

Western Australia

**Agriculture and Related Resources Protection
Act 1976**

As at 01 Jul 2006

Version 03-b0-02

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Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976

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Western Australia

Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976

An Act to provide for the management, control and prevention of certain plants and animals, for the prohibition and regulation of the introduction and spread of certain plants and of the introduction, spread and keeping of certain animals, for the protection of agriculture and related resources generally, and for incidental and other purposes.

Part I — Preliminary

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*¹.

2. Commencement

The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as is or are, respectively, fixed by proclamation¹.

3. Object of Act

The object of this Act is to protect primary industries and the resources related to primary industries.

4. Construction

- (1) In this section reference to the provisions of an Act includes reference to the provisions of any regulation, local law, by-law, Order in Council, proclamation, declaration, and notice, made, given or promulgated under the provisions of that Act.
- (2) This Act shall be construed in conjunction with the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* as if that Act had been incorporated with and formed part of this Act but where the provisions of this Act are in conflict or inconsistent with those of that Act, the provisions of that Act shall, to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency, prevail.
- (3) Where the provisions of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* are in conflict or inconsistent with those of this Act the provisions of that Act shall, to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency, prevail.

[Section 4 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

[5. Repealed by No. 59 of 1986 s. 4.]

6. Repeal

The *Destructive Birds and Animals Act 1893*, the *Noxious Weeds Act 1950* and the *Vermin Act 1918* are hereby repealed.

7. Definitions and interpretation

(1) In this Act unless the contrary intention appears —

“**animal**” means any living thing that is not a human being or a plant;

“**animal-proof fence**” means any substantial fence used to impede the movement of declared animals being a fence that —

- (a) conforms with the prescribed description of an animal-proof fence; or
- (b) is approved of in writing by the Chief Officer as being an animal-proof fence;

“**authority**” means a zone control authority established under section 14;

“**authorised person**” means a person authorised by the Protection Board or the Chief Officer pursuant to section 11;

“**barrier fence**” means any animal-proof or rabbit-proof fence under the control of the Protection Board and any other animal-proof or rabbit-proof fence erected out of public moneys;

“**category**” means a category mentioned in section 36(3) or (4);

“**chairman**”, in relation to an authority or committee means the chairman of that authority or committee, as the case may be;

“**Chief Officer**” means the Chief Agriculture Protection Officer appointed pursuant to section 9;

“**class**”, in relation to plants or animals, means any group or grouping of plants or animals;

“**Commissioner**” means the Commissioner of State Revenue;

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“committee” means a regional advisory committee established under section 28;

“control”—

- (a) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P2 or declared animals of a class assigned to category A2, means to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or animals or cause those plants or animals to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated;
- (b) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P3, means —
 - (i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or cause those plants to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated; or
 - (ii) to control those plants by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved by an inspector or authorised person to reduce the numbers or distribution of those plants;
- (c) in relation to declared plants of a class assigned to category P4, means —
 - (i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those plants or cause those plants to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated; or
 - (ii) to control those plants by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved by an inspector or authorised person to prevent the spread of those plants;
- (d) in relation to declared plants of category P5, means to take or cause to be taken such action in respect of those plants as is prescribed;
- (e) in relation to declared animals of category A5, means —
 - (i) to destroy, prevent and eradicate those animals or cause those animals to be destroyed, prevented and eradicated; or

(ii) to control those animals by taking or causing to be taken such measures as are approved by an inspector or authorised person to reduce and restrict the number of those animals;

(f) in relation to declared animals of category A7, means to do or cause to be done such acts, matters and things for the management and regulation of the movement, numbers and distribution of those animals as are set out in a management programme having effect in the area of the State in which those animal are situated and applying to animals of that class,

and inflexions and derivatives have correlative meanings;

“Control Fund” means the Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund referred to in section 65;

“declaration” means a declaration made by the Protection Board and published in the *Gazette* and the verb **“to declare”** and inflexions and derivatives have correlative meanings;

“declared animal” means an animal belonging to a class of animals declared under section 35 to be declared animals and includes —

- (a) such an animal of any kind or sex;
- (b) the egg or semen of such an animal; and
- (c) such an animal when in the larval stage or any other immature stage,

and, unless otherwise specified in a declaration under that section, includes any hybrid or cross derived from such an animal;

“declared plant” means a plant belonging to a class of plants declared under section 35 to be declared plants and includes —

- (a) any part of such a plant;
- (b) the product of such a plant;

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“Deputy Chief Officer” means a Deputy Chief Agriculture Protection Officer appointed pursuant to section 9;

“district” means, in relation to a local government, the district of that local government under the *Local Government Act 1995*;

“eligible person” —

- (a) in relation to membership of an authority of a zone, means —
 - (i) in the case of a member representing a region of a zone, a person who is a member of the council of the local government of a district that is within or partly within that region or a member of a producer association; and
 - (ii) otherwise, a person who is a member of the council of the local government of a district that is within or partly within that zone or a member of a producer association;
- (b) in relation to membership of a committee of a region, means a person who is a member of the council of the local government of a district that is within or partly within that region or a member of a producer association,

but does not include an officer or permanent employee of the Protection Board;

“Government department” means a Minister of the Crown acting in his official capacity, a department of the Public Service of the State, a State trading concern, instrumentality or public utility, and any other person or body corporate or unincorporate who or which, under the authority of an Act, administers or carries on for the benefit of the State a public social service or utility;

“inspector” means an agriculture protection inspector, the Chief Officer, or a Deputy Chief Officer, appointed under this Act;

“land under the control of a local government” means land which is —

- (a) vested in or leased by a local government;
- (b) within a public place, including a road;
- (c) within a public reserve under the care, control and management of a local government; or
- (d) vested in a local government as trustee or of which a local government has been appointed trustee;

“management programme” means a programme approved and published by the Protection Board under section 66;

“member” includes —

- (a) in relation to an authority, the deputy chairman of that authority;
- (b) in relation to a committee, a member elected under section 31 as Chairman of that committee;

“occupier”, in relation to land, means the person by whom or on whose behalf land is actually occupied, or, if there is no occupier, the person entitled to possession, and includes a person in the unauthorised occupation of Crown land, and a person who, under a licence or concession relating to specified land vested in the Crown, has the right of taking a profit of the land, and **“occupy”** and inflexions and derivatives have, in relation to land, meanings correlative to “occupier”;

“owner”, in relation to land, means —

- (a) (i) a person who is in possession of the land as —
 - (A) the holder of a legal or equitable estate of freehold in possession in the land, including an estate or interest under a contract or arrangement with the Crown or any other person by virtue of which the land is held or occupied

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with the right to acquire the fee simple by purchase or otherwise;

- (B) a Crown lessee or a lessee or tenant under a lease or tenancy agreement;
- (C) a mortgagee of the land;
- (D) a trustee, attorney or authorised agent of such a holder, lessee, tenant or mortgagee;

or

- (ii) where there is no such person in possession of the land the person who is entitled to possession in any of those capacities,

and, for the purposes of this paragraph, receipt of the rents and profits shall be regarded as possession;

- (b) a person who —

- (i) under a licence or concession relating to specific Crown land, has the right of taking a profit of the land;
- (ii) is lawfully entitled to occupy the land which is vested in the Crown, and which has no other owner within the meaning of this definition;
- (iii) is in the actual occupation, with or without title, of the surface of the whole or portion of a mining tenement within the meaning of the *Mining Act 1904*²;
- (iv) has, without title, a tent, camp or other habitation on the land which is land belonging to another person;
- (v) is in the unauthorised occupation of the land which is Crown land,

and “**own**” and inflexions and derivatives have, in relation to land, meanings correlative to “owner”;

“pastoral lease” has the meaning ascribed to that term in and for the purposes of the *Land Administration Act 1997*;

“plant” means vegetation of any kind;

“private land” means land alienated by the Crown or land which the holder is in the course of purchasing or has the right to purchase from the Crown, or land held under lease or licence or permit from the Crown for any period or reserved or dedicated for a public purpose and vested in trustees other than a local government or committed to the control and management of a Board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Parks and Reserves Act 1895*, or land held or used by a person in any of the cases referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition “owner” in this subsection;

“producer association” means —

- (a) the body known as The Farmers’ Union of Western Australia (Inc.);
- (b) the body known as The Pastoralists’ and Graziers’ Association of Western Australia (Incorporated); and
- (c) any other association, union or body that is determined by the Protection Board to be representative of the interests of persons engaged in primary industry in the State or a part of the State;

“prohibited material” —

- (a) in relation to the State generally, means a plant that is, for the time being, declared in respect of the whole of the State or any part of the State and includes any packet, parcel, packing material, seeds, soil, vegetable matter or other substance in or with which that plant is packed or associated;
- (b) in relation to a part of the State, that means a plant that is, for the time being, declared in respect of part of the State and includes any packet, parcel, packing material, seeds, soil, vegetable matter or other

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substance in or with which that plant is packed or associated;

“Protection Board” means the Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia constituted under the provisions of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*;

“public land” means land other than private land and other than land under the control of a local government;

“rabbit-proof fence” means any substantial fence used to impede the movement of rabbits being a fence that —

- (a) conforms with the prescribed description of a rabbit-proof fence; or
- (b) is approved of in writing by the Chief Officer his being a rabbit-proof fence;

“region” means one of the regions into which a zone is divided by declaration under section 13;

“train” includes a railway locomotive, railway carriage and railway wagon;

“vehicle” has the meaning ascribed to that term in and for the purposes of the *Road Traffic Act 1974*;

“watercourse” includes any waters, whether running or still, permanent or temporary, or natural or artificially constructed;

“zone” means a portion of the State constituted as a zone by declaration under section 13.

