

Authorised Version No. 062
Control of Weapons Act 1990

No. 24 of 1990

Authorised Version incorporating amendments as at
14 June 2012

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Authorised Version No. 062
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The Parliament of Victoria enacts as follows:

1 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to regulate—

- (a) weapons other than firearms; and
- (b) body armour.

S. 1
substituted by
No. 26/1997
s. 4.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into operation on a day or days to
be proclaimed.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Act—

S. 3
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 3(4) (LA
s. 39B(1)).

body armour means a garment or item—

- (a) that is designed, intended or adapted for the purpose of protecting the body from the effects of a weapon, including a firearm; and
- (b) that is prescribed by the regulations to be body armour;

S. 3(1) def. of
body armour
inserted by
No. 26/1997
s. 5,
substituted by
No. 47/2000
s. 4,
amended by
No. 52/2010
s. 26(b).

child means a person under the age of 18 years;

S. 3(1) def. of
child
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 4.

s. 3

S. 3(1) def. of
*controlled
weapon*
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 5(1).

controlled weapon means—

- (a) a knife, other than a knife that is a prohibited weapon; or
- (b) an article that is prescribed by the regulations to be a controlled weapon;

S. 3(1) def. of
*corrections
officer*
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 5(1).

corrections officer means—

- (a) a person referred to in section 12(1) of the **Corrections Act 1986**; or
- (b) a person authorised by the Secretary under section 9A of the **Corrections Act 1986**;

S. 3(1) def. of
*dangerous
article*
amended by
No. 30/1994
s. 4.

dangerous article means—

* * * * *

- (b) an article which has been adapted or modified so as to be capable of being used as a weapon; or
- (c) any other article which is carried with the intention of being used as a weapon;

S. 3(1) def. of
*designated
place*
inserted by
No. 43/2011
s. 7(b).

designated place has the same meaning as it has in section 118D of the **Police Regulation Act 1958**;

S. 3(1) def. of
firearm
inserted by
No. 52/2010
s. 26(a).

firearm has the same meaning as it has in section 3(1) of the **Firearms Act 1996**;

S. 3(1) def. of
*imitation
firearm*
inserted by
No. 52/2010
s. 26(a).

imitation firearm means a device—

- (a) the appearance of which could reasonably be mistaken for that of an operable firearm; but

- (b) which is not designed or adapted to discharge shot or a bullet or other missile by the expansion of gases produced in the device by the ignition of strongly combustible materials or by compressed air or other gases, whether stored in the device in pressurised containers or produced in the device by mechanical means and is not capable of being made to do so;

licensed premises means any licensed premises within the meaning of the **Liquor Control Reform Act 1998** in respect of which—

- (a) a general licence or a late night (general) licence; or
(b) an on-premises licence or a late night (on-premises) licence); or
(ba) a restaurant and cafe licence; or
(c) a club licence—

within the meaning of that Act has been issued under that Act;

midwife means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law—

- (a) to practise in the nursing and midwifery profession as a midwife (other than as a student); and
(b) in the register of midwives kept for that profession;

military officer means a person serving as a member of the naval, military or air forces of the Commonwealth;

S. 3(1) def. of *licensed premises* inserted by No. 53/2007 s. 3(1), amended by Nos 59/2009 s. 34, 42/2010 s. 21(1).

S. 3(1) def. of *midwife* inserted by No. 52/2010 s. 26(a).

S. 3(1) def. of *military officer* inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 5(1).

s. 3

S. 3(1) def. of *non-government school* inserted by No. 9/2003 s. 3, substituted by No. 24/2006 s. 6.1.2(Sch. 7 item 9).

non-Government school has the same meaning as in the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006**;

S. 3(1) def. of *nurse* inserted by No. 52/2010 s. 26(a).

nurse means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the nursing and midwifery profession as a nurse (other than as a midwife or as a student);

S. 3(1) def. of *officer* inserted by No. 53/2007 s. 3(2).

officer, in relation to a body corporate, means a director, secretary or executive officer of the body corporate;

S. 3(1) def. of *police officer* inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 5(1), amended by No. 43/2011 s. 7(a).

police officer means—

- (a) a member of the police force; or
- (b) a police reservist, police recruit or protective services officer; or
- (c) an employee in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Police; or
- (d) a member of the police force of the Commonwealth or of another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth;

possession includes—

- (a) actual physical possession; and
- (b) custody or control; and
- (c) having and exercising access either solely or in common with others;

Control of Weapons Act 1990
No. 24 of 1990

s. 3

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S. 3(1) def. of *prescribed weapon* repealed by No. 47/2000 s. 5(2).

prohibited person has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the **Firearms Act 1996**;

S. 3(1) def. of *prohibited person* inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 5(1).

prohibited weapon means an imitation firearm or an article that is prescribed by the regulations to be a prohibited weapon;

S. 3(1) def. of *prohibited weapon* inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 5(1), amended by No. 52/2010 s. 26(c).

protective services officer means a protective services officer appointed under section 118B(1) of the **Police Regulation Act 1958**;

S. 3(1) def. of *protective services officer* inserted by No. 43/2011 s. 7(b).

public place has the same meaning as it has under the **Summary Offences Act 1966** and also includes a non-government school;

S. 3(1) def. of *public place* amended by No. 53/2007 s. 3(3).

registered medical practitioner means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the medical profession (other than as a student);

S. 3(1) def. of *registered medical practitioner* inserted by No. 52/2010 s. 26(a).

registered psychologist means a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the psychology profession (other than as a student).

S. 3(1) def. of *registered psychologist* inserted by No. 52/2010 s. 26(a).

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No. 24 of 1990

s. 4

S. 3(1) def. of
*regulated
weapon*
repealed by
No. 47/2000
s. 5(2).

* * * * *

S. 3(2)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 3(4).

- (2) A reference in this Act to the immediate vicinity of licensed premises means a place that is within 20 metres of the licensed premises.

4 Application and construction of Act

S. 4(1)
amended by
No. 52/2010
s. 27.

- (1) This Act applies to weapons other than firearms.
- (2) This Act is to be read and construed as in aid of and not in derogation from any other Act relating to weapons and firearms.
- (3) This Act does not apply to or in relation to any weapon vested in, belonging to or in the possession or control of a person or body of persons by reason of that person or body of persons having the control and management of premises declared by Order of the Governor in Council published in the Government Gazette to be a museum for the purposes of this Act.

S. 5
substituted by
No. 47/2000
s. 6.

5 Prohibited weapons

S. 5(1)
amended by
No. 1/2007
s. 3.

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) bring into Victoria; or
- (b) cause to be brought into or sent into Victoria;
or

S. 5(1)(c)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(1).

- (c) manufacture; or

Control of Weapons Act 1990
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s. 5

(d) display or advertise for sale—

S. 5(1)(d)
amended by
No. 12/2012
s. 3(1).

* * * * *

S. 5(1)(e)
repealed by
No. 12/2012
s. 3(2).

a prohibited weapon without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1AA) A person must not sell a prohibited weapon to a person (other than a child) without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

S. 5(1AA)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(2).

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1AB) A person (other than a child) must not purchase a prohibited weapon without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

S. 5(1AB)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(2).

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1AC) A person must not sell a prohibited weapon to a child.

S. 5(1AC)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(2).

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1AD) A child must not purchase a prohibited weapon.

S. 5(1AD)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(2).

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

(1A) A person who is in licensed premises or in a public place that is in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises must not possess, carry or use a prohibited weapon without—

S. 5(1A)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 4(1).

(a) an exemption under section 8B; or

s. 5AA

(b) an approval under section 8C.

Penalty: 480 penalty units or 4 years imprisonment.

S. 5(1B)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 4(1).

(1B) If a person is convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1A) in respect of an act or omission, that person is not liable to be convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1)(e) in respect of the same act or omission.

S. 5(2)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 4(2).

(2) A person must not sell a prohibited weapon unless the person reasonably believes that the purchaser of the weapon has an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C allowing the purchaser to possess the weapon.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

S. 5(3)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 4(3),
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 5(3).

(3) Subsections (1), (1AA), (1AB), (1A) and (2) do not apply to an employee of a person who holds an approval under section 8C if the employee is acting in the course of his or her employment and in accordance with the approval.

S. 5AA
inserted by
No. 12/2012
s. 4.

5AA Offence to possess, use or carry a prohibited weapon

A person must not possess, use or carry a prohibited weapon (other than an imitation firearm) without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

S. 5AB
inserted by
No. 12/2012
s. 4.

5AB Offence to possess, use or carry an imitation firearm

(1) A non-prohibited person must not possess, use or carry an imitation firearm without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

- (2) A prohibited person must not possess, use or carry an imitation firearm.

