

Western Australia

**Trade Measurement Administration
Act 2006**

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Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006

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Western Australia

Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006

An Act to provide for the administration of the *Trade Measurement Act 2006*, to repeal the *Weights and Measures Act 1915*, to consequentially amend the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971*, and for related purposes.

The Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Short title

This is the *Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006*¹.

2. Commencement

- (1) Schedule 1 clause 7 comes into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (2) The other provisions of this Act come into operation on a day fixed by proclamation.
- (3) Different days may be fixed under subsection (2) for different provisions.

3A. Application of Act limited

Except as provided by this section, section 3B and Part 7, this Act does not apply on or after the transition day.

[Section 3A inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 6.]

3B. Expiry of Act

- (1) This Act expires —
 - (a) on 1 July 2013; or
 - (b) if an earlier day is fixed under subsection (2), on that earlier day.
- (2) The Governor may, by proclamation, fix a day that is earlier than 1 July 2013 as the day on which this Act expires.
- (3) A proclamation cannot be made under subsection (2) unless, after the transition day, the Commissioner has given the Minister a certificate signed by the Commissioner stating that the operation of this Act and the principal Act is no longer necessary.

[Section 3B inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 6.]

3. Act to be read with *Trade Measurement Act 2006*

This Act is to be read as one with the principal Act.

4. Terms used in this Act

(1) In this Act —

Commissioner means the person for the time being designated as the Commissioner under section 6;

Department means the department of the Public Service principally assisting the Minister in the administration of this Act and the principal Act;

inspector means —

- (a) a person designated as an inspector under section 9(1);
- (b) subject to section 10(4), a person designated as an inspector under section 10(2); and
- (c) the Commissioner as provided by section 9(2);

NMI means the National Measurement Institute referred to in the National Measurement Act section 17;

principal Act means the *Trade Measurement Act 2006*;

transition day has the meaning given in the *National Measurement Amendment Act 2008* (Commonwealth) Schedule 2 item 1(1).

(2) Words and expressions in this Act that are defined in the principal Act have the same meaning in this Act.

[Section 4 amended by No. 54 of 2010 s. 7.]

5. Crown bound

This Act binds the Crown in right of the State and, so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, in all its other capacities.

Part 2 — Administration

Division 1 — The Commissioner

6. Minister to designate Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

- (1) In this section —
executive officer has the meaning given by section 3(1) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.
- (2) The Minister is required to designate a person who is an executive officer of the Department as the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act and the principal Act.
- (3) The person designated under subsection (2) has the functions expressed to be given to the Commissioner by or under this Act and the principal Act.
- (4) The Minister is required to designate a person who is an executive officer of the Department as the Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of this Act and the principal Act.
- (5) The person designated under subsection (4) has the functions of the Commissioner under this Act and the principal Act —
 - (a) during the absence or illness of the Commissioner; or
 - (b) when the Commissioner is otherwise unavailable to perform those functions.
- (6) The Minister may at any time revoke a designation made under subsection (2) or (4) and make another designation in place of that designation.
- (7) A designation under this section is to be made by order published in the *Gazette*.

7. Judicial notice

All courts, judges and persons acting judicially are to take judicial notice —

- (a) of the official signature of every person who is for the time being, or has at any time been, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner; and
- (b) of the fact that such person holds or has held such office.

8. Delegation by Commissioner

- (1) The Commissioner may delegate to any other officer employed in the Department any power or duty of the Commissioner under —
 - (a) a provision of the principal Act; or
 - (b) a provision of this Act other than —
 - (i) this power of delegation; or
 - (ii) a function or power conferred on the Commissioner by section 23(2)(c), 24 or 25.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing signed by the Commissioner.
- (3) A person to whom a power or duty is delegated under this section cannot delegate that power or duty.
- (4) A person exercising or performing a power or duty that has been delegated to the person under this section is to be taken to do so in accordance with the terms of the delegation unless the contrary is shown.
- (5) A function performed by a delegate of the Commissioner is taken to be performed by the Commissioner.
- (6) Nothing in this section limits the ability of the Commissioner to perform a function through an officer or agent.

Division 2 — Inspectors

9. Inspectors

- (1) The Commissioner, by instrument in writing, is to designate as inspectors such officers employed in the Department as the Commissioner considers to be necessary for the purposes of this Act and the principal Act.
- (2) The person who is the Commissioner, by virtue of holding or acting in that office, is also an inspector.

