2 or more things that are seized.

^56 Return of seized things

(1) The Secretary must take reasonable steps to return a thing seized under this Part when the earliest of the following happens:
   (a) the reason for the thing’s seizure no longer exists;
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Section ^57

(b) it is decided that the thing is not to be used in evidence;
(c) the period of 60 days after the thing’s seizure ends.

Note:  See subsections (2) and (3) for exceptions to this rule.

Exceptions

(2) Subsection (1):
(a) is subject to any contrary order of a court; and
(b) does not apply if the thing:
   (i) is forfeited or forfeitable to the Commonwealth; or
   (ii) is the subject of a dispute as to ownership.

(3) The Secretary is not required to take reasonable steps to return a thing because of paragraph (1)(c) if:
   (a) proceedings in respect of which the thing may afford evidence were instituted before the end of the 60 days and have not been completed (including an appeal to a court in relation to those proceedings); or
   (b) the thing may continue to be retained because of an order under section ^57; or
   (c) the Commonwealth, the Secretary or an authorised officer is otherwise authorised (by a law, or an order of a court, of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory) to retain, destroy, dispose of or otherwise deal with the thing.

Return of thing

(4) A thing that is required to be returned under this section must be returned to the person from whom it was seized (or to the owner if that person is not entitled to possess it).

^57 Issuing officer may permit a thing to be retained

Application to retain thing

(1) The Secretary may apply to an issuing officer for an order permitting the retention of a thing seized under this Part for a further period if proceedings in respect of which the thing may afford evidence have not commenced before the end of:

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58  Tobacco Plain Packaging Bill 2011  No. , 2011
Section ^58

(a) 60 days after the seizure; or
(b) a period previously specified in an order of an issuing officer under this section.

(2) Before making the application, the Secretary must:
(a) take reasonable steps to discover who has an interest in the retention of the thing; and
(b) if it is practicable to do so, notify each person whom the authorised officer believes to have such an interest of the proposed application.

Order to retain thing

(3) The issuing officer may order that the thing may continue to be retained for a period specified in the order if the issuing officer is satisfied that it is necessary for the thing to continue to be retained:
(a) for the purposes of investigating whether:
   (i) an offence has been committed against this Act, or the Crimes Act 1914 or the Criminal Code to the extent that it relates to this Act; or
   (ii) a civil penalty provision in this Act has been contravened; or
(b) to enable evidence of such an offence or contravention to be secured for the purposes of a prosecution or action.

(4) The period specified must not exceed 3 years.

^58 Disposal of things

(1) The Secretary may dispose of a thing seized under this Part if:
(a) the Secretary has taken reasonable steps to return the thing to a person; and
(b) either:
   (i) the Secretary has been unable to locate the person, despite making reasonable efforts; or
   (ii) the person has refused to take possession of the thing.

(2) The Secretary may dispose of the thing in any manner that he or she thinks appropriate.
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Section \(^59\)

\(^59\) Compensation for acquisition of property

(1) If the operation of section \(^58\) would result in an acquisition of
property from a person otherwise than on just terms, the
Commonwealth is liable to pay a reasonable amount of
compensation to the person.

(2) If the Commonwealth and the person do not agree on the amount
of the compensation, the person may institute proceedings in a
court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery from the
Commonwealth of such reasonable amount of compensation as the
court determines.
**Division 6—Issue of warrants**

**^60 Issue of warrants**

*Application for warrant*

(1) An authorised officer may apply to an issuing officer for a warrant under this section in relation to premises.

*Issue of warrant*

(2) The issuing officer may issue the warrant if the issuing officer is satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is, or there may be within the next 72 hours, evidential material on the premises.

(3) However, the issuing officer must not issue the warrant unless the authorised officer or some other person has given to the issuing officer, either orally or by affidavit, such further information (if any) as the issuing officer requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought.

*Content of warrant*

(4) The warrant must:

(a) state the offence or offences, or civil penalty provision or civil penalty provisions, to which the warrant relates; and

(b) describe the premises to which the warrant relates; and

(c) state that the warrant is issued under this Division; and

(d) specify the kind of evidential material that is to be searched for under the warrant; and

(e) state that the evidential material specified, and any other evidential material found in the course of executing the warrant, may be seized under the warrant; and

(f) name one or more authorised officers; and

(g) authorise the authorised officers named in the warrant:

(i) to enter the premises; and
EXPOSURE DRAFT

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Part 2  Search warrants
Division 6  Issue of warrants

Section ^61

(ii) to exercise the powers set out in this Part in relation to the premises; and
(h) state whether entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or during specified hours of the day; and
(i) specify the day (not more than 1 week after the issue of the warrant) on which the warrant ceases to be in force.