Penalty: 1200 penalty units or imprisonment for 10 years.

5A Identifying persons purchasing prohibited weapons

S. 5A
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 6.

- (1) A person (the "seller") must require a person attempting to purchase a prohibited weapon from the seller (the "purchaser") to produce evidence as to the purchaser's identity—

S. 5A(1)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 5(1).

- (a) by means of a passport, driver licence or other document in one of the prescribed categories, if that document bears a photograph of the purchaser; or
- (b) by means of 2 documents in the prescribed categories but each in a different category; or
- (c) in the case of a purchaser who is authorised under the **Police Integrity Act 2008** to possess, carry and use defensive equipment (within the meaning of that Act), by means of that authorisation and the purchaser's photographic identification as a member of staff of the Office of Police Integrity.

S. 5A(1)(b)
amended by
No. 55/2009
s. 52(a).

S. 5A(1)(c)
inserted by
No. 55/2009
s. 52(b).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not sell a prohibited weapon to a person who is unable to produce the required evidence of identity under subsection (1).

S. 5A(2)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 5(2).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not produce false evidence of identity under subsection (1).

S. 5A(3)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 5(3).

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

s. 5B

S. 5B
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 6.

5B Recording sales of prohibited weapons

(1) A person who sells a prohibited weapon must keep a record of the sale in accordance with this section.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) A record under this section—

(a) must be in the form, and contain the information, prescribed by the regulations; and

(b) must be kept for a period of 3 years after the sale to which it relates.

(3) A member of the police force, at any reasonable time, may require a person to produce for inspection a record kept under this section.

6 Control of controlled weapons

S. 6(1)
amended by
Nos 47/2000
s. 7(1)(a),
1/2007 s. 4.

(1) A person must not possess, carry or use a controlled weapon without lawful excuse.

Penalty: 120 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year.

S. 6(1AA)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 6.

(1AA) A child must not purchase a controlled weapon.

Penalty: 12 penalty units.

S. 6(1AB)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 6.

(1AB) A person must not sell a controlled weapon to another person knowing that the other person is a child.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

S. 6(1A)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 6(1).

(1A) A person who is in licensed premises or in a public place that is in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises must not possess, carry or use a controlled weapon without lawful excuse.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1B) If a person is convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1A) in respect of an act or omission that person is not liable to be convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) in respect of the same act or omission.

S. 6(1B)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 6(1).

(2) A person must not carry a controlled weapon unless it is carried in a safe and secure manner consistent with the lawful excuse for which it is possessed or is carried or is to be used.

S. 6(2)
amended by
Nos 47/2000
s. 7(1)(b),
53/2007
s. 6(2).

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) In this section *lawful excuse* includes—

- (a) the pursuit of any lawful employment, duty or activity; and
- (b) participation in any lawful sport, recreation or entertainment; and
- (c) the legitimate collection, display or exhibition of weapons—

but does not include for the purpose of self-defence.

(4) In considering whether a person has lawful excuse to possess, carry or use a controlled weapon, the court must have regard to the circumstances, such as time and location, of the incident.

S. 6(4)
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 7(2).

7 Control of use of dangerous articles

(1) A person must not in a public place possess or carry a dangerous article without lawful excuse.

S. 7(1)
amended by
Nos 9/2003
s. 4, 53/2007
s. 7(1).

Penalty: 60 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

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No. 24 of 1990

s. 7

S. 7(1A)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 7(2).

(1A) A person who is in licensed premises or in a public place that is in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises must not possess or carry a dangerous article without lawful excuse.

Penalty: 120 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year.

S. 7(1B)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 7(2).

(1B) If a person is convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1A) in respect of an act or omission that person is not liable to be convicted or found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) in respect of the same act or omission.

S. 7(2)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 7(3).

(2) In this section *lawful excuse* includes—

- (a) the pursuit of any lawful employment, duty or activity; and
- (b) participation in any lawful sport, recreation or entertainment; and
- (c) the legitimate collection, display or exhibition of the article; and
- (d) the use of the article for the purpose for which it is designed or intended—

but does not include possession or carriage of a dangerous article for the purpose of self-defence.

S. 7(3)
repealed by
No. 53/2007
s. 7(4).

* * * * *

S. 7(4)
substituted by
No. 53/2007
s. 7(5).

(4) In considering whether a person has a lawful excuse to possess or carry a dangerous article, the court must have regard to the circumstances, such as time and location, of the incident.

7A Exemption of health service workers

S. 7A
inserted by
No. 52/2010
s. 28.

(1) A health professional or health service security guard who is not a prohibited person and who possesses or carries a prohibited weapon, a controlled weapon or a dangerous article in a health service facility in the circumstances set out in subsection (3) does not commit an offence against section 5, 5AA, 5AB(1), 6 or 7 for so doing.

S. 7A(1)
amended by
No. 35/2012
s. 11(1).

(2) An ambulance officer who is not a prohibited person and who possesses or carries a prohibited weapon, a controlled weapon or a dangerous article in a health service facility or public place in the circumstances set out in subsection (3) does not commit an offence against section 5, 5AA, 5AB(1), 6 or 7 for so doing.

S. 7A(2)
amended by
No. 35/2012
s. 11(2).

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), the circumstances are that the health professional, health service security guard or ambulance worker—

(a) is carrying out his or her duties as a health professional, health service security guard or ambulance worker, as the case may be; and

(b) either—

(i) is given the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article by a patient; or

(ii) removes the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article from a patient; or

s. 7A

S. 7A(4)
amended by
No. 11/2011
s. 5.

- (iii) finds the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article in the vicinity of the patient; or
 - (iv) is given the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article by a health professional or ambulance worker who has taken possession of the weapon or article in the circumstances set out in this subsection.
- (4) A health professional, health security guard or ambulance worker who takes possession of a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article in the circumstances set out in subsection (3) must notify a member of the police force as soon as practicable after having taken possession of the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article.

(5) In this section—

ambulance worker means an operational staff member of the ambulance services as defined in the **Ambulance Services Act 1986**;

health professional means—

- (a) a registered medical practitioner; or
- (b) a nurse or midwife; or
- (c) a registered psychologist;

health security guard means a security guard licensed under the **Private Security Act 2004** when working in a health service facility as a contractor or an employee;

health service facility means—

- (a) a day procedure centre; or
- (b) a denominational hospital; or

- (c) a multi purpose service; or
- (d) a private hospital; or
- (e) a public health service; or
- (f) a public hospital—

as defined in the **Health Services Act 1988**.

**7B Exemption of person exercising power under the
Education and Training Reform Act 2006**

S. 7B
inserted by
No. 11/2011
s. 6.

- (1) A person who possesses or carries a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or dangerous article in a Government school or public place in the circumstances set out in subsection (2) does not commit an offence against section 5, 5AA, 5AB(1), 6 or 7 for so doing.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the circumstances are that the person—
 - (a) is exercising a power under Part 5.8A of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006**; and
 - (b) is not a prohibited person.
- (3) If a prohibited weapon has been seized under Part 5.8A of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** in the circumstances set out in subsection (2), the principal must, as soon as possible—
 - (a) advise a member of the police force of the seizure of the item; and
 - (b) if so requested, by the member of the police force, surrender the item to a member of the police force.
- (4) In this section, **public place** includes any premises where students are engaged in a teacher supervised activity.

S. 7B(1)
amended by
No. 35/2012
s. 12.

s. 8

S. 8 (Heading)
inserted by
No. 68/2009
s. 97(Sch.
item 27.1).
S. 8
amended by
No. 68/2009
s. 97(Sch.
item 27.2).

8 Claim of lawful excuse

Section 72 of the **Criminal Procedure Act 2009**
applies in respect of a claim of "lawful excuse"
under this Act.

S. 8A
inserted by
No. 26/1997
s. 6.

8A Control of body armour

S. 8A(1)
amended by
Nos 47/2000
s. 8(a),
53/2007
s. 8(1).

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) bring body armour into Victoria; or
 - (b) cause body armour to be brought or sent into Victoria; or
 - (c) manufacture, sell or purchase body armour;
or
 - (d) possess or use body armour—

without an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C.

Penalty: 240 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

S. 8A(2)
repealed by
No. 47/2000
s. 8(b), new
s. 8A(2)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 8(2).

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an employee of a person who holds an approval under section 8C if the employee is acting in the course of his or her employment and in accordance with the approval.