10. Inspectors from other jurisdictions

- (1) In subsection (2) —
corresponding law means a law of another State or Territory that corresponds with this Act.
- (2) The Commissioner may also, by instrument in writing, designate as an inspector a person who under a corresponding law has functions similar to those of an inspector designated under section 9(1).
- (3) A designation under subsection (2) may be —
 - (a) for a specified period;
 - (b) for the purposes of a specified investigation; or
 - (c) for any other specified purpose,or may be subject to 2 or more of those kinds of restrictions.
- (4) A person designated under subsection (2) has such of the functions of an inspector referred to in section 9 as are specified in the instrument of designation.
- (5) The Commissioner may at any time revoke a designation under subsection (2).

11. Supervisory role of Commissioner

An inspector under section 9(1) or 10 is subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner in the performance of the inspector's functions.

12. Inspectors' certificates of authority

- (1) The Commissioner is to issue a certificate of authority to each inspector under section 9(1) or 10.
- (2) The chief executive officer of the Department is to issue a certificate of authority to the Commissioner in his or her capacity as an inspector.
- (3) A certificate purporting to have been issued under subsection (1) or (2) is, without proof of the signature of the person purporting to have signed it, evidence in a court —
 - (a) of the designation to which the certificate purports to relate; and
 - (b) of any other matter specified in the certificate.

Division 3 — General

13. Information officially obtained to be confidential

- (1) In this section —

information means information concerning the affairs of a person;

relevant Act means this Act, the principal Act or the Act repealed by section 36(1).
- (2) A person who misuses information obtained by reason of any function that person has, or at any time had, in the administration of a relevant Act commits an offence.
Penalty: \$20 000.

- (3) A person misuses information if it is, directly or indirectly, recorded, used, or disclosed to another person, other than —
- (a) in the course of duty;
 - (b) under a relevant Act;
 - (c) for the purposes of the investigation of any suspected offence or the conduct of proceedings against any person for an offence;
 - (d) in a manner that could not reasonably be expected to lead to the identification of any person to whom the information refers; or
 - (e) with the consent of the person to whom the information relates, or of each of them if there is more than one.

14. Protection from liability for wrongdoing

- (1) A person is not liable for anything that the person has, in good faith, done in the performance or purported performance of a function under this Act or the principal Act.
- (2) The State is also relieved of any liability that it might otherwise have had for another person having done anything as described in subsection (1).
- (3) The protection given by this section applies even though the thing done as described in subsection (1) may have been capable of being done whether or not this Act or the principal Act had been enacted.
- (4) In this section, a reference to the doing of anything includes a reference to an omission to do anything.

Part 3 — Fees and charges

15. Fees and charges may be prescribed

Regulations may be made under section 35 for and with respect to the imposition, collection and recovery of fees and charges for the purposes of this Act and the principal Act, including —

- (a) application fees;
- (b) licence fees;
- (c) fees payable for the issue of —
 - (i) amended licences or certificates; and
 - (ii) duplicate licences or certificates;
- (d) charges for —
 - (i) the verification and re-verification of measuring instruments; and
 - (ii) the examination and testing of measuring instruments that fail to comply with the requirements for verification or re-verification;
- (e) fees —
 - (i) payable by the holders of servicing licences; and
 - (ii) determined so as to allow the recovery of the expenditure involved in relation to the performance of the functions described in section 24(1)(b), (c) and (d) of the principal Act, including a fee payable when the holder of a servicing licence informs the Commissioner under section 20 of the principal Act that the holder has certified or re-certified a measuring instrument;
- (f) fees payable for the inspection of, or the provision of an extract from, a register referred to in section 24(1)(b) or 59(1) of the principal Act;
- (g) charges for the examination of public weighbridges for suitability;