(2) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) a reference to a class of declared plants or class of declared animals of, or assigned to, a category identified by a letter and a numeral refers to a class of declared plants or class of declared animals assigned, by declaration under section 35, to the category so identified in section 36(3) or (4);
- (b) a reference to a declared plant or declared animal of a category identified by a letter and a numeral refers to a

declared plant or declared animal of a class of declared plants or declared animals, as the case may be, assigned by declaration under section 35 to the category so identified in section 36(3) or (4).

- (3) A declared plant or declared animal shall be deemed to be on land for the purposes of this Act notwithstanding that it is on or in any watercourse on that land or is, in the case of a declared animal, in the air above that land.
- (4) For the purposes of this Act —
- (a) a fence shall be taken to be on the boundary of any land, or on the common boundary of any lands, if it follows the line which is such actual, reputed, or accepted boundary, or where the boundary is inaccessible, or incapable of being fenced, if the fence follows such boundary as nearly as practicable having regard to the physical features of the country, or if in any case such fence follows any line which is reasonably approximate to such boundary; and
 - (b) the intervention of a road, railway or watercourse or a reserve set aside for the purposes of the transmission of electricity or the piping of gas or water shall not prevent lands being taken to be adjoining, or prevent a fence along either side of any such road, railway, watercourse or reserve being taken to be on the common boundary of the lands on either side of such road, railway, watercourse or reserve.

[Section 7 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 5; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 31 of 1997 s. 141; No. 45 of 2002 s. 7(2); No. 74 of 2003 s. 26; No. 55 of 2004 s. 24.]

Part II — Administration

8. Administration of this Act

Subject to the Minister this Act shall be administered by the Protection Board.

9. Chief Officer, Deputy Chief Officers and inspectors

- (1) The Governor may, from time to time, appoint a Chief Agriculture Protection Officer and such number of Deputy Chief Agriculture Protection Officers as he considers necessary.
- (2) If the Chief Officer is sick or otherwise incapacitated or is absent, or if the office of Chief Officer is for the time being vacant, a Deputy Chief Officer may exercise and perform the powers, authorities, functions and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Officer by this Act or any other Act.
- (3) The Minister may, from time to time, appoint officers or employees of the Protection Board to be agriculture protection inspectors.
- (4) Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of his appointment signed by either the Minister or the Chief Officer and shall, if required to do so, produce that certificate to the owner or occupier of any land or premises he may enter pursuant to the powers conferred on him by this Act.
- (5) Appointment of a person under this section shall not of itself render the provisions of Part 3 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, the *Public Service Appeal Board Act 1920*³ or the *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938*⁴ applicable to him if not applicable to him at the time of his being so appointed nor affect the application of those provisions to him if they applied to him at the time of his being so appointed.

[Section 9 amended by No. 32 of 1994 s. 3(1); No. 1 of 1995 s. 35.]

10. Delegation of powers and functions to Chief Officer

- (1) The Minister or the Protection Board, as the case may be, may, in relation to any matters or class of matters, or in relation to the whole or any particular part of the State, by writing signed by him or authenticated by the Protection Board, as the case may be, delegate all or any of his or its powers and functions under this Act except this power of delegation, so that the delegated powers or functions may be exercised by the Chief Officer with respect to the matters or class of matters or the whole or that part of the State specified in the instrument of delegation.
- (2) Every delegation under this section shall be revocable at will and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Minister or the Protection Board, as the case may be.
- (3) Where, by any of the provisions of this Act, the exercise of any power or function by the Minister or the Protection Board, or the operation of any provisions of this Act, is dependent upon the opinion, judgment, belief or satisfaction of the Minister or the Protection Board in relation to any matter, that power or function may be exercised by the Chief Officer or that provision may operate, as the case may be, upon the opinion, judgment, belief or satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

11. Authorised persons

- (1) The Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer may, from time to time, in writing, authorise persons to take all such measures and do all such things as are necessary or convenient for controlling, and preventing the introduction and spread, of declared plants and declared animals.
- (2) Every authorised person shall, if required to do so, produce his written authority to the owner or occupier of any land or premises he may enter pursuant to the powers conferred on him by this Act.

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12. Expenses of administration

- (1) The expenses of the Minister in connection with the administration of this Act shall be paid out of moneys from time to time appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by this Act the expenses of the Protection Board in connection with the administration of this Act shall be charged to the Agriculture Protection Board Fund referred to in section 9 of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

[Section 12 amended by No. 49 of 1996 s. 64.]

Part III — Zones and regions

Division 1 — Declaration of zones and regions

13. Constitution of zones and division into regions

- (1) The Protection Board may by declaration —
 - (a) constitute any portion of the State a zone for the purposes of this Act;
 - (b) define the boundaries of and alter the boundaries of a zone;
 - (c) assign a name to and alter the name of a zone;
 - (d) abolish a zone;
 - (e) divide a zone into regions for the purposes of this Act;
 - (f) define the boundaries of and alter the boundaries of a region;
 - (g) assign a name to and alter the name of a region;
 - (h) abolish all or any of the regions of a zone.
- (2) Subject to any declaration to the contrary, where a zone is abolished such abolition shall have the effect of abolishing all the regions of that zone.

Division 2 — Zone control authorities

14. Authorities to be established

- (1) Subject to this Act a zone control authority shall be established for every zone.
- (2) Unless the Minister determines otherwise, an authority shall not have less than 6 or more than 9 members.
- (3) Where a zone is divided into regions each region shall be represented on the authority of the zone by at least one member.

15. Appointment of chairman, deputy chairman, members and deputies

- (1) The Protection Board shall, by declaration, appoint a Deputy Chief Officer or officer of the Protection Board to be the chairman of an authority.
- (2) A person may hold office as chairman of 2 or more authorities simultaneously.
- (3) The Protection Board shall, by declaration and in accordance with this section, appoint eligible persons to be the members of an authority and appoint one of those members to be the deputy chairman of the authority.
- (4) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority, being an office or offices representing a region of that zone that has a committee, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request that committee to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the committee who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.
- (5) Where, in response to a request under subsection (4), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons so nominated, as a member or members of the authority.
- (6) Where a committee does not submit nominations to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations the Protection Board may appoint such member or members, as the case requires, of the committee as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the authority.
- (7) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority of a zone, being an office or offices representing a region of that zone that does not have a

committee, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request —

- (a) the local government of each district that is within or partly within that region; and
- (b) each producer association that has members in that region,

to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the council of the local government or of the association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.

- (8) Subject to subsection (11), where, in response to requests under subsection (7), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those nominations into a panel and shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on that panel as a member or members of the authority.
- (9) Whenever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of an authority of a zone and that zone is not divided into regions, the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request —
 - (a) the local government of each district that is within or partly within that zone; and
 - (b) each producer association that has members in that zone,to nominate, in accordance with the regulations, members of the council of the local government or of the association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the authority.
- (10) Subject to subsection (11), where, in response to requests under subsection (a), nominations are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those names into a panel and shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on that panel as a member or members of the authority.

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- (11) Where, after requests under subsection (7) or (9), no nominations are submitted in accordance with the regulations or the nominations so submitted are, in the opinion of the Protection Board, inadequate for the purpose of forming a panel under subsection (8) or (10), as the case may be, the Protection Board may appoint such eligible person or eligible persons, as the case requires, as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the authority.
- (12) The Protection Board may appoint an eligible person as the deputy of a member of an authority.
- (13) The provisions of this section that apply to and in relation to the appointment of a member of an authority apply, with any necessary modification, to and in relation to the appointment of the deputy of that member.
- (14) A person appointed pursuant to subsection (12) is, in the event of the absence from a meeting of the authority of the member of whom he is the deputy, entitled to attend that meeting and, when so attending, is deemed to be a member of the authority and has all the powers, functions and duties of a member of the authority.
- (15) Where a member of an authority is absent from a meeting of the authority and —
- (a) no person has been appointed as deputy of that member; or
 - (b) the person who is appointed to be the deputy of that member is also absent from the meeting,

any other deputy of a member may, if authorised in writing by the member who is absent from the meeting, attend that meeting and, when so attending, is deemed to be a member of the authority and has all the powers, functions and duties of a member of the authority.