^61 Warrants by telephone, fax etc.

Application for warrant

(1) An authorised officer may apply to an issuing officer by telephone, fax or other electronic means for a warrant under section ^60 in relation to premises:
   (a) in an urgent case; or
   (b) if the delay that would occur if an application were made in person would frustrate the effective execution of the warrant.

(2) The issuing officer may require communication by voice to the extent that it is practicable in the circumstances.

(3) Before applying for the warrant, the authorised officer must prepare an information of the kind mentioned in subsection ^60(2) in relation to the premises that sets out the grounds on which the warrant is sought. If it is necessary to do so, the authorised officer may apply for the warrant before the information is sworn or affirmed.

Issuing officer may complete and sign warrant

(4) The issuing officer may complete and sign the same warrant that would have been issued under section ^60 if the issuing officer is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so:
   (a) after considering the terms of the information; and
   (b) after receiving such further information (if any) as the issuing officer requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought.
(5) After completing and signing the warrant, the issuing officer must inform the authorised officer, by telephone, fax or other electronic means, of:

(a) the terms of the warrant; and

(b) the day on which and the time at which the warrant was signed.

Obligations on authorised officer

(6) The authorised officer must then do the following:

(a) complete a form of warrant in the same terms as the warrant completed and signed by the issuing officer;

(b) state on the form the following:

(i) the name of the issuing officer;

(ii) the day on which, and the time at which, the warrant was signed;

(c) send the following to the issuing officer:

(i) the form of warrant completed by the authorised officer;

(ii) the information referred to in subsection (3), which must have been duly sworn or affirmed.

(7) The authorised officer must comply with paragraph (6)(c) by the end of the day after the earlier of the following:

(a) the day on which the warrant ceases to be in force;

(b) the day on which the warrant is executed.

Issuing officer to attach documents together

(8) The issuing officer must attach the documents provided under paragraph (6)(c) to the warrant signed by the issuing officer.

^62 Authority of warrant

(1) A form of warrant duly completed under subsection ^61(6) is authority for the same powers as are authorised by the warrant signed by the issuing officer under subsection ^61(4).
(2) In any proceedings, a court is to assume (unless the contrary is proved) that an exercise of power was not authorised by a warrant under section 61 if:
   (a) it is material, in those proceedings, for the court to be satisfied that the exercise of power was authorised by that section; and
   (b) the warrant signed by the issuing officer authorising the exercise of the power is not produced in evidence.

^63 Offence relating to warrants by telephone, fax etc.

An authorised officer must not:
   (a) state in a document that purports to be a form of warrant under section 61 the name of an issuing officer unless that issuing officer signed the warrant; or
   (b) state on a form of warrant under that section a matter that, to the authorised officer’s knowledge, departs in a material particular from the terms of the warrant signed by the issuing officer under that section; or
   (c) purport to execute, or present to another person, a document that purports to be a form of warrant under that section that the authorised officer knows departs in a material particular from the terms of a warrant signed by an issuing officer under that section; or
   (d) give to an issuing officer a form of warrant under that section that is not the form of warrant that the authorised officer purported to execute.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.
Division 7—Powers of issuing officers

^64 Powers of issuing officers

Consent to conferral of powers

(1) An issuing officer may, by writing, consent to have powers conferred by this Part.

Nomination by Attorney-General

(2) The Attorney-General may, by writing, nominate an issuing officer in relation to whom a consent is in force under subsection (1) to exercise powers conferred by this Part.

Powers conferred personally

(3) A power conferred on an issuing officer by this Part is conferred on the issuing officer:

(a) in a personal capacity; and

(b) in relation to a Judge of a court created by the Parliament or a Federal Magistrate—not as a court or a member of a court.

Protection and immunity—Judges and Federal Magistrates

(4) An issuing officer who is a Judge of a court created by the Parliament, or a Federal Magistrate, exercising a power conferred by this Part has the same protection and immunity as if he or she were exercising the power:

(a) as the court of which the issuing officer is a member; or

(b) as a member of the court of which the issuing officer is a member.