S. 8A(3)–(9)
repealed by
No. 47/2000
s. 8(b).

* * * * *

8B Exemptions for prohibited weapons and body armour

(1) The Governor in Council may, by Order published in the Government Gazette—

S. 8B
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 9,
amended by
No. 78/2005
s. 67(ILA
s. 39B(1)).

(a) exempt from any provision of section 5 (except section 5(1AC) or (1AD)), 5AA, 5AB(1) or 8A (as the case requires)—

S. 8B(1)(a)
amended by
Nos 42/2010
s. 7(1),
35/2012 s. 13.

(i) a class of persons or class of prohibited weapons or body armour; or

(ii) a corrections officer, military officer or police officer (by name or description of office); and

(b) specify conditions and limitations to which an exemption under paragraph (a) is subject.

(2) An exemption under subsection (1)—

S. 8B(2)
inserted by
No. 78/2005
s. 67.

(a) must not be granted in respect of prohibited persons; and

(b) if granted in respect of a class of person or persons identified by a particular description, does not apply to any prohibited person who is a member of that class or who satisfies that description (as the case requires).

(3) An exemption granted under subsection (1) in respect of a class of person or persons may be subject to a condition that the exemption does not apply to a person until that person has been a member of that class for a specified minimum period of up to 6 months.

S. 8B(3)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 7(2).

s. 8C

S. 8B(4)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 7(2).

- (4) The Governor in Council may—
- (a) grant an exemption under subsection (1) for a specified period or indefinitely;
 - (b) vary or revoke an exemption at any time including an exemption granted for a specified period.

S. 8C
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 9.

8C Approvals for prohibited weapons and body armour

S. 8C(1)
amended by
Nos 42/2010
s. 8, 35/2012
s. 14.

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chief Commissioner of Police may grant an approval to a person to do anything that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of section 5 (except section 5(1AC) or (1AD)), 5AA, 5AB(1) or 8A.

S. 8C(1A)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 9(1).

- (1A) If an approval is granted under subsection (1) to a person who is a member of a partnership, the approval is taken to apply to each member of the partnership.

S. 8C(2)(b)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 9(2).

- (2) The Chief Commissioner cannot grant an approval under this section to—

- (a) a prohibited person; or
- (b) a corrections officer, military officer or police officer in connection with their official duties; or

S. 8C(2)(c)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 9(3).

- (c) a person who is a member of a partnership if another member of the partnership is a prohibited person; or

S. 8C(2)(d)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 9(3).

- (d) a body corporate if an officer of the body corporate is a prohibited person.

-
- (3) An application for approval must be—
 - (a) in the form approved by the Chief Commissioner; and
 - (b) contain the information required by the Chief Commissioner; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
 - (4) Before granting an approval the Chief Commissioner must have regard to the guidelines issued by the Minister under section 8D.
 - (5) The Chief Commissioner may—
 - (a) grant an approval for a specified period or indefinitely;
 - (b) vary or revoke an approval at any time, including an approval granted for a specified period.
 - (6) An approval—
 - (a) must be in writing; and
 - (b) is subject to—
 - (i) a condition that the prohibited weapon or body armour is stored safely and securely and in the manner (if any) specified by the Chief Commissioner in the approval; and
 - (ii) any other conditions or limitations that the Chief Commissioner considers appropriate.
 - (7) The Chief Commissioner may—
 - (a) refuse to grant an approval to an applicant who is under the age of 18 years; or
 - (b) impose conditions or limitations on an approval granted to an applicant who is under the age of 18 years that the

s. 8D

Chief Commissioner would not impose on an applicant of or over that age.

S. 8D
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 9.

8D Ministerial guidelines

- (1) The Minister may issue guidelines relating to the granting of approvals under section 8C, including guidelines prohibiting or restricting the granting of approvals to applicants who are under the age of 18 years.
- (2) Any guidelines issued by the Minister under subsection (1) must be published in the Government Gazette.

S. 8E
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 9.

8E Offences regarding exemptions and approvals

S. 8E(1)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 10(1).

- (1) A person must not intentionally or recklessly breach a condition to which an exemption under section 8B or an approval under section 8C that applies to the person is subject.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

S. 8E(1A)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 10(2).

- (1A) An employee of a person to whom an approval has been granted under section 8C must not intentionally or recklessly breach a condition to which the approval is subject while, in the course of that employment, performing duties for which the approval is required.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

S. 8E(2)
amended by
No. 53/2007
s. 10(3).

- (2) A person must not knowingly make a statement in an application for approval under section 8C that is false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person who is the holder of an approval under section 8C must not employ a prohibited person, or allow a prohibited person to be employed, to carry out duties for which an approval under section 8C is required.

S. 8E(3)
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 10(4).

Penalty: 60 penalty units.

8EA Offences by body corporate

S. 8EA
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 11.

- (1) If a body corporate contravenes a provision of this Act, each officer of the body corporate is deemed to have contravened the same provision if the officer knowingly authorised or permitted the contravention.
- (2) A person may be proceeded against and convicted under a provision in accordance with subsection (1) whether or not the body corporate has been proceeded against or been convicted under that provision.
- (3) Nothing in this section affects any liability imposed on a body corporate for an offence committed by the body corporate against this Act.

8EB Offences by partners

S. 8EB
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 11.

- (1) If a person who is a member of a partnership contravenes a provision of this Act, the partner or partners of that person are deemed to have contravened the same provision if the partner or partners knowingly authorised or permitted the contravention.
- (2) A person may be proceeded against and convicted under a provision in accordance with subsection (1) whether or not another member of the partnership has been proceeded against or been convicted under that provision.

s. 8F

S. 8F
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 9.

8F Chief Commissioner to report on applications for approval

- (1) Within 30 days after the end of each financial year, the Chief Commissioner of Police must make a report to the Minister regarding applications for approval under section 8C in that financial year.
- (2) A report under this section must be in the form, and contain the information, required by the Minister.

S. 8G
inserted by
No. 9/2003
s. 5.

8G Power to require production of approval

S. 8G(1)
amended by
No. 43/2011
s. 8.

- (1) A member of the police force, or a protective services officer on duty at a designated place, who—

S. 8G(1)(a)
amended by
No. 35/2012
s. 15.

- (a) has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed an offence against section 5, 5AA or 5AB(1) or is carrying or has in his or her possession a prohibited weapon; and

- (b) produces his or her identification for inspection by the person—

may demand that the person produce an approval under section 8C allowing the person to do the thing otherwise prohibited.

- (2) A person to whom a demand is directed under subsection (1) must comply with the demand.

Penalty: 30 penalty units.

- (3) This section does not apply to a person who is exempted under section 8B.

9 Forfeiture or return of prohibited weapons, controlled weapons, dangerous articles or body armour

- (1) If a court finds a person guilty or not guilty because of mental impairment of an offence under this Act, the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour to which the offence relates is forfeited to the Crown and must be sold or destroyed unless the court makes an order that it be returned to the person. **S. 9(1) amended by Nos 26/1997 s. 7, 47/2000 s. 10(1)(a), 7/2002 s. 34.**
- (2) A prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour which has been forfeited under subsection (1) cannot be sold or destroyed until the period for an appeal has elapsed, or if an appeal against the conviction has been lodged, unless the appeal has been dismissed. **S. 9(2) amended by Nos 26/1997 s. 7, 47/2000 s. 10(1)(b)(i)(ii).**
- (3) A prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour which has been seized in relation to an offence by a person under this Act must be returned to that person in accordance with this section if— **S. 9(3) amended by No. 26/1997 s. 7, substituted by No. 47/2000 s. 10(2).**
- (a) proceedings for that offence are not commenced within the period of 3 months after the seizure; or
- (b) a decision is made within that period not to bring proceedings for that offence.
- (4) The member of the police force in charge of the police station at which the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour is kept must give notice to the person from whom the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour was seized of his or her right to have it returned. **S. 9(4) amended by No. 26/1997 s. 7, substituted by No. 47/2000 s. 10(2).**

s. 9A

S. 9(5)
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 10(2).

(5) If a person who is given notice under subsection (4) does not apply within 7 days after the receipt of the notice for the return of the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour as the case requires, the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour is forfeited to the Crown and must be sold or destroyed.

S. 9(6)
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 10(2).

(6) A person who applies under this section for the return of a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour, must collect it from the police station at which it is kept.

S. 9(7)
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 10(2).

(7) If the person who applies for the return of a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour is under the age of 18 years, the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, dangerous article or body armour must not be returned to him or her unless he or she is accompanied by a parent or guardian to collect it.

S. 9A
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 9.

9A Forfeiture of controlled weapons if infringement notice served

S. 9A(1)
amended by
No. 43/2011
s. 9.

(1) This section applies if a member of the police force or a protective services officer serves a person (the *recipient*) with an infringement notice in respect of an offence against section 6(1), (1AA) or (1A) and seizes a controlled weapon to which the offence relates.