[Section 15 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 2; No. 55 of 1979 s. 5; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

16. Terms of office

- (1) The chairman of an authority shall hold office until his appointment is revoked by declaration.
- (2) A member of an authority shall hold office for such period, not exceeding 3 years, as is specified in the declaration appointing him but is eligible for reappointment.
- (3) In specifying the terms for which members of an authority are to hold office the Protection Board shall ensure that the terms of office of, as nearly as possible, one-third of the members of the authority will expire on the first day of August in each year.

[(3a), (3b) omitted under the Reprints Act 1984 s. 7(4)(e).]

- (4) The Protection Board may terminate the appointment of any member of an authority who, in the opinion of the Protection Board, because of illness, incapacity or any other reason, has ceased to perform or be able to perform his duties as a member.

- (5) If —

- (a) a member of an authority dies, resigns his office as member by writing addressed to the executive officer of that Authority, is absent from 2 consecutive meetings of the authority without leave obtained from the chairman, or ceases to be an eligible person; or
- (b) the appointment of a member of an authority is terminated pursuant to subsection (4),

the office of that member becomes vacant.

- (6) Where the office of a member of an authority becomes vacant pursuant to subsection (5) the Protection Board may, in accordance with section 15 appoint an eligible person to the vacant office for the unexpired part of the term of the office which so became vacant.

[Section 16 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 3.]

[17. Repealed by No. 9 of 1998 s. 3.]

18. Remuneration of members

Members of an authority and their deputies shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister determines.

[Section 18 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 4.]

19. Validity of acts of authority

An act or proceeding of an authority is not invalid by reason only of any vacancy in the office of any member or of any defect or irregularity in the appointment of any member or deputy of a member or of the ineligibility of any person acting as a member or as the deputy of a member.

[Section 19 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 5.]

20. Meetings of authority

- (1) The chairman shall convene meetings of an authority at such times as are necessary to enable it to discharge its powers, functions and duties under this Act.
- (2) Three members may, in writing, request the chairman to call a meeting of an authority.
- (3) If the chairman fails to call a meeting within 14 days, after having been requested to do so pursuant to subsection (2) any 3 members may call the meeting by notice in writing signed by them stating the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held.

21. Procedure at meetings

- (1) The chairman shall preside at all meetings of an authority at which he is present.
- (2) If the chairman is not present at a meeting of an authority the deputy chairman of the authority shall preside at the meeting.
- (3) Where the chairman and deputy chairman of an authority are both absent from a meeting of the authority the members present

shall appoint one of their number present to preside at the meeting.

- (4) An authority shall conduct its proceedings in such manner as may be prescribed and, until prescribed, as the authority may determine, but in any case —
- (a) 3 members, or 2 members and the chairman, constitute a quorum for the conduct of business;
 - (b) each member present at a meeting, including a member presiding at the meeting, shall be entitled to a deliberative vote on the determination of a matter arising at the meeting and the matter shall be determined by a majority of those votes;
 - (c) if the deliberative votes in a matter arising at a meeting are equally divided the matter shall be deemed to be resolved in the negative.

22. Record of proceedings

- (1) A record of the proceedings of every meeting of an authority shall be entered in a minute book and signed by the person presiding at that or the next succeeding meeting.
- (2) The minute book referred to in subsection (1) shall be made available at any reasonable time to a member of the authority or other interested person.

23. Suspension or dissolution of authority

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) the Minister may by notice published in the *Gazette* suspend the powers and functions of an authority for such time as he thinks necessary or dissolve an authority, if it appears to the Minister after consultation with the Protection Board that the authority —
 - (a) is not performing the duties and functions imposed and conferred upon it by this Act;
 - (b) is exceeding the powers granted to it by this Act; or

- (c) is acting in a manner which is contrary to policies and procedures formulated under this Act and which is detrimental to the achievement of the object of this Act.
- (2) The Minister shall not publish a notice under subsection (1) without first giving the authority concerned notice in writing of his intention to do so and affording that authority reasonable opportunity to show cause why he should not do so.
- (3) Subject to any declaration to the contrary, where a zone is abolished such abolition shall have the effect of dissolving the authority of the zone.

24. Commissioner may act in lieu of authority

When —

- (a) pursuant to section 23(1) the powers and functions of an authority of a zone are suspended or the authority is dissolved; or
- (b) a zone is, for some reason, without an authority,

the Protection Board may, by declaration authorise a commissioner nominated by the Protection Board to act as the authority of the zone during the suspension of those powers and functions or until an authority for the zone is established or re-established, as the case may require.

25. Re-instatement or re-establishment of authority

The Minister may —

- (a) at any time after the suspension of the powers and functions of an authority pursuant to section 23(1), remove that suspension by notice published in the *Gazette*;
- (b) at any time after the dissolution of an authority pursuant to section 23(1), direct the Protection Board to re-establish that authority in the same manner as if it

were an authority being established under this Division for the first time.

26. Powers etc. of authorities

Subject to the Protection Board and to the provisions of this Act, the powers, functions and duties of the authority of a zone include the following, namely —

- (a) ensuring that the provisions of this Act are efficiently carried into effect in, and in relation to, that zone;
- (b) causing, through the executive officer and other staff assigned to the authority, the efficient control of declared plants and declared animals in and in relation to that zone;
- (c) formulating policies and schemes for efficiently carrying the provisions of this Act into effect in, and in relation to, that zone, communicating those policies and schemes to the Protection Board, and advising and making recommendations to the Protection Board on their implementation;
- (d) advising and making recommendations to the Protection Board as to the expenditure of funds under the control of the Protection Board whether that expenditure be in relation to that zone or any other zone or the State generally;
- (e) any other power, function or duty conferred or imposed on the authority by or under this Act.

27. Delegation of powers, etc.

- (1) The authority of a zone may —
 - (a) delegate any or all of the powers, functions and duties of the authority, except this power of delegation, to the executive officer of the authority;
 - (b) delegate to the committee of a region of that zone the responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of this Act

are efficiently carried into effect in and in relation to, that region.

- (2) A delegation under subsection (1) may be made for such time and subject to such conditions as the authority determines.

Division 3 — Regional advisory committees

28. Committees to be established

- (1) Subject to this Act a regional advisory committee shall be established for every region.
- (2) Unless the Minister determines otherwise, a committee shall not have less than 6 members.

29. Appointment of members

- (1) The Protection Board shall, in accordance with this section, appoint eligible persons to be members of a committee.
- (2) Wherever an appointment is to be made to an office or offices of member of a committee of a region the Protection Board shall in the prescribed manner request —
- (a) the local government of each district that is within or partly within that region; and
 - (b) each producer association that has members in that region,

to nominate, in accordance with the regulations members of the council of the local government or of the association, as the case may be, who are willing to act in the office of member of the committee.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), where, in response to requests under subsection (2), names are submitted to the Protection Board in accordance with the regulations, the Protection Board shall compile those nominations into a panel and shall appoint one or more, as the case requires, of the persons named on the panel as a member or members of the committee.

- (4) Where, after requests under subsection (2), no nominations are submitted or the nominations so submitted are, in the opinion of the Protection Board, inadequate for the purpose of forming a panel under subsection (3) the Protection Board may appoint such eligible person or persons, the case requires, as it thinks fit to be a member or members of the committee.

[Section 29 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 6; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

30. Chairman, liaison officer, executive officer and other staff

- (1) The executive officer of a zone control authority shall, without further appointment than this subsection be —
- (a) chairman or each committee in that zone other than any committee that, for the time being, has a chairman elected pursuant to section 31; and
 - (b) liaison officer to each committee in that zone that, for the time being, has a chairman elected pursuant to section 31.
- (2) The Protection Board may assign one of its officers to be the executive officer of a committee and may assign such other staff to the committee as the Protection Board considers necessary for the proper functioning of the committee.

31. Elective chairman

The members of a committee may elect one of their number to be the chairman of the committee and a member so elected shall hold office as chairman for a term of 3 years from the date of his election unless during that term —

- (a) his office as a member of the committee becomes vacant whether by effluxion of time or otherwise; or
- (b) he resigns his office as chairman of the committee by writing addressed to the executive officer of the authority.

31A. Allowances for members of certain committees

- (1) Subject to subsection (3) members of the committee of a region shall be paid such allowances as the Minister determines.
- (2) Allowances under subsection (1) shall be charged to the Control Fund.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to any region other than a region that is within the portions of the State constituted under section 13 as Zones 1, 2, 3 and 9 by declaration published in the *Gazette* on 9 July 1976.

[Section 31A inserted by No. 40 of 1978 s. 7; amended by No. 49 of 1996 s. 64.]

32. Application of provisions relating to authorities

The following provisions of Division 2 shall, with the necessary modifications and adaptations, apply to and in relation to a committee and its members and proceedings, that is to say —

- (a) section 16(2), (3), (3a), (3b), (4), (5) and (6);
- (b) sections 19 and 20;
- (c) section 21(1), (3) and (4);
- (d) section 22;
- (e) section 23(1) and (2); and
- (f) sections 24 and 25.

[Section 32 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 8.]