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- (h) fees payable for providing —
 - (i) weighbridge suitability statements; and
 - (ii) duplicates of weighbridge suitability statements;
- (i) charges payable if —
 - (i) an inspector keeps an appointment to examine or test a measuring instrument; but
 - (ii) is unable to carry out the examination or testing because the measuring instrument is unavailable or inaccessible or access to it is unreasonably refused;
- (j) charges to allow the recovery of the costs, including travelling costs, incurred by an inspector in connection with anything carried out in relation to a measuring instrument for which a charge is payable under paragraph (d) or (n);
- (k) charges to allow the recovery of the costs and expenditure involved in connection with the provision by an inspector of technical advice or training relating to any matter provided for by the principal Act;
- (l) charges payable if the use of —
 - (i) specified labour; or
 - (ii) specified equipment,provided by the Commissioner is necessary for the performance of the functions of an inspector;
- (m) charges payable for the use of —
 - (i) specified equipment; or
 - (ii) specified standards of measurement,provided by the Commissioner;
- (n) charges payable for the calibration or testing of —
 - (i) a measuring instrument; or

- (ii) anything required to be used by the holder of a servicing licence for the purpose of certifying a measuring instrument;
- (o) additional charges payable for the late payment of the fees and charges referred to in this section; and
- (p) charges for the storage by the Commissioner, for the purposes of this Act or the principal Act, of —
 - (i) a measuring instrument; or
 - (ii) anything associated with a measuring instrument, not collected by a person within the specified period after the person is requested in writing by the Commissioner to collect the instrument or thing.

16. Fixing of particular fees and charges

- (1) The regulations may provide for a fee or charge imposed under section 15(d) to (p) to be calculated —
 - (a) by reference to a period of time; or
 - (b) in any other specified manner.
- (2) The regulations may provide for a combined fee for a public weighbridge licence and a weighbridge suitability statement in respect of the same period.
- (3) The regulations may provide for the fee payable under section 64 of the principal Act for a licence to be —
 - (a) a specified amount; or
 - (b) an amount calculated in a specified manner.

17. Recovery of unpaid fees and charges

Any fee or charge payable under this Act or the principal Act is recoverable by the Commissioner in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the Crown.

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18. Obliteration of marks if fees or charges are not paid

Without limiting section 17, if a fee or charge payable in relation to a measuring instrument is not paid within the prescribed period, an inspector may obliterate any inspector's mark or licensee's mark that the instrument bears.

Part 4 — Infringement notices

19. Definition

In this Part —

prescribed offence means an offence prescribed under section 20.

20. Prescribed offences

The regulations may prescribe offences against this Act or the principal Act for which an infringement notice may be given under section 22.

21. Modified penalties

- (1) For each prescribed offence the regulations must prescribe —
 - (a) a modified penalty; or
 - (b) a different modified penalty according to the circumstances of the offence.
- (2) The modified penalty for an offence cannot exceed 20% of the maximum penalty that could be imposed for that offence by a court.

22. Giving of notice

- (1) An inspector who has reason to believe that a person has committed a prescribed offence may give an infringement notice to the alleged offender.
- (2) The notice must be given within 6 months after the alleged offence is believed to have been committed.

23. Contents of notice

- (1) An infringement notice is to be in the prescribed form.
- (2) An infringement notice is to —
 - (a) contain a description of the alleged offence;

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- (b) specify the amount of the modified penalty for the offence; and
 - (c) advise the alleged offender that, if he or she does not wish to be prosecuted for the alleged offence in a court, that amount may be paid to the Commissioner within 28 days after the giving of the notice.
- (3) The amount referred to in subsection (2)(b) is to be the amount that was the prescribed modified penalty at the time when the alleged offence is believed to have been committed.

24. Extension of time

- (1) The Commissioner may, in a particular case, extend the period of 28 days within which the modified penalty may be paid.
- (2) An extension may be granted under subsection (1) either before or after the period of 28 days has elapsed.

25. Withdrawal of notice

- (1) The Commissioner may, within 60 days after the day on which an infringement notice was given, withdraw the notice by sending to the alleged offender a notice in the prescribed form stating that the infringement notice has been withdrawn.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies even if the modified penalty has been paid.
- (3) If an infringement notice is withdrawn after the modified penalty has been paid, the amount is to be refunded.

26. Benefit of paying modified penalty

- (1) This section applies if —
 - (a) the modified penalty specified in an infringement notice has been paid within 28 days or such further time as is allowed; and
 - (b) the notice has not been withdrawn.

- (2) The payment prevents —
- (a) the bringing of proceedings; and
 - (b) the imposition of penalties,

to the same extent that they would be prevented if the alleged offender had been convicted by a court of, and punished for, the alleged offence.