(2) The controlled weapon is forfeited to the Crown.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the controlled weapon may be sold or destroyed if—

(a) the recipient pays the infringement penalty stated in the infringement notice; or

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- (b) the recipient commences a payment plan, under section 48 of the **Infringements Act 2006**, for the infringement penalty stated in the infringement notice; or
 - (c) the recipient requests the addition of the infringement penalty stated in the infringement notice to a payment plan under Part 3 of the **Infringements Act 2006**; or
 - (d) the payment period specified in the infringement notice expires and the recipient has not applied, under section 22 of the **Infringements Act 2006**, for review of the decision to serve the infringement notice; or
 - (e) the recipient applies, under section 22 of the **Infringements Act 2006**, for review of the decision to serve the infringement notice and a member of the police force decides, on review—
 - (i) to confirm the decision to serve the infringement notice; or
 - (ii) to withdraw the infringement notice and serve an official warning (within the meaning of that Act) in place of the infringement notice—and 28 days have elapsed since that decision.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—
- (a) the recipient elects, under section 16 of the **Infringements Act 2006**, to have the matter of the infringement offence heard and determined in the Magistrates' Court or the Children's Court; or

s. 9A

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- (b) a member of the police force, whether on a review under section 24 of the **Infringements Act 2006** or otherwise—
- (i) refers the matter for which the infringement notice has been served to the Magistrates' Court under section 17(1) of that Act; or
 - (ii) withdraws the infringement notice and files a charge-sheet and summons in the Children's Court for the matter of the infringement offence to be dealt with.

Note

Section 9 applies if the matter of the infringement offence is heard and determined in the Magistrates' Court or the Children's Court.

- (5) Subject to subsection (6), the controlled weapon must be returned to the recipient in accordance with this section if—
- (a) a member of the police force withdraws the infringement notice without—
 - (i) referring the matter for which the infringement notice has been served to the Magistrates' Court under section 17(1) of the **Infringements Act 2006**; or
 - (ii) filing a charge-sheet and summons in the Children's Court for the matter of the infringement offence to be dealt with; or
 - (iii) serving, on that person, an official warning (within the meaning of the **Infringements Act 2006**) in place of the infringement notice; or

- (b) the Magistrates' Court cancels the infringement notice under section 38 of the **Infringements Act 2006**; or
 - (c) the Children's Court cancels the infringement notice under clause 16 of Schedule 3 to the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply if the controlled weapon has been sold or destroyed under subsection (3).
- (7) Section 9(4), (5), (6) and (7) apply to the return of a controlled weapon under subsection (5).

10 Search without a warrant

- (1) If—
- (a) a member of the police force has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is carrying or has in his or her possession in a public place a weapon contrary to this Act; and
 - (b) the member informs the person of the grounds for his or her suspicion; and
 - (c) the member complies with subsection (3)—
the member may, without a warrant—
 - (d) search the person and any vehicle or thing in his or her possession or under his or her control for the weapon; and
 - (e) seize and detain any item detected during the search that the member reasonably suspects is a weapon.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), the fact that a person is present in a location with a high incidence of violent crime may be taken into account in determining whether there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person

S. 10
substituted by
No. 30/1994
s. 5,
amended by
No. 47/2000
s. 11(a)(i)(ii),
substituted by
No. 9/2003
s. 6,
amended by
53/2007 s. 12,
substituted by
No. 92/2009
s. 9.

s. 10AA

is carrying a weapon or has a weapon in his or her possession.

- (3) Before a member of the police force commences a search of a person under subsection (1), the member must—
 - (a) inform the person of the member's name, rank and place of duty; and
 - (b) if requested by the person, provide the information referred to in paragraph (a) in writing; and
 - (c) produce his or her identification for inspection by the person, unless the member is in uniform; and
 - (d) inform the person that the member intends to search the person or the vehicle or thing (as the case requires) for weapons and is empowered to do so under this Act.
- (4) Schedule 1 applies to the search of a person or thing under this section.
- (5) A member of the police force must conduct the least invasive search that is practicable in the circumstances.
- (6) A member of the police force may detain a person for so long as is reasonably necessary to conduct a search under this section.
- (7) In this section, *weapon* means—
 - (a) a prohibited weapon; or
 - (b) a controlled weapon; or
 - (c) a dangerous article.

S. 10AA
inserted by
No. 43/2011
s. 10.

10AA Search by protective services officer

- (1) This section applies if a protective services officer on duty at a designated place has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person at or in the

vicinity of a designated place is carrying or has in his or her possession in a public place a weapon contrary to this Act.

- (2) Subject to subsection (4), the protective services officer may, without a warrant—
- (a) search the person and any vehicle or thing in the person's possession or under the person's control for the weapon; and
 - (b) seize and detain any item detected during the search that the protective services officer reasonably suspects is a weapon.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the fact that a person is present in a location with a high incidence of violent crime may be taken into account in determining whether there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person is carrying a weapon or has a weapon in his or her possession.
- (4) Before a protective services officer commences a search of a person under subsection (2), the protective services officer must—
- (a) inform the person of the grounds for his or her suspicion; and
 - (b) inform the person of the protective services officer's name, rank and place of duty; and
 - (c) if requested to do so by the person, provide the information referred to in paragraph (b) in writing; and
 - (d) produce his or her identification for inspection by the person, unless the protective services officer is in uniform; and
 - (e) inform the person that he or she intends to search the person or thing (as the case requires) for weapons and is empowered to do so under this Act.

s. 10A

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- (5) Clauses 1, 2, 4(2), 4(3), 5(2), 5(3), 5(4), 6, 11(1), 11(5), 12(1) and 12(5) of Schedule 1 apply to the search of a person or thing under this section as if—
- (a) a reference in that Schedule to a member of the police force were a reference to a protective services officer; and
 - (b) a reference in that Schedule to a search under section 10 were a reference to a search under this section.
- (6) A protective services officer must conduct the least invasive search that is practicable in the circumstances.
- (7) A protective services officer may detain a person for so long as is reasonably necessary to conduct a search under this section.
- (8) To avoid doubt, a protective services officer may exercise any power under this section to search or detain a person, or seize and detain any item detected during the search, at or in the vicinity of a designated place.
- (9) In this section, *weapon* means—
- (a) a prohibited weapon; or
 - (b) a controlled weapon; or
 - (c) a dangerous article.

S. 10A
inserted by
No. 9/2003
s. 6.

10A Duty to make records concerning searches

S. 10A(1)
amended by
Nos 92/2009
s. 10(a),
42/2010
s. 10(1),
43/2011
s. 11(1).

- (1) A member of the police force who conducts a search under section 10 or a strip search under section 10G, or a protective services officer who conducts a search under section 10AA, must make a written record of the search containing the prescribed particulars.

- (2) The record must be made immediately after the completion of the search or, if that is not practicable, as soon as practicable after the completion of the search.
- (3) A person subjected to a search under section 10 or 10AA or a strip search under section 10G is entitled, on request and without charge, to a copy of the record of the search, if the request is made not later than 1 year after the date of the search.
- (4) A request under subsection (3) is made to—
- (a) in the case of a search conducted by a member of the police force—the officer in charge of the place of duty of that member referred to in section 10(3)(a) or 10I(1)(a) or clause 8(1)(a) of Schedule 1; or
 - (b) in the case of a search conducted by a protective services officer—the officer in charge of the place of duty of the protective services officer referred to in section 10AA(4)(b).

S. 10A(3)
amended by
Nos 92/2009
s. 10(a),
42/2010
s. 10(2),
43/2011
s. 11(2).

S. 10A(4)
amended by
No. 92/2009
s. 10(b),
substituted by
No. 43/2011
s. 11(3).

10B Chief Commissioner to report on searches without warrant

S. 10B
inserted by
No. 9/2003
s. 6.

The Chief Commissioner of Police must provide to the Minister for inclusion in the annual report of operations under Part 7 of the **Financial Management Act 1994** a report containing—

- (a) the number of searches without warrant under section 10 or 10AA conducted during that financial year; and
- (ab) the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year; and

S. 10B(a)
amended by
No. 43/2011
s. 12.

S. 10B(ab)
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 11.

Control of Weapons Act 1990
No. 24 of 1990

s. 10B

S. 10B(ac)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(1).

(ac) the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year in any area in respect of which a declaration under section 10D was in effect at the time of the search; and

S. 10B(ad)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(1).

(ad) the number of strip searches conducted under section 10G during that financial year in any area in respect of which a declaration under section 10E was in effect at the time of the search; and

S. 10B(b)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(2).

(b) the number and type of weapons and dangerous articles found during the course of searches referred to in paragraphs (a) and (ab); and

S. 10B(ba)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(3).

(ba) the number of persons who were—
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ab); and
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and

S. 10B(bb)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(3).

(bb) the number of persons who were—
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ac); and
(ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and

S. 10B(bc)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(3).

(bc) the number of persons who were—
(i) the subject of a strip search referred to in paragraph (ad); and

- (ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and
- (bd) the number of persons who were—
 - (i) the subject of a search conducted under section 10G; and
 - (ii) charged with offences against this Act in relation to a weapon or dangerous article found during the course of that search; and
- (c) any other information requested by the Minister.