Protection and immunity—Deputy Presidents and non-presidential members

(5) An issuing officer who is a Deputy President or non-presidential member of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal exercising a
Chapter 4  Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act
Part 2  Search warrants
Division 7  Powers of issuing officers

Section ^64

1 power conferred by this Part has the same protection and immunity
2 as a Justice of the High Court.
Part 3—Power to require persons to give
information, produce documents or answer
questions

^65 Power to require persons to give information, produce
documents or answer questions

(1) An authorised officer may give a notice under subsection (2) if he or she has reason to believe that the person has information or a document that is relevant to the administration or enforcement of this Act.

(2) The authorised officer may, by written notice given to the person, require the person:
   (a) to give any such information to a specified authorised officer;
   or
   (b) to produce any such document to a specified authorised officer; or
   (c) to appear before a specified authorised officer to answer questions.

   Note: For self-incrimination, see section ^68.

(3) The notice must:
   (a) if paragraph (2)(a) or (b) applies:
      (i) specify the period (which must be at least 14 days after the notice is given to the person) within which the person is required to comply with the notice; and
      (ii) specify the manner in which the person is required to comply with the notice; and
   (b) if paragraph (2)(c) applies—specify a time and place at which the person is to appear; and
   (c) in any case—state the effect of subsection (6) (offence for failure to comply).
Section 65

Oath or affirmation

(4) An authorised officer may require answers provided under paragraph (2)(c) to be verified by, or given on, oath or affirmation and either orally or in writing.

(5) An authorised officer to whom information or answers are verified or given may administer the oath or affirmation.

Offence

(6) A person commits an offence if:
   (a) the person is given a notice under subsection (2); and
   (b) the person fails to comply with the notice.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 30 penalty units.
Part 4—Miscellaneous

^66  Appointment of authorised officers

(1) The Secretary may, in writing, appoint the following persons as authorised officers:
   (a) a person who is appointed or engaged under the Public Service Act 1999;
   (b) a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police.

(2) The Secretary may appoint a person as an authorised officer only if the Secretary is satisfied that the person has suitable qualifications, training or experience.

(3) An authorised officer is appointed for the period specified in the instrument of appointment.

Note: An authorised officer is eligible for reappointment (see the Acts Interpretation Act 1901).

^67  Identity cards

(1) The Secretary must issue an identity card to an authorised officer.

Form of identity card

(2) The identity card must:
   (a) be in the form approved by the Secretary; and
   (b) contain a recent photograph of the authorised officer.

Authorised officer must carry card

(3) An authorised officer must carry the identity card at all times when exercising powers and performing functions and duties as an authorised officer.
Chapter 4  Powers to investigate contraventions of this Act
Part 4  Miscellaneous

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1

Offence

(4) A person commits an offence if:

(a) the person ceases to be an authorised officer; and
(b) within 14 days of so ceasing, the person does not return the
person’s identity card to the Secretary.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

(5) Subsection (4) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For offences of strict liability, see subsection 6.1(1) of the Criminal
Code.

Defence—card lost or destroyed

(6) Subsection (4) does not apply if the identity card was lost or
destroyed.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this
subsection (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

^68 Self-incrimination

(1) A person is not excused from giving information, producing a
document or answering a question under subsection ^43(2) or
^65(2) on the ground that the information, the production of the
document, or answer to the question, might tend to incriminate the
person or expose the person to a penalty.

(2) However, in the case of an individual none of the following is
admissible in evidence against the individual in criminal
proceedings:

(a) the information given, the document produced or the answer
given;
(b) giving the information, producing the document or answering
the question;
(c) any information, document or thing obtained as a direct or
indirect consequence of giving the information, producing
the document or answering the question.
Chapter 5—Enforcing compliance with this Act

Part 1—Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- Civil penalty orders may be sought under Part 2 of this Chapter from the Federal Court in relation to contraventions of civil penalty provisions.
- Part 2 also contains some rules of general application in relation to civil penalty provisions.
- Alternatively, a person can be given an infringement notice under Part 3 of this Chapter in relation to a contravention of an offence of strict liability.
- A person who is given an infringement notice can choose to pay an amount as an alternative to having court proceedings brought against the person for a contravention of an offence or civil penalty provision. If the person does not choose to pay the amount, proceedings can be brought against the person in relation to the contravention.
Part 2—Civil penalty provisions

Division 1—Obtaining a civil penalty order

70 Civil penalty orders

Application for order

(1) The Secretary may apply to the Federal Court for an order that a person, who is alleged to have contravened a civil penalty provision, pay the Commonwealth a pecuniary penalty.