27. No admission implied by payment

Payment of a modified penalty is not to be regarded as an admission for the purposes of any proceedings, whether civil or criminal.

28. Application of penalties collected

An amount paid as a modified penalty is to be dealt with as if it were imposed by a court as a penalty for an offence, unless section 25(3) requires that the amount be refunded.

Part 5 — Search warrants

29. Application for search warrant

- (1) An inspector may apply to a justice for a search warrant in respect of any premises.
- (2) The application is to be in writing and is to be made by the inspector in person.

30. Issue of warrant

- (1) The justice may issue a search warrant to the inspector if subsection (2) applies.
- (2) The justice must be satisfied by evidence on oath that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there is in the premises to which the application relates anything with respect to which —
 - (a) an offence under the principal Act is being or has been committed; or
 - (b) the inspector may exercise a function conferred on the inspector by the principal Act.
- (3) The justice is to cause a record to be made (on the warrant or otherwise) of the matters of fact on which the justice has relied to justify the issue of the warrant.

31. Duration of warrant

A search warrant remains in force for one month from the date of its issue.

32. Execution of warrant

- (1) A search warrant may be executed by the inspector to whom it was issued or by any other inspector.
- (2) A search warrant authorises an inspector —
 - (a) to enter the premises specified in the warrant using any force that is reasonably necessary to do so; and

- (b) to exercise in those premises the powers conferred on an inspector by the principal Act.
- (3) An inspector executing a search warrant —
 - (a) may be accompanied by such other persons as are necessary for the effective exercise of the powers conferred by the warrant, this section or the principal Act; and
 - (b) is to produce the warrant for inspection by a person occupying the premises concerned if requested by the person to do so.

Part 6 — Miscellaneous

33. Proceedings

- (1) Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the principal Act must be commenced within 3 years after the offence was committed.
- (2) Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the principal Act may be taken by —
 - (a) the Commissioner; or
 - (b) any person authorised in writing by the Commissioner to do so.
- (3) Unless evidence is given to the contrary, proof is not required in any proceedings for an offence —
 - (a) of the authority of a person to take the proceedings; or
 - (b) that a signature on a prosecution notice alleging the offence is the signature of a person authorised to take the proceedings.

34. Appointment of departmental officers under National Measurement Act

With the approval of the Minister, the Commissioner or an officer employed in the Department —

- (a) may hold an appointment made under the National Measurement Act (including regulations made under that Act); and
- (b) may perform any function conferred on the holder of the appointment.

35. Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters that are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may make provision with respect to —
 - (a) any matter required or permitted by the principal Act to be prescribed by regulations made under this Act; or
 - (b) the administration of the principal Act.
- (3) The regulations may prescribe a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 for any offence against the regulations.

36. Repeal, and savings and transitional provisions

- (1) The *Weights and Measures Act 1915* is repealed.
- (2) Schedule 1 has effect to make savings and transitional provisions.

37. Consequential amendment to *Consumer Affairs Act 1971*

- (1) The amendments in this section are to the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971**.

[* *Reprint4 as at 9 July 2004.*

For subsequent amendments see Western Australian Legislation Information Tables for 2004, Table 1, p. 91.]

- (2) The Schedule is amended as follows:
 - (a) by deleting the item “*Weights and Measures Act 1915*.”;
 - (b) by inserting after the item “*Spear-guns Control Act 1955*.” the following item —

“ *Trade Measurement Act 2006*. ”.

Part 7 — Transition of regulation of weights and measures from State to Commonwealth

[Heading inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

38. Term used: offence

In this Part —

offence means an offence against this Act or the principal Act.

[Section 38 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

39. Act and principal Act continue to apply for certain purposes

This Act and the principal Act continue to apply on and after the transition day only for the following purposes —

- (a) the investigation and prosecution of offences committed before the transition day;
- (b) the giving, withdrawal or payment of infringement notices under Part 4 in respect of offences committed before the transition day;
- (c) the taking of disciplinary action under the principal Act section 80 against licensees served with a written notice under section 79 of that Act before the transition day;
- (d) the review by the State Administrative Tribunal under the principal Act section 81 of decisions of the Commissioner made before the transition day;
- (e) the payment or recovery of fees or charges that became payable, or in respect of which an invoice was issued, under this Act or the principal Act before the transition day.