S. 10B(bd)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 11(3).

10C Definitions

S. 10C
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

In this section and in sections 10D to 10L—

designated area means an area in respect of which a declaration under section 10D or 10E is in effect;

thing includes any object, article or material;

weapon means—

- (a) a prohibited weapon; or
- (b) a controlled weapon; or
- (c) a dangerous article.

10D Planned designation of search area

S. 10D
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

- (1) The Chief Commissioner may declare an area to be a designated area if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) more than one incident of violence or disorder has occurred in that area in the previous 12 months that involved the use of weapons; or

s. 10D

(ii) an event is to be held in that area and incidents of violence or disorder involving the use of weapons have occurred at previous occasions of that event (wherever occurring); and

(b) there is a likelihood that the violence or disorder will recur.

S. 10D(1A)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(1).

(1A) For the avoidance of doubt, the Chief Commissioner may determine under subsection (1) that there is a likelihood that violence or disorder involving the use of weapons will recur even if that likelihood is less than more likely than not.

(2) The area designated must not be larger than is reasonably necessary to enable members of the police force to effectively respond to the threat of violence or disorder.

S. 10D(3)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(2).

(3) The period of operation of a declaration under this section (other than a declaration in relation to an event)—

(a) must be not longer than is reasonably necessary to enable members of the police force to effectively respond to the threat of violence or disorder; and

(b) must not exceed 12 hours.

S. 10D(3A)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(3).

(3A) A declaration under this section in relation to an event may operate for more than one period.

S. 10D(3B)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(3).

(3B) Each period of operation of a declaration under this section in relation to an event must be during that event.

Example

If an event takes place from 10 a.m. to midnight on 2 consecutive days, a declaration made in relation to that event must not operate—

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- (a) before 10 a.m. on the first day; or
- (b) between midnight and 10 a.m. on the second day; or
- (c) after midnight on the second day.
- (4) The Chief Commissioner must publish a notice of the declaration of an area under this section in—
- (a) the Government Gazette; and
- (b) in a daily newspaper circulating generally in Victoria; and
- (c) if the declared area is outside the metropolitan area, in a daily newspaper circulating generally within that area, if such a newspaper exists.
- (5) The notice must—
- (a) describe the designated area; and
- (b) include a map of the designated area; and
- (c) specify the powers that members of the police force are authorised to exercise in the designated area while the declaration is in force; and
- (d) specify the period or periods of operation of the declaration; and
- (e) if the declaration was made in relation to an event, specify that event.
- (6) A declaration under this section has effect, after the date of publication of the notice in the Government Gazette, for the period or periods specified in the notice.
- S. 10D(5)(d) amended by No. 42/2010 s. 12(4).**
- S. 10D(5)(e) inserted by No. 42/2010 s. 12(5).**
- S. 10D(6) amended by No. 42/2010 s. 12(6), substituted by No. 12/2012 s. 5.**

s. 10E

S. 10D(7)
repealed by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(7).

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S. 10D(8)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(8).

(8) If a declaration (the *earlier declaration*) is made under this section in respect of an area, a further declaration under this section cannot take effect in respect of that area until after the end of the period of 10 days after the end of the period, or the last of the periods, of operation of the earlier declaration.

S. 10D(9)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 12(9).

(9) Nothing in subsection (8) prevents a declaration being made under section 10E in respect of that area during the 10-day period referred to in that subsection.

(10) In this section, *metropolitan area* means the area or areas specified by the Governor in Council for the purposes of this section by Order published in the Government Gazette.

S. 10E
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

10E Unplanned designation of search area

S. 10E(1)
substituted by
No. 42/2010
s. 13(1).

(1) The Chief Commissioner may, in writing, declare an area to be a designated area if—

(a) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that—

(i) there is a likelihood that unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons or violence or disorder involving weapons will occur in that area during the period of intended operation of the declaration; and

(ii) it is necessary to designate the area for the purpose of enabling members of the police force to exercise search powers to prevent or deter the unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons

or violence or disorder involving
weapons; or

- (b) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that—
- (i) more than one incident of unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons or violence or disorder involving weapons has occurred in that area in the previous 12 months; and
 - (ii) there is a likelihood that the unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons or the violence or disorder involving weapons will recur.

(1A) For the avoidance of doubt, the Chief Commissioner may determine under subsection (1) that there is a likelihood that unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons or violence or disorder involving weapons will occur or recur even if that likelihood is less than more likely than not.

S. 10E(1A)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 13(2).

- (2) The declaration under this section must specify—
- (a) the designated area; and
 - (b) the period of operation of the declaration.

(3) The area designated under this section must not be larger than is reasonably necessary to enable members of the police force to effectively prevent or deter the unlawful possession, carriage or use of weapons or respond to the threat of violence or disorder.

S. 10E(3)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 13(3).

(4) The period of operation of a declaration under this section—

- (a) must be not longer than is reasonably necessary to enable members of the police force to effectively prevent or deter the unlawful possession, carriage or use of

S. 10E(4)(a)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 13(4).

s. 10F

weapons or respond to the threat of violence or disorder; and

(b) must not exceed 12 hours.

(5) A declaration under this section has effect for the period specified in the declaration.

S. 10F
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12,
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 14.

10F Delegation by Chief Commissioner

Despite section 6A(1) of the **Police Regulation Act 1958**, the Chief Commissioner may delegate a power under section 10D or 10E only to a member of the police force of or above the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police.

S. 10G
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

10G Power to search persons in designated area

- (1) A member of the police force may, without a warrant, stop and search a person, and search any thing in the possession of or under the control of the person for weapons, if the person and, if applicable, the thing are in a public place that is within a designated area.
- (2) Schedule 1 applies to the search of a person or thing under this section.
- (3) A member of the police force must conduct the least invasive search that is practicable in the circumstances.
- (4) A member of the police force may detain a person for so long as is reasonably necessary to conduct a search under this section.

S. 10H
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

10H Power to search vehicles

- (1) A member of the police force may, without a warrant, stop and search a vehicle, and anything in or on the vehicle, for weapons if—
 - (a) the vehicle is in a public place that is within a designated area; and
 - (b) there is a person in or on the vehicle.

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- (2) A member of the police force may detain a vehicle for so long as is reasonably necessary to conduct a search under this section.

10I Information to be given before search occurs

S. 10I
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

- (1) When a member of the police force detains a person or a vehicle under section 10G or 10H to conduct a search, the member must—
- (a) if requested by the person, inform the person to be searched or a person in or on the vehicle, as the case requires, of the member's name, rank and place of duty; and
 - (b) if requested by the person, provide the information referred to in paragraph (a) in writing; and
 - (c) produce his or her identification for inspection by the person, unless the member is in uniform; and
 - (d) inform the person that the member intends to search the person or the vehicle (as the case requires) for weapons and is empowered to do so under this Act; and
 - (e) give the person a search notice that complies with subsection (3).
- (2) Subsection (1)(e) does not apply if the person has been offered the search notice and has refused or does not wish to accept it.
- (3) A search notice must state that—
- (a) the person or vehicle is in a public place that is within a designated area; and
 - (b) a declaration is in force under section 10D or 10E (as the case requires); and
 - (c) members of the police force are empowered to search the person and any thing in the possession or control of the person, or the

s. 10J

vehicle (as the case requires) for weapons;
and

S. 10(3)(d)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 21(2).

- (d) it is an offence for the person to obstruct or hinder a member of the police force in the exercise of a power to stop and search a person or a vehicle.

S. 10J
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

10J Seizure of suspected weapons

- (1) A member of the police force may seize and detain any item detected during a search under section 10G or 10H that the member reasonably suspects is a weapon.
- (2) If a member of the police force who seizes and detains an item under this section, determines after examination of the item that it is not a weapon, the member must return the item to the person from whom it was seized, without delay.