(2) The Secretary must make the application within 6 years of the alleged contravention.

Court may order person to pay pecuniary penalty

(3) If the Federal Court is satisfied that the person has contravened the civil penalty provision, the court may order the person to pay to the Commonwealth such pecuniary penalty for the contravention as the court determines to be appropriate.

Note: Subsection (5) sets out the maximum penalty that the court may order the person to pay.

(4) An order under subsection (3) is a civil penalty order.

Determining pecuniary penalty

(5) The pecuniary penalty must not be more than:

(a) if the person is a body corporate—5 times the pecuniary penalty specified for the civil penalty provision; and

(b) otherwise—the pecuniary penalty specified for the civil penalty provision.

(6) In determining the pecuniary penalty, the court may take into account all relevant matters, including:

(a) the nature and extent of the contravention; and
(b) the nature and extent of any loss or damage suffered because of the contravention; and
(c) the circumstances in which the contravention took place; and
(d) whether the person has previously been found by a court in proceedings under one or more of the following to have engaged in any similar conduct:
   (i) this Act;
   (ii) the Crimes Act 1914 or the Criminal Code in relation to this Act.

^71 Civil enforcement of penalty

(1) A pecuniary penalty is a debt payable to the Commonwealth.
(2) The Commonwealth may enforce a civil penalty order as if it were an order made in civil proceedings against the person to recover a debt due by the person. The debt arising from the order is taken to be a judgement debt.

^72 Conduct contravening more than one civil penalty provision

(1) If conduct constitutes a contravention of 2 or more civil penalty provisions, proceedings may be instituted under this Part against a person in relation to the contravention of any one or more of those provisions.
(2) However, the person is not liable to more than one pecuniary penalty under this Part in relation to the same conduct.

^73 Multiple contraventions

(1) The Federal Court may make a single civil penalty order against a person for multiple contraventions of a civil penalty provision if proceedings for the contraventions are founded on the same facts, or if the contraventions form, or are part of, a series of contraventions of the same or a similar character.
(2) However, the penalty must not exceed the sum of the maximum penalties that could be ordered if a separate penalty were ordered for each of the contraventions.
Chapter 5  Enforcing compliance with this Act
Part 2  Civil penalty provisions
Division 1  Obtaining a civil penalty order

Section ^74

^74  Proceedings may be heard together
The Federal Court may direct that 2 or more proceedings for civil penalty orders are to be heard together.

^75  Civil evidence and procedure rules for civil penalty orders
The Federal Court must apply the rules of evidence and procedure for civil matters when hearing proceedings for a civil penalty order.

^76  Contravening a civil penalty provision is not an offence
A contravention of a civil penalty provision is not an offence.
Division 2—Civil proceedings and criminal proceedings

^77 Civil proceedings after criminal proceedings

The Federal Court may not make a civil penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision if the person has been convicted of an offence constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct constituting the contravention.

^78 Criminal proceedings during civil proceedings

(1) Proceedings for a civil penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision are stayed if:

(a) criminal proceedings are commenced or have already been commenced against the person for an offence; and
(b) the offence is constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct alleged to constitute the contravention.

(2) The proceedings for the order (the civil proceedings) may be resumed if the person is not convicted of the offence. Otherwise, the civil proceedings are dismissed.

^79 Criminal proceedings after civil proceedings

Criminal proceedings may be commenced against a person for conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as conduct that would constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision regardless of whether a civil penalty order has been made against the person in relation to the contravention.

^80 Evidence given in civil proceedings not admissible in criminal proceedings

(1) Evidence of information given, or evidence of production of documents, by an individual is not admissible in criminal proceedings against the individual if:
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Division 2  Civil proceedings and criminal proceedings

Section ^80

1 (a) the individual previously gave the evidence or produced the
2 documents in proceedings for a civil penalty order against the
3 individual for an alleged contravention of a civil penalty
4 provision (whether or not the order was made); and
5 (b) the conduct alleged to constitute the offence is the same, or
6 substantially the same, as the conduct alleged to constitute
7 the contravention.