[Section 39 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

40. Proceedings on and after transition day

- (1) Despite section 33(1), proceedings for an offence committed before the transition day must not be commenced after the end of 12 months after the transition day.
- (2) A person cannot be charged on or after the transition day with an offence committed before the transition day unless, at the time the person is charged, the act or omission constituting the offence would constitute an offence under the National Measurement Act.
- (3) If—
 - (a) a person is sentenced on or after the transition day for an offence committed before the transition day (the *State offence*); and
 - (b) at the time the person is sentenced, the act or omission constituting the State offence would constitute an offence under the National Measurement Act (the *Commonwealth offence*); and
 - (c) there is a difference between the penalty for the State offence and the penalty for the Commonwealth offence,

the lesser penalty applies for the purposes of sentencing the person for the State offence.

[Section 40 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

41. Inspection of seized things by NMI

The Commissioner may allow the NMI, for the purposes of the administration or enforcement of the National Measurement Act, to inspect a thing seized and retained under the principal Act Part 7 in the course of the investigation of an offence committed against that Act before the transition day.

[Section 41 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

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42. Provision of registers and other information to NMI

- (1) For the purposes of the administration or enforcement of the National Measurement Act, the Commissioner may provide the following information to the NMI —
 - (a) a copy of the register kept under the principal Act section 25(a);
 - (b) a copy of the register kept under the principal Act section 59(1);
 - (c) any other information relating to the administration or enforcement of this Act or the principal Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies despite any enactment relating to confidentiality or secrecy.
- (3) If information is provided under subsection (1) in good faith —
 - (a) no civil or criminal liability is incurred in respect of the provision of the information; and
 - (b) the provision of the information is not to be regarded as a breach of any duty of confidentiality or secrecy imposed by law; and
 - (c) the provision of the information is not to be regarded as a breach of professional ethics or standards or as unprofessional conduct.

[Section 42 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

43. Transitional regulations

- (1) In this section —

transitional matter means any matter of a transitional or savings nature arising from the enactment of the *Trade Measurement Legislation (Amendment and Expiry) Act 2010* or the *National Measurement Amendment Act 2008* (Commonwealth).
- (2) If there is not sufficient provision in this Part for dealing with a transitional matter, regulations may be made under section 35

prescribing all matters that are required or necessary or convenient to be prescribed for dealing with the matter.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), regulations made for the purposes of that subsection may provide for the continued application of this Act or the principal Act for a purpose that is of a transitional or savings nature and for which there is not sufficient provision in sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

[Section 43 inserted by No. 54 of 2010 s. 8.]

Schedule 1 — Savings and transitional provisions

[s. 36]

1. Terms used in this Schedule

In this Schedule —

commencement day means the day on which this Schedule comes into operation;

repealed Act means the Act repealed by section 36(1).

2. Interpretation Act 1984 not affected

Nothing in this Schedule limits the application of the *Interpretation Act 1984* to the repeal effected by section 36(1).

3. Office-holders under the repealed Act

- (1) The person who, immediately before the commencement day, held office as the chief inspector of weights and measures under section 6 of the repealed Act is taken, on and from that day, to have been designated as the Commissioner under section 6(2).
- (2) A person who, immediately before the commencement day, held office as an inspector of weights and measures under section 6 of the repealed Act is taken, on and from that day, to have been designated as an inspector under section 9(1).
- (3) The operation of this clause in relation to a person does not —
 - (a) unless the person agrees otherwise, affect the person's remuneration or terms and conditions of employment;
 - (b) prejudice the person's existing or accruing rights;
 - (c) affect any rights under a superannuation scheme; or
 - (d) interrupt continuity of service.

4. Permits for sale of pre-packed articles

A permit —

- (a) granted under section 27F of the repealed Act; and

(b) in force immediately before the commencement day,
is taken, on and from that day, to be a permit issued under section 49
of the principal Act.

5. Marks of verification

A mark of verification stamped on a measuring instrument under
section 28(1) or 29(1) of the repealed Act —

- (a) is taken, on and from the commencement day, to be an
inspector's mark for the purposes of the principal Act; and
- (b) continues in effect as provided by section 21(4) or (5) of the
principal Act, as the case may be.