S. 10K
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

10K Power to obtain disclosure of identity

- (1) A member of the police force may request a person who is to be subject to a strip search under Schedule 1 and whose identity is unknown to the member to disclose his or her identity.
- (2) A person who is so requested to disclose his or her identity must not, without reasonable excuse, fail or refuse to comply with the request.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, in response to any such request—
- (a) give a name that is false in a material particular; or
- (b) give an address other than the person's full and correct address.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

s. 10L

10L Offence to obstruct or hinder search or other powers or fail to comply with direction

S. 10L
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 12.

A person must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) obstruct or hinder a member of the police force in the exercise of a power under section 10, 10G, 10H or 10J to stop and search a person or vehicle or to seize and detain a thing; or
- (b) fail to comply with a direction given by a member of the police force under clause 7(2) of Schedule 1.

S. 10L(b)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 21(3).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

11 Warrant to search

- (1) If a magistrate is satisfied by the evidence, on oath or by affidavit, of any member of the police force of or above the rank of sergeant or for the time being in charge of a police station that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against section 5, 5AA or 5AB has been or is being committed, he or she may grant a search warrant authorizing any member of the police force named therein—

S. 11(1)
amended by
No. 35/2012
s. 16.

- (a) to enter at any time by day or by night any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary by force; and
- (b) to search the premises or place and every person found therein; and
- (c) to seize and detain any prohibited weapon which he or she finds on the premises or place or on any such person and in respect of which or in connection with which he or she has reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence against section 5, 5AA or 5AB has been or is being committed.

S. 11(1)(c)
amended by
Nos 47/2000
s. 11(b),
35/2012 s. 16.

s. 11A

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (1), the rules to be observed with respect to search warrants mentioned in the **Magistrates' Court Act 1989** extend and apply to warrants under this section.

S. 11A
inserted by
No. 53/2007
s. 13,
amended by
No. 12/2012
s. 6.

11A Indictable offence

An offence under section 5(1A) or section 5AB(2) is an indictable offence.

S. 11B
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 15.

11B Power to serve infringement notice

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a member of the police force may serve an infringement notice on any person who he or she has reason to believe has committed an offence against section 6(1), (1AA) or (1A).

S. 11B(1A)
inserted by
No. 43/2011
s. 13(1).

- (1A) Subject to subsection (2), a protective services officer may serve an infringement notice on any person who he or she has reason to believe has committed an offence against section 6(1) at or in the vicinity of a designated place.
- (2) An infringement notice in respect of an offence against section 6(1), (1AA) or (1A) must not be served on a person who is under 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offence.
- (3) An offence referred to in subsection (1) or (1A) for which an infringement notice may be served is an infringement offence within the meaning of the **Infringements Act 2006**.

S. 11B(3)
amended by
No. 43/2011
s. 13(2).

S. 11C
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 15.

11C Infringement penalty

The amount payable for an alleged offence for which an infringement notice may be served is—

- (a) in the case of an offence against section 6(1)—\$1000;
- (b) in the case of an offence against section 6(1AA)—2 penalty units;

- (c) in the case of an offence against section 6(1A)—\$2000.

12 Regulations

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for or with respect to generally prescribing any matter or thing required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or necessary to be prescribed to give effect to this Act including, but not limited to the following matters—

S. 12(1) amended by No. 9/2003 s. 7(1).

- (a) the manner in which searches are to be conducted;

S. 12(1)(a) inserted by No. 9/2003 s. 7(1).

- (b) particulars to be included in records of searches.

S. 12(1)(b) inserted by No. 9/2003 s. 7(1).

- (1A) The regulations—

S. 12(1A) inserted by No. 9/2003 s. 7(2).

- (a) may be of general or limited application; and
(b) may differ according to differences in time, place or circumstances.

- (2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may be disallowed in whole or in part by resolution of either House of Parliament.

S. 12(2) amended by No. 78/2010 s. 24(Sch. 1 item 6.1).

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S. 12(3) repealed by No. 78/2010 s. 24(Sch. 1 item 6.2).

- (4) If, under subsection (2), either House of the Parliament disallows a regulation, no regulation, being the same in substance as the regulation so disallowed shall be made within 6 months after the date of the disallowance unless the resolution to disallow the regulation has been rescinded by

s. 13

the House of the Parliament by which it was passed.

- (5) Any regulation made in contravention of subsection (4) is void.

13 Repeals and savings

- (1) The **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989** is repealed.
- (2) The amendments made to any other Act by the **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989** cease to have effect on the day on which subsection (1) comes into operation and on and after that day any Act amended by the **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989** has effect as if the **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989** had not been enacted except for the purposes of paragraphs (c) to (g) of section 14(2) of the **Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984**.
- (3) Despite the repeal of the **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989**—
- (a) any exemption in force under section 31A of the **Firearms and Other Weapons Act 1958** immediately before the repeal continues in force until the date specified in that exemption or, if no date is specified, until revoked by an exemption made under section 8B; and
- (b) the **Prescribed Weapons Regulations 1989** continue in force until revoked by regulations made under this Act or by the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1962** and until revoked may be amended by regulations made under this Act.
- (4) An exemption under section 5(2) as in force immediately before the commencement of section 6 of the **Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000** continues to be in force after that commencement according to its tenor as if it were an exemption given under section 8B.

S. 13(3)(a)
amended by
Nos 30/1994
s. 6, 47/2000
s. 12(1).

S. 13(4)
repealed by
No. 26/1997
s. 8,
new s. 13(4)
inserted by
No. 47/2000
s. 12(2).

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- (5) An exemption under section 8A(2) as in force immediately before the commencement of section 8 of the **Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000** continues to be in force after that commencement according to its tenor as if it were an exemption given under section 8B.
- (6) An approval under section 8A as in force immediately before the commencement of section 8 of the **Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000** continues to be in force after that commencement according to its tenor as if it were an approval given under section 8C.
- (7) Any reference to a prescribed weapon in any document, including an exemption referred to in subsection (4), must be construed, so far as it relates to any period after the commencement of section 5 of the **Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000**, as a reference to a prohibited weapon.
- (8) Any reference to a regulated weapon in any document must be construed, so far as it relates to any period after the commencement of section 5 of the **Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000**, as a reference to a controlled weapon.
- 14 Transitional provision**
- Section 10 as in force immediately before the commencement of section 6 of the **Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts (Search Powers) Act 2003** continues to apply to searches conducted before that commencement.
- 15 Transitional provision—Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2007**
- (1) The amendments made to this Act by sections 7(3), 7(4) and 7(5) of the **Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2007** apply only to
- S. 13(5) repealed by No. 26/1997 s. 8, new s. 13(5) inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 12(2).
- S. 13(6) inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 12(2).
- S. 13(7) inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 12(2).
- S. 13(8) inserted by No. 47/2000 s. 12(2).
- S. 14 repealed by No. 26/1997 s. 8, new s. 14 inserted by No. 9/2003 s. 8.
- S. 15 repealed by No. 26/1997 s. 8, new s. 15 inserted by No. 53/2007 s. 14.

offences alleged to have been committed on or after the commencement of those sections.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if an offence is alleged to have been committed between two dates and the provision of the **Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2007** effecting the amendment commences on a date between those two dates, the offence is alleged to have been committed before the commencement of that provision.

16 Transitional provision—Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010

- (1) An exemption granted by the Governor in Council under section 8B(1) before the commencement of section 7 of the **Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010**—
- (a) does not exempt any class of persons or any class of prohibited weapons from section 5(1AC) or (1AD); and
 - (b) may be varied or revoked by the Governor in Council under section 8B(4).
- (2) An approval granted by the Chief Commissioner under section 8C(1) before the commencement of section 8 of the **Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010** does not include an approval to do anything that is prohibited by section 5(1AC) or (1AD).
- (3) Sections 11B and 11C apply only to offences alleged to have been committed on or after the commencement of section 15 of the **Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010**.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), if an offence is alleged to have been committed between two dates and section 15 of the **Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010** commences on a date between those two dates, the offence is alleged to

S.16
repealed by
No. 26/1997
s. 8, new s. 16
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 16.

have been committed before the commencement of that provision.