32A. Certain appointments valid

The appointment of a person as a member of a committee before the coming into operation of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act Amendment Act 1978*¹ shall be deemed to have been valid and effective notwithstanding that the declaration appointing him was not published in the *Gazette*.

[Section 32A inserted by No. 40 of 1978 s. 9.]

33. Effect of abolition of region

Subject to any declaration to the contrary, where a region is abolished such abolition shall have the effect of dissolving the committee of the region.

34. Powers etc. of committee

Subject to the Protection Board and to the provisions of this Act, the committee of a region of a zone may —

- (a) advise and make recommendations to the authority of that zone on matters relating to the efficient carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act in, and in relation to, that region;
- (b) exercise or perform any power, function or duty in, and in relation to, that region that is necessary or expedient for carrying out a responsibility delegated to the committee by the authority of that zone under section 27; and
- (c) exercise or perform any other power, function or duty conferred or imposed on the committee by or under this Act.

Division 4 — General

34A. Nomination of persons other than eligible persons

Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where in relation to the nomination of a person for appointment as a member of an authority or committee —

- (a) the council of a local government is of the opinion that no member of the council is suitable for, or willing to accept, nomination for appointment; or
- (b) a producer association desires to nominate for appointment a person other than a person who is a member of the producer association,

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Part III Zones and regions

Division 4 General

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the local government or producer association, as the case requires, may nominate a person other than an eligible person for appointment as a member of the authority or committee concerned and the Protection Board may appoint any person so nominated.

[Section 34A inserted by No. 55 of 1979 s. 6; amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

Part IV — Declaration of plants and animals

35. Classes of plants and animals may be declared

- (1) The Protection Board may, by declaration, declare —
 - (a) plants of a class specified in the declaration to be declared plants;
 - (b) animals of a class specified in the declaration to be declared animals.
- (2) A declaration under subsection (1) in relation to a class of plants or animals shall specify —
 - (a) whether those plants or animals are declared plants or declared animals, as the case may be, in respect of the whole of the State and every part of the State or only in respect of a part or parts of the State specified in the declaration;
 - (b) whether those plants or animals are declared generally or only in particular circumstances specified in the declaration; and
 - (c) the category or categories to which that class of declared plants or declared animals is assigned for the purposes of this Act.

36. Categories of declared plants and animals

- (1) Subject to, and in accordance with, subsection (3) and (4), a class of declared plants or class of declared animals may, by declaration under section 35, be assigned to one or more categories for the purposes of this Act according to the measures that, in the opinion of the Protection Board, need to be taken in relation to declared plants or declared animals of that class in order to achieve the object of this Act.
- (2) A class of declared plants or class of declared animals may, by declaration under section 35, be assigned to different categories in respect of different parts of the State.

s. 36

- (3) For the purposes of this Act a class of declared plants may be assigned to —
- (a) category P1 in respect of an area if the introduction into and movement within that area of those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
 - (b) category P2 in respect of an area if those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be eradicated in that area;
 - (c) category P3 in respect of an area if the numbers or distribution, or both, of those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be reduced in that area;
 - (d) category P4 in respect of an area if those plants should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prevented from spreading beyond the places in which they occur in that area for the time being;
 - (e) category P5 in respect of an area, if, in the opinion of the Protection Board, particular action should be taken in relation to those plants on land in that area that is public land or land under the control of a local government.
- (4) For the purposes of this Act a class of declared animals may be assigned to —
- (a) category A1 in respect of an area if the introduction of those animals into that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
 - (b) category A2 in respect of an area if those animals —
 - (i) are not vertebrate animals native to that area; and
 - (ii) should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be eradicated in that area;
 - (c) category A3 in respect of an area if the keeping of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be prohibited;
 - (d) category A4 in respect of an area if the introduction of those animals into that area should, in the opinion of the

- Protection Board, be subject to conditions and restrictions imposed by or under the regulations;
- (e) category A5 in respect of an area if the numbers of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be reduced and kept under restriction;
 - (f) category A6 in respect of an area if the keeping of those animals in that area should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be subject to conditions and restrictions imposed by or under the regulations;
 - (g) category A7 in respect of an area if those animals are native to that area and are animals for which a management programme should, in the opinion of the Protection Board, be approved and published by the Protection Board and implemented in and in relation to that area.
- (5) In subsections (3) and (4) “**area**” means the whole of the State or a part of the State.

[Section 36 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 3; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

37. Annual list of declared animals and plants

At least once in every calendar year the Protection Board shall publish a list in the *Gazette* setting out every class of plants or animals that is for the time being the subject of a declaration made under section 35 together with the matters specified pursuant to subsection (2) of that section in relation to each such class.

Part V — Control of declared plants and declared animals

Division 1 — Interpretation

38. Interpretation and application

(1) In this Part —

“declared animal” means a declared animal of category A2, A5 or A7;

“declared plant” means a declared plant of category P2, P3 or P4 and, in relation to public land and land under the control of a local government, includes a declared plant of category P5.

(2) A provision of this Part relating to declared plants or declared animals on land or to the control of declared plants on and in relation to land applies to and in relation to plants or animals, as the case may be, that are, for the time being, declared in respect of the part of the State in which that land is situated.

[Section 38 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

Division 2 — Public land

39. Department to control declared plants and animals

A Government department shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to public land under its control.

40. Inspection and advice

(1) An inspector or authorised person who finds declared plants or declared animals or signs or marks of declared animals on or in the vicinity of public land that is under the control of a Government department shall notify the department of that fact.

- (2) An inspector or authorised person may advise a Government department as to the measures that should be taken by it to control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to land under its control.

41. Agreements

- (1) The Protection Board and a Government department may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the Government department of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such costs as shall be agreed.
- (2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed the Protection Board and a Government department, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1), may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time, or to discharge the agreement.

Division 3 — Local government land

[Heading amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

42. Local government to control declared plants and animals

A local government shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to land under its control.

Penalty: For a first offence, \$200; for any subsequent offence, \$1 000.

[Section 42 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

43. Notice to comply may be served on local government

- (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any local government under section 42, if an inspector or authorised person is of the opinion that a local government is not making all reasonable endeavours to comply with that section he may, by notice in writing served on that local government, direct that declared plants or declared animals specified in the notice be

controlled on and in relation to land specified in the notice in the manner and to the extent specified in the notice.

- (2) An inspector or authorised person may, by notice served under subsection (1), direct 2 or more local governments to act in conjunction in controlling declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to land under the control of each of them respectively and may fix the proportion of the expense of so doing to be paid by each of them.

[Section 43 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

44. Failure to comply with direction

- (1) A local government that fails to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on it under section 43 commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence, \$300; for any subsequent offence, \$1 500.

- (2) For the purposes of this section and section 45 a local government on which a notice has been served under section 43 shall not be regarded as having failed to comply with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that it has not controlled declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as it has controlled the plants or animals in some other manner.

[Section 44 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

45. Powers of inspectors, etc. on failure to comply with direction

- (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any local government for an offence under section 44 if that local government has not, in the opinion of an inspector or authorised person, complied with a direction contained in a notice served on it under section 43 he may enter the land to which the notice relates and carry out all or any of the requirements of the direction, and the expense of doing so, together with interest at

the prescribed rate, shall be a debt due by the local government to the Protection Board and may be sued for and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if a notice under section 43 has been served on 2 or more local governments, the expense incurred under subsection (1) in carrying out the requirements of the direction contained in the notice shall be recoverable from those local governments in the proportions fixed by the notice.

[Section 45 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

46. Agreements

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* the Protection Board and a local government may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the local government of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such cost as shall be agreed.
- (2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed, and to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the Protection Board and a local government, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1), may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time, or to discharge the agreement.

[Section 46 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

Division 4 — Private land

47. Application to certain roads

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, an owner or occupier of private land shall be regarded, subject to subsection (2), as owning or occupying as the case may be, in addition to that land —
- (a) the land comprising any road that —
- (i) intersects the private land; or

- (ii) bounds the private land and is fenced only on the side further from the common boundary of the road and the private land;
 - (b) the land comprising half of the width of any road that bounds the private land and is fenced on both sides being the half that is nearer the common boundary of the road and the private land; and
 - (c) the land comprising half the width of any road that separates the private land from other private land being the half that is nearer the common boundary of the road and the first-mentioned private land.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to a road dedicated and open to public use and fenced on both sides.

48. Notice of declared plants and animals, etc. to be given by occupier

An occupier of any private land who finds or learns that declared plants or declared animals or signs or marks of declared animals are present on that land shall forthwith notify the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person.

Penalty: \$200.

[Section 48 amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

49. Occupiers of private land to control declared plants and animals

The occupier of any private land shall control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to that land.

Penalty: For a first offence, \$200; for any subsequent offence, \$1 000.