6. Identifying marks under *Weights and Measures (Exemptions) Regulations 1997*

An identifying mark applied to a measuring instrument by an
approved person in accordance with regulation 4 or 5 of the *Weights
and Measures (Exemptions) Regulations 1997* —

- (a) is taken, on and from the commencement day, to be a
licensee's mark for the purposes of the principal Act; and
- (b) continues in effect as provided by section 21(4) or (5) of the
principal Act, as the case may be.

7. Provisions for licensing before commencement of sections 53 and 54 of the principal Act

(1) In this clause —

chief inspector means the chief inspector of weights and measures
under section 6 of the *Weights and Measures Act 1915*;

licence means a servicing licence or a public weighbridge licence
provided for by Part 6 of the principal Act;

pre-commencement period means the period from the day on which
the principal Act receives the Royal Assent until the first day on
which both sections 53 and 54 of the principal Act have come into
operation.

(2) The purpose of this clause is to enable —

- (a) applications for licences to be made and decided; and

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- (b) licensing decisions to be reviewed,
during the pre-commencement period.
- (3) During the pre-commencement period the provisions mentioned in the Table to this subclause are taken to apply for the purposes of this clause, to the extent so mentioned, as if they had come into operation.

Table

1. the definitions in section 4, and in section 3 of the principal Act, so far as is necessary for the purposes of this clause
 2. sections 55, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64 and 70 of the principal Act
 3. section 81 of the principal Act so far as it applies to a decision described in paragraph (a) or (c) of that section
 4. section 93 of the principal Act so far as it applies to an application for a licence
- (4) The Governor may make regulations of the kind mentioned in section 15(a), (b), (c), (g) and (h) to have effect for the purposes of this clause during the pre-commencement period.
- (5) Despite section 6, during the pre-commencement period the chief inspector has the powers and duties expressed to be vested in the Commissioner by the provisions referred to in the Table to subclause (3), and to that extent is taken to be the Commissioner.
- (6) The chief inspector may delegate to any other officer employed in the Department any power or duty referred to in subclause (5), and section 8(2) to (6) apply, with all necessary changes, as if references to the Commissioner were references to the chief inspector.
- (7) If a servicing licence is granted for the purposes of section 53 of the principal Act during the pre-commencement period it comes into force on the commencement of that section, or on such later day as may be specified in the licence.
- (8) If a public weighbridge licence is granted for the purposes of section 54 of the principal Act during the pre-commencement period it comes into force on the commencement of that section, or on such later day as may be specified in the licence.

8. Continuation of things done and commenced

- (1) If anything done or commenced under the repealed Act before the commencement day —
- (a) still has effect or has not been completed immediately before that day; and
 - (b) could have been done or commenced under this Act or the principal Act if it had been in force at the time the thing was done or commenced,
- then —
- (c) the thing done continues to have effect; or
 - (d) the thing commenced may be completed,
- as if it had been done or commenced under this Act or the principal Act, as the case requires.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to anything in relation to which other provision is made by or under this Schedule.

9. Further transitional provisions may be made

- (1) If there is no sufficient provision made in this Schedule for any matter or thing necessary or convenient to give effect to the transition from the repealed Act to this Act and the principal Act, that provision may be made by regulations under section 35.
- (2) If regulations under subclause (1) provide that a state of affairs is taken to have existed, or not to have existed, on and from a day that is —
- (a) earlier than the day on which the regulations are published in the *Gazette*; but
 - (b) not earlier than the day on which this Schedule came into operation,
- the regulations have effect according to their terms.
- (3) A provision referred to in subclause (2) does not operate so as —
- (a) to affect in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State) the rights of that person existing; or

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- (b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done,
before the day of publication of the regulations.

Notes

- ¹ This is a compilation of the *Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table.

Compilation table

| Short title | Number and year | Assent | Commencement |
|--|------------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>Trade Measurement Administration Act 2006</i> | 12 of 2006 | 11 May 2006 | s. 1, 2 and Sch. 1 cl. 7: 11 May 2006 (see s. 2(1)) Act other than s. 1, 2 and Sch. 1 cl. 7: 1 Jun 2007 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 29 May 2007 p. 2485) |
| <i>Trade Measurement Legislation (Amendment and Expiry) Act 2010 Pt. 3</i> | 54 of 2010 | 8 Dec 2010 | 8 Dec 2010 (see s. 2(a)) |