17 Savings provision—Police and Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2012

- (1) On and from the commencement of section 4 of the **Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts Amendment Act 2012**, any Order made by the Governor in Council under section 8B(1), being an Order in force immediately before that commencement exempting a class of person, or a class of prohibited weapons (other than imitation firearms) or a corrections officer, military officer or police officer from any provision of section 5(1) is taken also to have the effect of an exemption from the provisions of section 5AA, to the same extent as that Order has provided for an exemption from the provisions of section 5(1).
- (2) On and from the commencement of section 4 of the **Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts Amendment Act 2012**, any Order made by the Governor in Council under section 8B(1), being an Order in force immediately before that commencement exempting a class of person, or a class of prohibited weapons (being imitation firearms) or a corrections officer, military officer or police officer from any provision of section 5(1) is taken also to have the effect of an exemption from the provisions of section 5AB(1), to the same extent as that Order has provided for an exemption from the provisions of section 5(1).
- (3) On and from the commencement of section 4 of the **Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts Amendment Act 2012**, any approval granted by the Chief Commissioner under section 8C, being an approval in force immediately before that commencement, that—

S. 17
repealed by
No. 26/1997
s. 8, new s. 17
inserted by
No. 35/2012
s. 17.

- (a) in relation to prohibited weapons (other than imitation firearms), approves a person to do anything that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of section 5 (except section 5(1A) or (1D)) is taken also to have the effect of an approval to do anything otherwise prohibited by any provision of section 5AA, to the same extent as the approval provides for section 5(1); or
 - (b) in relation to imitation firearms, approves a person to do anything that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of section 5 (except section 5(1A) or (1D)) is taken also to have the effect of an approval to do anything otherwise prohibited by any provision of section 5AB(1), to the same extent as the approval provides for section 5(1).
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SCHEDULE 1

Sections 10 and 10G(2)

Sch. 1
inserted by
No. 92/2009
s. 13.

CONDUCT OF SEARCHES

1 Application of Schedule

This Schedule applies to any search of a person or any thing in the possession or under the control of a person carried out, or authorised to be carried out, by a member of the police force under section 10 or 10G, except as otherwise provided by this Act or the regulations.

Sch. 1 cl. 1
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 21(4).

2 Definitions

In this Schedule—

* * * * *

Sch. 1 cl. 2
def. of
child
repealed by
No. 42/2010
s. 17(a).

electronic metal detection device means an electronic device that is capable of detecting the presence of metallic objects;

impaired intellectual functioning means—

- (a) total or partial loss of a person's mental functions; or
- (b) a disorder or malfunction that results in a person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or
- (c) a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perceptions of reality, emotions or judgment, or that results in disturbed behaviour;

Sch. 1

Sch. 1 cl. 2
def. of
*planned
designation
search*
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 17(b).

initial electronic device search means a search of a person or thing by passing an electronic metal detection device over or in close proximity to the person's outer clothing or the thing;

planned designation search means a search conducted under section 10G in an area in respect of which a declaration under section 10D is in effect;

Note

Section 10D provides for the planned designation of a search area.

strip search of a person means a search of the person or of a thing in the possession or under the control of the person that may include—

- (a) requiring the person to remove all of his or her clothes; and
- (b) an examination of the person's body (but not of the person's body cavities) and of those clothes;

thing includes any object, article or material;

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Sch. 1 cl. 2
def. of
*transgender
person*
repealed by
No. 42/2010
s. 17(a).

weapon means—

- (a) a prohibited weapon; or
- (b) a controlled weapon; or
- (c) a dangerous article.

3 Initial electronic device search

A member of the police force who is authorised to search a person or thing under section 10G may carry out an initial electronic device search of that person or thing.

4 Examination of things

- (1) If, as a result of an initial electronic device search under clause 3, a member of the police force considers that a person may be concealing a weapon, the member may examine any thing in the possession or under the control of the person in accordance with subclause (3).
- (2) A member of the police force who is authorised to search a thing under section 10 may examine the thing in accordance with subclause (3).
- (3) The member of the police force may—
 - (a) request the person—
 - (i) to produce and empty of its contents any bag, basket or other receptacle; or
 - (ii) to turn out his or her pockets; or
 - (b) search through any bag, basket or other receptacle; or
 - (c) search through and move the contents of any bag, basket or other receptacle; or
 - (d) if the member considers it appropriate in the circumstances, pat down the area of the person's pockets; or
 - (e) search through and move the contents of the person's pockets turned out in accordance with paragraph (a)(ii) or patted down under paragraph (d).

5 Outer search of the person

- (1) If, as a result of an initial electronic device search under clause 3, a member of the police force considers that a person may be concealing a weapon, a member of the police force may conduct a further search of the person in accordance with subclauses (3) and (4).
- (2) A member of the police force who is authorised to search a person under section 10 may conduct a search of the person in accordance with subclauses (3) and (4).
- (3) The member may run his or her hands over the person's outer clothing.
- (4) The member may ask the person to remove his or her overcoat, coat or jacket or similar article of clothing and any gloves, shoes or hat and the member may then—
 - (a) pass an electronic metal detection device over or in close proximity to the person's outer clothing after the overcoat, coat or jacket is removed; and
 - (b) run his or her hands over the person's outer clothing after the overcoat, coat or jacket is removed; and
 - (c) search the person's items of clothing that were removed by examining the interior and exterior of the item and by passing an electronic metal detection device over or in close proximity to the item.

6 Preservation of dignity during outer search

- (1) A member of the police force who searches a person under clause 5 must, as far as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances, comply with this clause.

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- (2) The member must inform the person to be searched of the following matters—
 - (a) whether the person will be required to remove clothing during the search;
 - (b) if the person will be required to remove clothing during the search, why it is necessary to remove the clothing.
 - (3) The member must ask for the person's cooperation.
 - (4) The member must conduct the search—
 - (a) in a way that provides reasonable privacy for the person searched; and
 - (b) as quickly as is reasonably practicable.
 - (5) The member must conduct the least invasive kind of search that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.
 - (6) A search that involves running hands over the outer clothing of a person must, if reasonably practicable, be conducted by a member of the police force who is of the same sex as the person being searched.

7 Strip searches

- (1) A member of the police force is authorised to conduct a strip search of a person if—
 - (a) a search of the person or a thing in the possession or under the control of the person has been conducted under clause 4 or 5; and
 - (b) the member reasonably suspects that the person has a weapon concealed on his or her person; and
 - (c) the member believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to conduct a strip search of the person for the purposes of the search

and that the seriousness and urgency of the circumstances require the strip search to be carried out.

- (2) A member of the police force may direct the person to accompany the member to a police vehicle or other private area nearby for the purposes of the search.

8 Information to be provided before strip search

- (1) Before a member of the police force commences a strip search of a person, the member must—
- (a) inform the person to be searched of the member's name, rank and place of duty; and
 - (b) if requested by the person, provide the information referred to in paragraph (a) in writing; and
 - (c) produce his or her identification for inspection by the person, unless the member is in uniform; and
 - (d) inform the person that the member intends to search the person for weapons and is empowered to do so under this Act.
- (2) A member of the police force is not required to provide this information to a person if the member provided the information to the person under section 10(3) or 10I.

9 Rules for strip searches

- (1) A member of the police force who conducts a strip search of a person must comply with this clause.
- (2) The member must inform the person to be searched of the following matters—
- (a) as to whether the person will be required to remove clothing during the search;

Sch. 1 cl. 9(1)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 21(5).

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- (b) if the person will be required to remove clothing during the search, why it is necessary to remove the clothing.
- (3) The member must ask for the person's cooperation.
- (4) The member must conduct the least invasive kind of search that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.
- (5) The strip search must be conducted in a manner that preserves the dignity and self-respect of the person being searched.
- (6) The strip search must be conducted in a private area and in a way that provides reasonable privacy for the person being searched.
- (7) The strip search must be conducted as quickly as is reasonably practicable.
- (8) The strip search must be conducted in a manner that avoids unnecessary force.
- (9) The strip search must be conducted by a member of the police force, or a person under the direction of a member of the police force, who is of—
- (a) unless paragraph (b) applies, the same sex as the person being searched; or
- (b) if the person being searched identifies as a member of a particular gender, that gender.
- (10) The strip search must not be conducted in the presence or view of a person who is not of—
- (a) unless paragraph (b) applies, the same sex as the person being searched; or
- (b) if the person being searched identifies as a member of a particular gender, that gender.

**Sch. 1 cl. 9(9)
substituted by
No. 42/2010
s. 18(1).**

**Sch. 1 cl. 9(10)
substituted by
No. 42/2010
s. 18(2).**

Sch. 1

Sch. 1 cl. 9(12)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 18(3).

- (11) The strip search must not be conducted in the presence or view of a person whose presence is not necessary for the purposes of the search or the safety of the person or the members engaged in the search.
- (12) The member must not search the genital area of the person searched, or in the case of a female or a person who identifies as a female, the person's breasts unless the member suspects on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to do so for the purposes of the search.
- (13) A strip search must not involve a search of a person's body cavities or an examination of the body by touch.
- (14) A strip search must not involve the removal of more clothes than the person conducting the search believes on reasonable grounds to be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the search.
- (15) A strip search must not involve more visual inspection than the person conducting the search believes on reasonable grounds to be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the search.
- (16) A person must be allowed to dress as soon as a search is finished.