[Section 49 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

50. Notice to owner and occupier to control declared plants and animals

- (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any occupier under section 49 —
- (a) an inspector or an authorised person may, if he is satisfied that an occupier of private land is not making all reasonable endeavours to comply with that section, serve on the occupier or the owner of the land, or on both the occupier and the owner, a notice in writing;
 - (b) the Protection Board may, for the purpose of coordinating the control of declared plants or declared animals by occupiers of private land in a particular area, serve on the occupier or the owner of any such land, or on both the occupier and the owner, a notice in writing, directing that declared plants or declared animals specified in the notice be controlled on and in relation to the land in the manner and to the extent specified in the notice and specifying a commencement date on or before which the person on whom the notice is served shall commence to comply with the direction contained in the notice and a completion date on or before which that person shall fully comply with that direction.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) a notice under that subsection may be served by publishing a copy of the notice in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating generally in the area where the private land to which the notice relates is situated, not less than one month before the date specified in the notice as the date on or before which the person on whom the notice is served shall commence to comply with the direction contained therein.
- (3) A notice served in accordance with subsection (2) —
- (a) may be directed to any number of owners or occupiers of private land;

- (b) shall be deemed to have been served on both the owner and the occupier of any private land specified in the notice.

[Section 50 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 4.]

51. Failure to comply with direction

- (1) An owner or occupier of private land who has been served with a notice under section 50 and who —
- (a) fails to commence to comply with the direction contained in the notice on or before the commencement date specified in the notice; or
- (b) fails to fully comply with the direction contained in the notice on or before the completion date specified in the notice,

commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence under paragraph (a) or (b), \$300; for any subsequent offence under the same paragraph, \$1 500.

- (2) Where the owner and the occupier of private land are both served with a notice under subsection (1) it is a defence in any proceeding against either of them under subsection (1)(a) or (b) for the accused to show that the other has complied with the provisions of that paragraph.
- (2a) In any proceeding under subsection (1) for an offence relating to a notice by the Protection Board under section 50(1)(b), it is a defence for the accused to show that the direction contained in the notice was, in so far as it applied to the land to which the proceedings relate, unnecessary or inappropriate.
- (3) For the purposes of this section and section 52 an owner or occupier of private land who has been served with a notice under section 50 —
- (a) shall not be regarded as having failed to commence to comply with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that he has not commenced to control

declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as he has commenced to control the plants or animals in some other manner;

- (b) shall not be regarded as having failed to comply, or fully comply, with the direction contained in the notice by reason only that he has not controlled declared plants or declared animals in the manner specified in the notice so long as he has controlled the plants or animals in some other manner.

[Section 51 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 5; No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3; No. 84 of 2004 s. 82.]

52. Protection Board may carry out work and recover cost

- (1) Without affecting any proceeding against or liability of any owner or occupier under section 51, if an inspector or authorised person is of the opinion that neither the owner nor the occupier of private land has complied with the direction contained in a notice served on either or both of them under section 50 that inspector or authorised person may enter the land to which the notice relates and carry out all or any of the requirements of the direction.
- (2) All expenses incurred by an inspector or authorised officer under subsection (1), together with interest at the prescribed rate, shall be a debt due by the owner or occupier served with the notice referred to in that subsection, and if both are served, by them jointly and each of them severally, to the Protection Board, and may be sued for and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.

53. Powers of owner and occupier to control declared plants and animals

- (1) An owner or occupier of private land shall have full power to do all that is necessary to control declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to that land and to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on him under section 50.

- (2) Every owner of private land shall permit any occupier of that land, and every occupier shall permit any owner, to exercise the power referred to in subsection (1) and if in the attempted exercise thereof the occupier obstructs the owner, or the owner obstructs the occupier, the person causing the obstruction commits an offence.

Penalty: \$500.

[Section 53 amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

54. Apportionment of expense between persons interested in land

- (1) As between the owner and occupier or successive owners and occupiers of private land the expense of controlling declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to the land in compliance with a direction contained in a notice served under section 50, whether the controlling be done by the owner or occupier or the Protection Board, shall, subject to the provisions of any agreement between the owner or occupier or successive owners and occupiers, be borne in such proportions as shall be prescribed, and until prescribed, as shall be determined by the Protection Board, which shall notify the parties concerned of its decision forthwith on the making thereof.

[(2) repealed]

- (3) A party paying more than his proportion, may recover the excess from the other by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) An owner having only a partial interest or a particular estate in the land may apply to the Protection Board for it to declare what portion of any expense of or incidental to the control of declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to the land paid or to be paid by the owner is to be borne by any other person having a partial interest or an estate in the land, and the Protection Board may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make such declaration as in the circumstances it considers just,

and an owner paying, or who has paid, more than that owner's proportion of the expenses as declared by the Protection Board may, by action in a court of competent jurisdiction, recover the excess from any person the Protection Board declares to be liable to pay it.

- (5) A party dissatisfied with a decision of the Protection Board under subsection (1) or (4) may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision.

[Section 54 amended by No. 55 of 2004 s. 25.]

55. Agreements

- (1) The Protection Board and an owner or occupier, or both, of private land may enter into agreements for the supply by the Protection Board to the owner or occupier, or both, of materials, appliances and services for the control of declared plants and declared animals at such cost as shall be agreed.
- (2) Subject to such limitations as may be prescribed the Protection Board and the owner or occupier, or both, of land, as parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1) may agree to extend or vary the agreement from time to time or to discharge the agreement.

56. Protection Board may delegate powers to local governments

- (1) The Protection Board may, from time to time with the written approval of the Minister, by written authorisation under seal, delegate to a local government the power to exercise all or any of the powers of the Protection Board or of inspectors and authorised persons under sections 50 and 52 in relation to private land situated within the district of the local government and in relation to owners and occupiers of that land.
- (2) A delegation under this section shall have effect according to its tenor and shall be revocable at the will of the Protection Board and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power by the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person.

[Section 56 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 6; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

Division 5 — Operational work by Protection Board

57. Interpretation

In this Division “**operational work**” means the doing of such acts, matters and things as may be necessary for or conducive to the control of declared plants and declared animals.

58. Protection Board may carry out operational work

- (1) The Protection Board through inspectors and authorised persons may, in such areas, at such times and to such extent, as it may determine —
 - (a) carry out operational work on and in relation to public land out of moneys from time to time appropriated by Parliament for that purpose;
 - (b) carry out operational work on and in relation to any private land held under pastoral lease out of moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Control Fund other than moneys derived from rates recovered under section 61;
 - (c) carry out operational work on and in relation to private land held under pastoral lease in a zone out of moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Control Fund and derived from rates recovered from that zone under section 61;
 - (d) carry out operational work on and in relation to public land, land under the control of a local government or private land —
 - (i) pursuant to an agreement entered into pursuant to section 41, 46 or 55; or
 - (ii) out of moneys, (other than moneys standing to the credit of the Control Fund) from time to time

at the disposal of the Protection Board pursuant to this Act or any other Act;

- (e) carry out operational work on and in relation to private land referred to in section 118(1) out of the excess moneys referred to in that subsection.
- (2) An inspector or authorised person may enter any land for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Protection Board under this section.

[Section 58 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 6 of 2006 s. 4.]

59. Saving provisions

- (1) The provisions of section 58 are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision, whether of this Act or another Act, conferring power on the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person to control declared plants and declared animals.
- (2) Nothing in section 58 limits or otherwise affects the application of Divisions 2, 3 and 4 to and in relation to land if, and to the extent that, declared plants or declared animals are not controlled on and in relation to that land pursuant to operational work carried out under the provisions of that section.

Division 6 — Rating and finance

60. Matched rates on pastoral leases

- (1) This section applies to the financial year commencing on 1 July 2006 and to each financial year thereafter.
- (2) Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in respect of each financial year to which this section applies there shall be assessed, collected and paid on and in relation to all land held under pastoral lease rates at such rate as may be imposed under subsection (3) in respect of such land.

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- (3) The Protection Board, with the approval of the Minister, may, by notice published in the *Gazette* on or before the 30 June immediately preceding a financial year to which this section applies, impose in respect of that financial year rates in respect of land held under pastoral lease.
- (4) A rate imposed under subsection (3) —
 - (a) must be imposed upon the unimproved value of land to which the rate applies; and
 - (b) must not be at a rate exceeding 10 cents in the dollar of the unimproved value of land.
- (5) All rates imposed under subsection (3) in respect of land that is in the same zone must be at the same rate.
- (6) All rates imposed under subsection (3) in respect of land that is not in a zone must be at the same rate.
- (7) Despite the amendments made by the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 2006*, this Act, as in force immediately before the day on which that Act comes into operation, continues to apply in relation to a rate payable for a financial year commencing before 1 July 2006.

[Section 60 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 10; No. 22 of 1980 s. 3; No. 31 of 1983 s. 7; No. 6 of 2006 s. 5.]

61. Rates on pastoral leases

- (1) Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in respect of any financial year to which section 60 applies there shall be assessed, collected and paid on and in relation to all land held under pastoral lease in a zone, rates at such rate as may be imposed under subsection (2) in respect of that zone.
- (2) The Protection Board on the recommendation of the authority of a zone and with the approval of the Minister, may, by notice published in the *Gazette* on or before the 30 June immediately preceding a financial year to which section 60 applies, impose a rate in respect of that zone and that financial year.