8 (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to criminal proceedings in
9 relation to the falsity of the evidence given by the individual in the
10 proceedings for the civil penalty order.
Division 3—Miscellaneous

^81 Ancillary contravention of civil penalty provisions

(1) A person must not:

(a) attempt to contravene a civil penalty provision; or

(b) aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of a civil penalty provision; or

(c) induce (by threats, promises or otherwise) a contravention of a civil penalty provision; or

(d) be in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, a contravention of a civil penalty provision; or

(e) conspire with others to effect a contravention of a civil penalty provision.

Note: Section ^83 (which provides that a person’s state of mind does not need to be proven in relation to a civil penalty provision) does not apply to this subsection.

Civil penalty

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) in relation to a civil penalty provision is taken to have contravened the provision.

^82 Mistake of fact

(1) A person is not liable to have a civil penalty order made against the person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision if:

(a) at or before the time of the conduct constituting the contravention, the person:

(i) considered whether or not facts existed; and

(ii) was under a mistaken but reasonable belief about those facts; and

(b) had those facts existed, the conduct would not have constituted a contravention of the civil penalty provision.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person may be regarded as having considered whether or not facts existed if:
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Part 2  Civil penalty provisions
Division 3  Miscellaneous

Section ^83

(a) the person had considered, on a previous occasion, whether
those facts existed in the circumstances surrounding that
occasion; and
(b) the person honestly and reasonably believed that the
circumstances surrounding the present occasion were the
same, or substantially the same, as those surrounding the
previous occasion.

(3) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (1) or (2) in
proceedings for a civil penalty order bears an evidential burden in
relation to that matter.

^83  State of mind

(1) In proceedings for a civil penalty order against a person for a
contravention of a civil penalty provision (other than subsection
^81(1)), it is not necessary to prove:

(a) the person’s intention; or
(b) the person’s knowledge; or
(c) the person’s recklessness; or
(d) the person’s negligence; or
(e) any other state of mind of the person.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not affect the operation of
section ^82 (mistake of fact).

^84  Civil penalty provisions contravened by employees, agents or
officers

If an element of a civil penalty provision is done by an employee,
agent or officer of a body corporate acting within the actual or
apparent scope of his or her employment, or within his or her
actual or apparent authority, the element must also be attributed to
the body corporate.
Infringement notices

^85 When an infringement notice may be given

(1) If an authorised officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has contravened an offence of strict liability in Chapter 3, the authorised officer may give to the person an infringement notice for the alleged contravention.

(2) The infringement notice must be given within 12 months after the day on which the contravention is alleged to have taken place.

(3) A single infringement notice must relate only to a single contravention of a single provision.

^86 Matters to be included in an infringement notice

An infringement notice must:

(a) be identified by a unique number; and
(b) state the day on which it is given; and
(c) state the name of the person to whom the notice is given; and
(d) state the name of the person who gave the notice; and
(e) give brief details of the alleged contravention, including:
   (i) the provision that was allegedly contravened; and
   (ii) the maximum penalty that a court could impose for the contravention; and
   (iii) the time (if known) and day of, and the place of, the alleged contravention; and
(f) state that the following amount is payable under the notice:
   (i) if the person is a body corporate—60 penalty units; and
   (ii) otherwise—12 penalty units; and
(g) give an explanation of how payment of the amount is to be made; and
(h) state that, if the person to whom the notice is given pays the amount within 28 days after the day the notice is given, then
(unless the notice is withdrawn) neither criminal proceedings, nor proceedings for a civil penalty order, will be brought in relation to the alleged contravention; and

(i) state that payment of the amount is not an admission of guilt or liability; and

(j) state that the person may apply to the Secretary to have the period in which to pay the amount extended; and

(k) state that the person may choose not to pay the amount and, if the person does so, the person may be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention, or proceedings for a civil penalty may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention; and

(l) set out how the notice can be withdrawn; and

(m) state that if the notice is withdrawn:

(i) any amount paid under the notice must be refunded; and

(ii) the person may be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention, or proceedings for a civil penalty may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention; and

(n) state that the person may make written representations to the Secretary seeking the withdrawal of the notice.

^87 Extension of time to pay amount

(1) A person to whom an infringement notice has been given may apply to the Secretary for an extension of the period referred to in paragraph ^86(h).

(2) If the application is made before the end of that period, the Secretary may, in writing, extend that period. The Secretary may do so before or after the end of that period.