10 Examination of clothing

A member of the police force may search any item of clothing of a person removed during a strip search by examining the interior and exterior of the item and by passing an electronic metal detection device over or in close proximity to the item.

11 Rules for searches of children

- (1) This clause applies if a member of the police force reasonably believes that a person to be searched by the member under clause 5 or 7 is a child.
- (2) This clause does not apply to a search of a child under clause 5 that is a search by means of an electronic metal detection device.
- (3) A planned designation search of a child must be conducted in the presence of—
 - (a) a parent or guardian of the child being searched; or
 - (b) if the child is mature enough to express an opinion and indicates that the presence of the parent or guardian is not acceptable to the child, in the presence of an independent person who is capable of representing the interests of the child and who, as far as is practicable in the circumstances, is acceptable to the child.
- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply if—
 - (a) a parent or guardian is not then present; and
 - (b) the seriousness and urgency of the circumstances require the search to be conducted without delay; and
 - (c) the search is conducted in the presence of an independent person who is capable of representing the interests of the child and who, as far as is practicable in the circumstances, is acceptable to the child.
- (5) A search (other than a planned designation search) of a child must, if practicable in the circumstances, be conducted in the presence of—
 - (a) a parent or guardian of the child being searched; or

Sch. 1 cl. 11(3)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 19(1).

Sch. 1 cl. 11(5)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 19(2).

- (b) if it is not practicable in the circumstances for a parent or guardian of the child to be present, any person (whether or not he or she is a member of the police force) other than a member of the police force who is conducting the search.

12 Rules for searches of persons with impaired intellectual functioning

- (1) This clause applies if a member of the police force reasonably believes that a person to be searched by the member under clause 5 or 7 is a person with impaired intellectual functioning.
- (2) This clause does not apply to a search under clause 5 of a person with impaired intellectual functioning if the search is by means of an electronic metal detection device.
- (3) A planned designation search of a person who has impaired intellectual functioning, must be conducted in the presence of a parent or guardian of the person being searched or, if that is not acceptable to the person, in the presence of an independent person who is capable of representing the interests of the person and who, as far as is practicable in the circumstances, is acceptable to the person.
- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply if—
- (a) a parent or guardian is not then present; and
 - (b) the seriousness and urgency of the circumstances require the search to be conducted without delay; and
 - (c) the search is conducted in the presence of an independent person who is capable of representing the interests of the person to be searched and who, as far as is practicable in the circumstances, is acceptable to the person.

Sch. 1 cl. 12(3)
amended by
No. 42/2010
s. 20(1).

(5) A search (other than a planned designation search) of a person who has impaired intellectual functioning must, if practicable in the circumstances, be conducted in the presence of—

Sch. 1 cl. 12(5)
inserted by
No. 42/2010
s. 20(2).

- (a) a parent or guardian of the person being searched; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable in the circumstances for a parent or guardian of the person to be present, any person (whether or not he or she is a member of the police force) other than a member of the police force who is conducting the search.
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ENDNOTES

1. General Information

Minister's second reading speech—

Legislative Council: 26 October 1989

Legislative Assembly: 15 May 1990

The long title for the Bill for this Act was "A Bill to regulate weapons other than firearms, to repeal the **Prescribed Weapons Act 1989**, to amend the **Crimes Act 1958**, the **Firearms Act 1958**, the **Summary Offences Act 1966** and the **Vagrancy Act 1966** and for other purposes."

The **Control of Weapons Act 1990** was assented to on 5 June 1990 and came into operation on 31 August 1990: Government Gazette 29 August 1990 page 2616.

2. Table of Amendments

This Version incorporates amendments made to the **Control of Weapons Act 1990** by Acts and subordinate instruments.

Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 1994, No. 30/1994

Assent Date: 31.5.94
Commencement Date: Ss 1, 2 on 31.5.94: s. 2(1); rest of Act on 30.11.94: Special Gazette (No. 92) 30.11.94 p. 1
Current State: All of Act in operation

Police and Corrections (Amendment) Act 1997, No. 26/1997

Assent Date: 20.5.97
Commencement Date: Pt 2 (ss 3–8) on 31.12.97: Government Gazette 18.12.97 p. 3614
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Control of Weapons (Amendment) Act 2000, No. 47/2000

Assent Date: 14.6.00
Commencement Date: 17.12.00: Government Gazette 14.12.00 p. 2915
Current State: All of Act in operation

Forensic Health Legislation (Amendment) Act 2002, No. 7/2002

Assent Date: 9.4.02
Commencement Date: S. 34 on 1.7.02: s. 2(3)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts (Search Powers) Act 2003, No. 9/2003

Assent Date: 6.5.03
Commencement Date: Ss 3–8 on 5.10.03: Government Gazette 2.10.03 p. 2538
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Firearms (Further Amendments) Act 2005, No. 78/2005

Assent Date: 22.11.05
Commencement Date: S. 67 on 1.1.06: Government Gazette 22.12.05 p. 2972
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Education and Training Reform Act 2006, No. 24/2006

Assent Date: 16.5.06
Commencement Date: S. 6.1.2(Sch. 7 item 9) on 1.7.07: Government Gazette 28.6.07 p. 1304
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

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Control of Weapons Amendment (Penalties) Act 2007, No. 1/2007

Assent Date: 6.3.07
Commencement Date: Ss 3, 4 on 1.7.07: s. 2(2)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2007, No. 53/2007

Assent Date: 17.10.07
Commencement Date: Ss 3(2), 4(3), 7(3)-(5), 8(2), 9, 10(2)(4), 11 on 18.10.07: s. 2(1); s. 14 on 18.10.07: Government Gazette 18.10.07 p. 2360; ss 3(1)(3)(4), 4(1)(2), 5, 6, 7(1)(2), 8(1), 10(1)(3), 12, 13 on 8.11.07: Government Gazette 8.11.07 p. 2579
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Justice Legislation Further Amendment Act 2009, No. 55/2009

Assent Date: 22.9.09
Commencement Date: S. 52 on 30.10.09: Government Gazette 29.10.09 p. 2729
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Liquor Control Reform Amendment (Licensing) Act 2009, No. 59/2009

Assent Date: 21.10.09
Commencement Date: S. 34 on 1.1.10: Government Gazette 29.10.09 p. 2729
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2009, No. 68/2009

Assent Date: 24.11.09
Commencement Date: S. 97(Sch. item 27) on 1.1.10: Government Gazette 10.12.09 p. 3215
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Summary Offences and Control of Weapons Acts Amendment Act 2009, No. 92/2009

Assent Date: 15.12.09
Commencement Date: Ss 9–13 on 16.12.09: s. 2
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Control of Weapons Amendment Act 2010, No. 42/2010

Assent Date: 10.8.10
Commencement Date: Ss 4, 5, 7–21 on 22.8.10: Government Gazette 19.8.10 p. 1799; s. 6 on 1.1.11: Government Gazette 19.8.10 p. 1799
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

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Firearms and Other Acts Amendment Act 2010, No. 52/2010

Assent Date: 7.9.10
Commencement Date: S. 28 on 1.11.10: Government Gazette 28.10.10 p. 2583; ss 26, 27 on 1.7.11: s. 2(2)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Subordinate Legislation Amendment Act 2010, No. 78/2010

Assent Date: 19.10.10
Commencement Date: S. 24(Sch. 1 item 6) on 1.1.11: s. 2(1)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Education and Training Reform Amendment (School Safety) Act 2011, No. 11/2011

Assent Date: 10.5.11
Commencement Date: S. 5 on 24.11.11: Special Gazette (No. 379) 22.11.11 p. 1; s. 6 on 1.1.12: s. 2(2)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Justice Legislation Amendment (Protective Services Officers) Act 2011, No. 43/2011

Assent Date: 6.9.11
Commencement Date: Ss 7–13 on 28.11.11: Special Gazette (No. 379) 22.11.11 p. 1
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Control of Weapons and Firearms Acts Amendment Act 2012, No. 12/2012

Assent Date: 20.3.12
Commencement Date: Ss 3–6 on 16.5.12: Special Gazette (No. 157) 15.5.12 p. 1
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Police and Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act 2012, No. 35/2012

Assent Date: 13.6.12
Commencement Date: Ss 11–14, 17 on 16.5.12: s. 2(2); ss 15, 16 on 14.6.12 s. 2(3)
Current State: This information relates only to the provision/s amending the **Control of Weapons Act 1990**

Endnotes

3. Explanatory Details

There are no entries at date of publication.