- (3) A rate imposed under subsection (2) shall be imposed upon the unimproved value of land to which the rate applies.

[Section 61 amended by No. 6 of 2006 s. 6.]

62. Calculation of unimproved value

[(1) repealed]

- (2) For the purposes of each of sections 60 and 61, the unimproved value of land to which a rate imposed under that section applies is —

- (a) where the land is the whole of the land held under a pastoral lease, a sum equal to 20 times the amount of the relevant annual rent on that lease; or
- (b) where the land is only part of the land held under a pastoral lease, a sum calculated by use of the following formula —

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C \times 20 = D$$

where —

- A is the area of the land to which the rate applies;
- B is the area of the whole of the land held under that lease;
- C is the relevant annual rent on that lease; and
- D is the unimproved value of the land to which the rate applies.

[(3)-(7) repealed]

- (8) In relation to a rate imposed under section 60 or 61 in respect of the financial year commencing on the 1 July 1984 or any financial year thereafter the relevant annual rent on a pastoral lease is, for the purposes of this section, the annual rent payable in respect of that lease as at the 1 February immediately preceding the financial year in respect of which the rate applies.

[Section 62 amended by No. 76 of 1981 s. 3; No. 31 of 1983 s. 8; No. 31 of 1997 s. 7.]

63. Assessment, payment and recovery

- (1) Where a rate is imposed under section 60 or 61 in respect of a financial year the Commissioner shall assess the amount payable by way of rates under that section on and in relation to all land to which the rate applies and the rates so assessed are payable by the person who was the owner of the land at noon on the 30 June immediately preceding that financial year.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the Commissioner may, by one assessment, assess both the rates payable on and in relation to land under section 60 and the rate (if any) payable on and in relation to that land under section 61.
- (3) Rates assessed under section 60 or 61 shall, subject to this Act, be due and payable 30 days after the service by post of a notice of assessment.
- (3a) When rates assessed under section 60 or 61 are due and payable —
 - (a) they are a debt due to the Protection Board and payable to the Commissioner;
 - (b) they may be sued for and recovered by the Commissioner suing on behalf of the Protection Board; and
 - (c) Part 6 Division 2 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003* applies to and in relation to them as if they were land tax assessed by the Commissioner.
- (4) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Protection Board, write off arrears of rates assessed and due on and in relation to land under section 60.
- (5) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Protection Board and the authority of the zone in which land is situated,

write off arrears of rates assessed and due on and in relation to that land under section 61.

- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, for the purposes of this Act the amount of rates treated as having been recovered by the Commissioner under section 60 or 61 in a financial year shall be the amount of the rates which becomes payable in that financial year under that section.

[Section 63 amended by No. 22 of 1980 s. 4; No. 45 of 2002 s. 7(3); No. 6 of 2006 s. 7.]

64. Postponement of payment of rates payable by pensioners

- (1) Subject to subsection (5), a person who is a pensioner may claim to be exempt from liability for the payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of land of which he is in actual occupation as owner.
- (2) On receipt of the claim the Commissioner shall postpone the payment of the rates to which the claim relates until the person ceases to own the land or dies, whichever first occurs, or until the person ceases to be entitled to be exempt from liability for payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of the land.
- (3) Where the payment of any rates is postponed pursuant to subsection (2), nothing contained in the *Limitation Act 2005* prevents the Commissioner from recovering the amount of any of those rates which but for this subsection he would have been prevented from so doing by that Act.
- (4) While the rates remain unpaid they are by force of this section a charge on the land ranking equally with any other charge on the land created by an Act and before any other charge on the land.
- (5) A person is not entitled to be exempt under this section from liability for payment of rates assessed under section 60 or 61 in respect of any land if —

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- (a) the land is occupied by that person and a person who is neither a pensioner nor a dependant of the first-mentioned person; or
- (b) the land is partly owned by that person and partly owned by a person who is neither a pensioner nor a dependant of the first-mentioned person.

(6)(a) In this section the term “**pensioner**” means a pensioner as defined under the *National Health Act 1953* of the Parliament of the Commonwealth but does not include a person who comes within that definition by reason only that he is a person to whom or in respect of whom —

- (i) there is being paid a sheltered employment allowance under the *Social Services Act 1947* of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or that allowance would be payable if he were not receiving vocational training under Part VIII of that Act; or
- (ii) there is being paid an allowance under the *Tuberculosis Act 1948* of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

(b) Any reference in this subsection to an Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth includes any Act amending the Act or enacted in substitution for it.

[Section 64 amended by No. 20 of 2005 s. 23.]

65. Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund

(1) All rates recovered under section 60 or 61 and any other money lawfully received by, made available to or payable to the Protection Board shall be credited to an account forming part of the Trust Fund constituted under section 9 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* and called the Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund.

[(2) repealed]

(3)(a) This subsection applies to the financial year commencing on 1 July 1982 and to each financial year thereafter.

- (b) In each financial year to which this subsection applies a sum equal to the rates recovered by the Commissioner in that year under section 60 shall be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund, without authority other than that of this subsection, and credited to the Control Fund.
- (4) The costs of assessing, receiving and recovering rates under sections 60 and 61 shall be charged to the Consolidated Fund without authority other than that of this subsection, but where in any financial year those costs, as determined by the Commissioner, exceed the sum of \$10 000, or such greater sum as is approved from time to time by the Treasurer, the Protection Board shall upon receipt of a certificate from the Commissioner certifying the amount of that excess charge to the Control Fund and credit to the Consolidated Fund a sum equal to the amount of that excess.

[Section 65 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 11; No. 22 of 1980 s. 5; No. 31 of 1983 s. 9; No. 6 of 1993 s. 11; No. 49 of 1996 s. 64; No. 28 of 2006 s. 9.]

Division 7 — Management programmes

66. Management programmes

- (1) The Protection Board may approve a management programme with respect to declared animals of a class assigned to category A7 being a programme designed to ensure that the movement, numbers and distribution of animals of that class are managed and regulated so as to achieve the object of this Act whilst also ensuring that the continued existence of that class of animals in the area or areas of the State in which the programme has effect is not endangered.
- (2) A programme approved under subsection (1) shall specify the area or areas of the State in which the programme shall have effect.
- (3) The Protection Board shall publish every programme approved under subsection (1) in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper

circulating in the area or areas in which the programme shall have effect.

- (4) A programme published under subsection (3) —
- (a) shall take and have effect on and from the day specified in the programme as the day on which it takes effect or, if a day is not so specified, on the day on which it is so published;
 - (b) may amend or vary any previous programme so published and may cancel any previous programme so published for the purpose of substituting its provisions for the provisions of the programme so cancelled;
 - (c) may be cancelled wholly or in part by the Protection Board by notice published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area or areas in which the programme has effect.

Division 8 — Miscellaneous

67. Local government may assist owner or occupier to control declared plants and animals

Without affecting the operation or effect of any other provision of this Act, where there are declared plants or declared animals on any public or private land, the local government of the district in which that land is situate may render such financial or other assistance to any owner or occupier of that land as the local government considers necessary or expedient for the control of those declared plants or declared animals on and in relation to that land.

[Section 67 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

68. Protection of human health and life

- (1) In this section —

“take”, in relation to an animal, means to trap, snare, shoot or catch that animal by any means other than poisoning and **“taking”** has a corresponding meaning.

- (2) The object of this section is to protect human health and life from danger or detriment likely to result from the handling or consumption of poisoned animals.
- (3) Where the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person proposes —
 - (a) to use; or
 - (b) to specify in a notice under section 43 or 50 the use of, poison, or other means likely to endanger or be detrimental to human health or life, for the control of declared animals in any area, the Protection Board shall cause notice to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area, and in such other manner as the Protection Board considers necessary in order to notify the public of the proposal.
- (4) In a notice published under subsection (3) the Protection Board shall cause to be stated —
 - (a) the proposal;
 - (b) the area to which the proposal relates;
 - (c) notification —
 - (i) that the taking of animals of a class specified in the notice is prohibited absolutely until such time as a further notice cancelling the prohibition is published by the Protection Board; or
 - (ii) that the taking, for human consumption, of animals of a class specified in the notice is prohibited until such time as a further notice cancelling the prohibition is published by the Protection Board,whichever the Protection Board considers appropriate in the circumstances;

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- (d) notification that the taking of animals of a class specified in the notice in breach of the prohibition is an offence against subsection (6); and
 - (e) a warning that if animals of a class specified in the notice are taken they are likely to endanger or be detrimental to human health or life if handled or consumed.
- (5) Where the Protection Board has caused a notice to be published under subsection (3), if the Protection Board is of the opinion that the prohibition mentioned in that notice may without danger or detriment to human health or life be cancelled, the Protection Board shall cause a further notice cancelling the prohibition to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in the area concerned.
- (6) A person who takes an animal of a class specified in a notice for the time being in force under subsection (3) in breach of the prohibition mentioned in that notice commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1 000.