(3) If the Secretary extends that period, a reference in this Part, or in a notice or other instrument under this Part, to the period referred to in paragraph ^86(h) is taken to be a reference to that period so extended.

(4) If the Secretary does not extend that period, a reference in this Part, or in a notice or other instrument under this Part, to the period
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referenced to in paragraph 86(h) is taken to be a reference to the period that ends on the later of the following days:
(a) the day that is the last day of the period referred to in paragraph 86(h);
(b) the day that is 7 days after the day the person was given notice of the secretary’s decision not to extend.

(5) the secretary may extend the period more than once under subsection (2).

88 withdrawal of an infringement notice

representations seeking withdrawal of notice

(1) a person to whom an infringement notice has been given may make written representations to the secretary seeking the withdrawal of the notice.

withdrawal of notice

(2) a secretary may withdraw an infringement notice given to a person (whether or not the person has made written representations seeking the withdrawal).

(3) when deciding whether or not to withdraw an infringement notice (the relevant infringement notice), the secretary:
(a) must take into account any written representations seeking the withdrawal that were given by the person to the secretary; and
(b) may take into account the following:
   (i) whether a court has previously imposed a penalty on the person for a contravention of an offence or civil penalty provision in this act;
   (ii) the circumstances of the alleged contravention;
   (iii) whether the person has paid an amount, stated in an earlier infringement notice, for an offence that is constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct alleged to constitute the offence in the relevant infringement notice;
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Section ^89  

(iv) any other matter the Secretary considers relevant.  

**Notice of withdrawal**  

(4) Notice of the withdrawal of the infringement notice must be given to the person. The withdrawal notice must state:  
(a) the person’s name and address; and  
(b) the day the infringement notice was given; and  
(c) the identifying number of the infringement notice; and  
(d) that the infringement notice is withdrawn; and  
(e) that the person may be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention, or proceedings for a civil penalty order may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention.  

**Refund of amount if infringement notice withdrawn**  

(5) If:  
(a) the Secretary withdraws the infringement notice; and  
(b) the person has already paid the amount stated in the notice;  
the Commonwealth must refund to the person an amount equal to the amount paid.  

^89  **Effect of payment of amount**  

(1) If the person to whom an infringement notice for an alleged contravention of a provision is given pays the amount stated in the notice before the end of the period referred to in paragraph ^86(h):  
(a) any liability of the person for the alleged contravention is discharged; and  
(b) neither criminal proceedings, nor proceedings for a civil penalty order, may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention; and  
(c) the person is not regarded as having admitted guilt or liability for the alleged contravention; and  
(d) the person is not regarded as having been convicted of the alleged offence.  

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the notice has been withdrawn.
Section ^90

^90 Effect of this Part

This Part does not:

(a) require an infringement notice to be given to a person for an alleged contravention of an offence; or

(b) affect the liability of a person for an alleged contravention of an offence if:

(i) the person does not comply with an infringement notice given to the person for the contravention; or

(ii) an infringement notice is not given to the person for the contravention; or

(iii) an infringement notice is given to the person for the contravention and is subsequently withdrawn; or

(c) prevent the giving of 2 or more infringement notices to a person for an alleged contravention of an offence; or

(d) limit a court’s discretion to determine the amount of a penalty to be imposed on a person who is found to have contravened an offence.
Chapter 6—Miscellaneous provisions

Part 1—Simplified outline

91 Simplified outline

The following is a simplified outline of this Chapter:

- Part 2 of this Chapter contains other miscellaneous provisions (such as the Secretary’s delegation power and reporting to Parliament).
Part 2—Miscellaneous provisions

^92 Delegation
(1) The Secretary may, in writing, delegate to an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department all or any of the Secretary’s powers or functions under this Act.

(2) In exercising powers or functions delegated under subsection (1), the delegate must comply with any directions of the Secretary.

^93 Reports to Parliament
(1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, the Minister must cause to be prepared a report on:
   (a) the number and nature of any contraventions of this Act occurring in the financial year; and
   (b) action taken in response to each contravention.

(2) A person who prepares a report under subsection (1) must give a copy to the Minister.

(3) The Minister must cause the report to be included in the annual report of the Department for that financial year.

^94 Regulations
(1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:
   (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
   (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may, for the purposes of section 46 of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997, declare that this Act is exempt from the operation of that Act.
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1  Note: The exemption operates for a period of up to 12 months (see
2  subsection 46(4) of that Act).

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