[Section 68 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 12; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

69. Use of poison, setting traps, etc.

- (1) Subject to this Act, it shall be lawful for the Protection Board and the owners and occupiers of land and all persons acting with their authority for the purpose of controlling declared animals, to lay poison and set traps or snares on any land.
- (2) An inspector or authorised person shall not use poison for the control of declared animals on or in relation to any land unless notice has been given to the actual occupant (if any) of the land of the intention to use poison.
- (3) Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie on him) destroys, injures, removes or interferes with any trap, snare, poison, matter or thing which is used for the purpose

of controlling declared animals and which is lawfully placed upon any land for that purpose, commits an offence.

Penalty: \$500.

[Section 69 amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

70. Natural enemies of declared plants and animals

- (1) The Governor, by notice published in the *Gazette*, may declare anything to be a natural enemy of a declared plant or declared animal and prohibit the destruction, injuring and capturing of that thing in any area specified in the notice.
- (2) A notice published under subsection (1) may be varied or revoked by a subsequent notice so published.
- (3) Any person who without lawful excuse —
 - (a) destroys, injures or captures any thing contrary to a notice under subsection (1); or
 - (b) is in possession of any thing that has been captured contrary to a notice under subsection (1),

commits an offence.

Penalty: \$500.

[Section 70 amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

Part VI — Prevention of introduction and spread of declared plants and declared animals

Division 1 — Declared plants

71. Interpretation

- (1) In this Part unless the contrary intention appears —

“**coat**” means wool, or the coat of a restricted animal;

“**fodder**” means hay, chaff, meal or grain or any animals feed preparation of which hay, chaff, meal or grain is an ingredient or to which the provisions of sections 74 of 75 have been declared to apply under subsection (2);

“**machinery**” means a vehicle or machine that has been used for agricultural, excavation or earthmoving purposes;

“**restricted animal**” means a sheep, a bovine or equine animal, or any animal to which the provisions of sections 74 and 75 have been declared to apply under subsection (2);

“**sack**” means an empty used sack;

“**seed**” means any seed to which the provisions of sections 74 and 75 have been declared to apply under subsection (2);

“**wool pack**” means an empty used wool pack.

- (2) The Protection Board may, from time to time, by declaration declare that the provisions of sections 74 and 75 apply to such seed, animal feed preparations and animals as it thinks fit.

[Section 71 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 10.]

72. Prohibition of introduction of prohibited material

Any person who, for any purpose or in any manner, brings any prohibited material —

- (a) into the State from elsewhere; or

- (b) into any part of the State from some other part of the State or from elsewhere,

commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence under paragraph (a) or (b), not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence under the same paragraph, not more than \$5 000.

[Section 72 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

73. Power to detain and deal with contaminated animals or things

Any animal or thing which is intended to be, is being, or has been brought —

- (a) into the State from elsewhere; or
(b) into any part of the State from some other part of the State or from elsewhere,

and which is found by an inspector or authorised person to carry or contain prohibited material, may be detained and dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

74. Notice to be given of certain imports

- (1) A person shall not bring into the State from elsewhere any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or restricted animal without first giving to the Protection Board —
- (a) notice, in the manner prescribed, of his intention to do so; and
(b) such particulars relating to that coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or animal, as may be prescribed.

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- (2) All coats, fodder, machinery, sacks, seed, wool packs and restricted animals entering the State from elsewhere, shall immediately on arrival be delivered into the custody of an inspector or authorised person.

Penalty: For a first offence under subsection (1) or (2), not more than \$500; for any subsequent offence under the same subsection, not more than \$2 000.

[Section 74 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 11; No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

75. Examination by owner or person in possession or control

- (1) A person who, in any part of the State, becomes the owner of, or takes possession or control of any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or restricted animal, shall examine it or cause it to be examined for the presence of material that is prohibited material in that part of the State.
- (1a) A person who, in any part of the State, sells or offers or exposes for sale any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or restricted animal shall first examine it or cause it to be examined for the presence of material that is prohibited material in that or any other part of the State.
- (1b) Subject to subsection (5), a person shall not, in any part of the State, sell or offer or expose for sale any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or restricted animal in or on which there is any material that is prohibited material in that part of the State except pursuant to approval given by an inspector or authorised person and in accordance with the conditions, if any, subject to which that approval is given.
- (2) Where an examination carried out as required by subsection (1) or (1a), discloses the presence of prohibited material, the person referred to in that subsection shall notify the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person, giving details of —
- (a) the number and description of coats, sacks, wool packs or animals affected and the place where they may be inspected; or

- (b) the quantity and description of fodder, seed or machinery affected and the place where it may be inspected,

and describing the prohibited material which has been found.

- (3) Any coat, fodder, machinery, sack, seed, wool pack or animal mentioned in a notification given under the provisions of subsection (2) may be inspected by an inspector or authorised person.

[(4) repealed]

- (5) The regulations may provide that subsection (1b) does not apply in circumstances, or circumstances of a kind, specified in the regulations and the operation of that subsection is subject to any such provision of the regulations.

Penalty: For a first offence under subsection (1), (1a), (1b), or (2), not more than \$500; for any subsequent offence under the same subsection, not more than \$2 000.

[Section 75 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 12; No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

76. Destruction or disposal of prohibited material

- (1) An inspector or authorised person who discovers, or is notified of the discovery of, material that is prohibited material in any part of the State may seize, detain and destroy that prohibited material forthwith, or may notify the Protection Board of the discovery.
- (2) On being notified under the provisions of this section or of section 75 of the discovery of prohibited material, the Protection Board may cause the prohibited material to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with by the owner, consignor, consignee or person in possession or control of it.

Division 2 — Declared animals

77. Prohibition of introduction of category A1 animals

- (1) Any person who, for any purpose or in any manner, —
- (a) brings into the State from elsewhere an animal that is a declared animal of category A1 in respect of the whole of the State; or
 - (b) brings into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal of category A1 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence under paragraph (a) or (b), not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence under the same paragraph, not more than \$5 000.

- (2) A person who wishes to bring a declared animal of category A1 into the State or part of the State for scientific or educational purposes may apply to the Protection Board for permission to bring that animal into the State, or that part of the State, as the case may be, and the Protection Board may grant such permission subject to such conditions and restrictions as it considers necessary, or may refuse such permission.
- (3) Permission under subsection (2) may be applied for and granted in conjunction with permission under section 80(2).
- (4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) it is a defence for the accused to show that the declared animal was brought into the State or part of the State, as the case may be, pursuant to permission granted by the Protection Board under subsection (2) and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Protection Board under subsection (2).

[Section 77 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3; No. 84 of 2004 s. 82.]

78. Restrictions on introduction of category A4 animals

A person shall not, for any purpose or in any manner, —

- (a) bring into the State from elsewhere any animal that is a declared animal of category A4 in respect of the whole of the State; or
- (b) bring into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal of category A4 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

unless that animal is brought into the State or that part of the State, as the case may be, subject to and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by or under the regulations in relation to the introduction of animals of that class.

Penalty: For a first offence under paragraph (a) or (b), not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence under the same paragraph, not more than \$5 000.

[Section 78 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 13; No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

79. Delivery of declared animals into custody

- (1) Where a person —
 - (a) brings into the State from elsewhere an animal that is a declared animal in respect of the whole or the State; or
 - (b) brings into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, an animal that is a declared animal in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State,

that person shall, if required by an inspector or authorised person, deliver that animal into the custody of an inspector or authorised person at any place nominated by an inspector or authorised person.

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- (2) Where a declared animal has been delivered to a place pursuant to subsection (1) a person shall not remove the animal from that place without the prior written authority of the Protection Board or an inspector or authorised person.

Penalty: For a first offence under subsection (1) or (2), not more than \$500; for any subsequent offence under the same subsection, not more than \$2 000.

[Section 79 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

80. Prohibition on keeping category A3 animals

- (1) Any person who keeps, in any part of the State, an animal that is a declared animal of category A3 in respect of that part of the State commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence, not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence, not more than \$5 000.

- (2) A person who wishes to keep a declared animal of category A3 for scientific or educational purposes may apply to the Protection Board for permission to keep that animal and the Protection Board may grant such permission subject to such conditions and restrictions as it considers necessary, or may refuse such permission.
- (3) Permission under subsection (2) may be applied for and granted in conjunction with permission under section 77(2).
- (4) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) it is a defence for the accused to show that the declared animal was being kept pursuant to permission granted by the Protection Board under subsection (2) and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Protection Board under subsection (2).

[Section 80 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3; No. 84 of 2004 s. 82.]

81. Restrictions on keeping of category A6 animals

A person shall not keep, in any part of the State, an animal that is a declared animal of category A6 in respect of that part of the State unless that animal is kept subject to and in accordance with the conditions and restrictions imposed by or under the regulations in relation to the keeping of animals of that class.

Penalty: For a first offence, not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence, not more than \$5 000.

[Section 81 amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 14; No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

82. Inspector or authorised person may order destruction of declared animals

(1) Where a person has in his possession or under his control in any part of the State, whether on land or not and whether as owner or not, a declared animal that —

- (a) is being or has been introduced into the State or into that part of the State contrary to section 77 of 78; or
- (b) is being kept contrary to section 80 or 81,

an inspector or authorised person may —

- (c) by notice in writing served on that person, require him forthwith to destroy, or cause the destruction of, that animal; or
- (d) seize that animal and —
 - (i) destroy it or cause it to be destroyed; or
 - (ii) dispose of it in some other manner.

(2) Where a person fails to comply with a notice served under subsection (1)(c) an inspector or authorised person may destroy, or cause the destruction of, the declared animal referred to in the notice.

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83. Prohibition on declared animals

- (1) Any person who, without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him), —
- (a) liberates or attempts to liberate in any part of the State an animal that is a declared animal of any category other than category A7 in respect of that part of the State; or
 - (b) abandons, or permits or fails to take reasonable precautions to prevent, the being at large in any part of the State of an animal that becomes a declared animal in that part of the State by reason of being at large,

commits an offence.

Penalty: For a first offence not more than \$1 000; for any subsequent offence, not more than \$5 000.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person in charge of any vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft is deemed to have liberated any animal that escapes or is free to escape, from that vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft, unless he shows that he might not reasonably have prevented its escape or freedom to escape.

[Section 83 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

Part VIA — Protection of agriculture and related resources from agricultural chemicals

83A. Protection from agricultural chemicals

- (1) The object of this section is to protect agriculture and related resources, from danger or detriment likely to result from the storage, use, or transport of prescribed agricultural chemicals.
- (2) A person shall not in any prescribed part of the State store, use, or transport a prescribed agricultural chemical in a manner which does not conform to the regulations.
Penalty: \$1 000.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) where the regulations prescribe a requirement to obtain an approval in relation to the storage, use or transport of any prescribed agricultural chemical in any prescribed part of the State the Chairman of the Protection Board may by notice published in the *Gazette* suspend the requirement in relation to the prescribed part of the State or any portion of that part for such period as is specified and may impose in place thereof such conditions and restrictions (if any) in relation to the storage, use or transport of the agricultural chemical as are specified.
- (4) The Chairman of the Protection Board may by subsequent notice published in the *Gazette* vary or cancel any notice published pursuant to subsection (3).
- (5) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition or restriction specified pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4) commits an offence.
Penalty: \$2 000.
- (6) In this section “**specified**” means specified in a notice published pursuant to subsection (3) or subsection (4).

[Section 83A inserted by No. 55 of 1979 s. 7; amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

Part VII — General

Division 1 — Powers of inspectors and authorised persons

84. Power of entry

- (1) An inspector or authorised person may, at any time, by virtue of an without warrant than the provisions of this Act enter upon land and into any premises on land, not being a dwelling house or a hut, tent, caravan or other erection used as a permanent residence, in order to —
 - (a) make a search to ascertain —
 - (i) whether declared plants or declared animals are in or upon the land or premises and, if so, whether those declared plants or declared animals are being controlled as required by this Act;
 - (ii) whether the direction contained in a notice served under Part V is being or has been complied with;
 - (iii) whether there is any declared plant or prohibited material in or upon the land or premises that has been introduced contrary to this Act;
 - (iv) whether there is any declared animal in or upon the land or premises that has been introduced or is being kept contrary to this Act; or
 - (v) whether any chemical is being or has been stored or used upon the land or in the premises contrary to this Act;
 - (b) patrol and inspect any fence on or bounding that land.
- (2) If it appears to a justice, on an application supported by evidence on oath or affirmation by an inspector or authorised person, that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in any of the premises excepted under subsection (1) —

- (a) any declared plant or declared animal that is required by this Act to be controlled;
- (b) any declared plant or prohibited material that has been introduced contrary to this Act;
- (c) any declared animal that has been introduced or is being kept contrary to this Act;
- (d) any chemical that is being stored or has been used contrary to this Act,

the justice may grant a warrant authorising the inspector or authorised person to enter the premises during such hours of the day or night as the warrant specifies or, if the warrant so specifies, at any time, for the purpose of searching the premises and taking such action in relation to any declared plant or declared animal or chemical found in the premises as is prescribed.

- (3) Where an inspector or authorised person enters upon or searches the enclosed garden or curtilage of a dwelling house the owner or occupier of that dwelling house may apply to the Magistrates Court for a review of the exercise of that power on the grounds there were no reasonable grounds for its exercise and the court shall inquire into the matter and make its findings known to the applicant and the Minister.
- (4) An inspector or authorised person who has entered and searched land or premises, or both, under this section or under a warrant granted under this section shall draw up and sign a report of the result of the entry and search and shall furnish that report to the Protection Board.
- (5) This section is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other provision of this Act under which an inspector or authorised person is authorised to enter land or premises for the purpose of exercising any power or performing any duty or function.

- (6) Where, under the provisions of this Act or of a warrant granted under this Act, an inspector or authorised person is authorised to enter land, or premises on land, for any purpose —
- (a) he may, with or without assistants or contractors, enter and remain on that land or in those premises for such period as is reasonable for carrying out that purpose; and
 - (b) he shall have for himself and those assistants or contractors such rights of ingress, egress and regress into, over and across that land for that period with such vehicles, instruments, appliances and materials as are reasonable for carrying out that purpose.

[Section 84 amended by No. 22 of 1980 s. 6; No. 84 of 2004 s. 80.]

85. Power to search conveyances, etc.

- (1) An inspector or authorised person may at any time search and inspect any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train in order to ascertain if —
- (a) any declared plant, declared animal or prohibited material is on or in that vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train;
 - (b) any animal or thing is being brought into the State on or in that vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train contrary to section 74; or
 - (c) any chemical is being transported on or in that vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train contrary to section 83A.
- (2) An inspector or authorised person may take possession of any declared plant or declared animal or prohibited material found in the course of a search and inspection under subsection (1).
- (3) For the purpose of exercising his powers under this section an inspector or authorised person —
- (a) may stop any vehicle or vessel;

- (b) may, with or without assistants, enter into or upon any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or train and search and inspect every part of it and everything on or in it.
- (4) A person who, being in charge of a vehicle or vessel, fails to stop the vehicle or vessel when so required by a person who makes himself known as being an inspector or authorised person, commits an offence.
Penalty: \$2 000.
- (5) This section is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other provision of this Act under which an inspector or authorised person is authorised to search for, take possession of, detain or destroy or cause the destruction of any plant, animal or prohibited material.

[Section 85 amended by No. 22 of 1980 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

86. Name and address may be required

An inspector or authorised person acting in the exercise or performance of his powers, duties or functions under this Act may —

- (a) require any person to state his name and address;
- (b) require any occupier of land to state, to the best his knowledge, information and belief, the name and address of the owner of that land.

87. Obstruction, etc.

Any person who —

- (a) without lawful excuse, wilfully obstructs, hinders or resists an inspector or authorised person in the exercise or performance of his powers, duties or functions under this Act;
- (b) without lawful excuse, refuses or wilfully fails to comply with any lawful requirement of an inspector or authorised person under this Act;

- (c) wilfully makes any false statement to or misleads, or attempts to mislead an inspector or authorised person in the exercise or performance of his powers, duties or functions under this Act; or
- (d) assaults or uses abusive language to an inspector or authorised person, or a person assisting an inspector or authorised person,

commits an offence.

Penalty: \$2 000.

[Section 87 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

88. Personating officers

Any person who falsely represents himself to be, or personates, an inspector or authorised person commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1 500.

[Section 88 amended by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

Division 2 — Agents, mortgagees and trustees

89. Attorneys and agents to represent principal

- (1) An attorney or agent of an owner who is absent from the State, shall be deemed to represent his principal for the purposes of this Act, so far as regards land which the attorney or agent is authorised to manage, or of which he is authorised to hold possession, or the rents and profits of which he is authorised to collect on behalf of the owner.
- (2) Service on such a representative of the owner of land of —
 - (a) a notice required or authorised to be served on the owner;

- (b) a summons or legal process for the recovery of money payable by the owner in respect of the land, pursuant to the provisions of this Act,

shall be regarded as effective service on the owner.

90. Powers of trustees

A trustee who is an owner of land in accordance with the definition “owner” in section 7 may apply any of the funds under his control as trustee, for the owner of the land, in defraying charges, costs and expenses necessarily or properly incurred by him pursuant to, or by virtue of, the provisions of this Act in that capacity.

91. Mortgagees

Where a mortgagee of land, pursuant to any obligation imposed on him by this Act, has paid an amount of money which otherwise would have been payable by the mortgagor, he may add the amount paid to the debt, the subject of the mortgage.

Division 3 — Procedure

92. Manner in which notices may be served

- (1) Service of a notice, the giving of which is authorised or required pursuant to the provisions of this Act may be effected —
 - (a) by delivering it personally to the person upon whom it is to be served;
 - (b) by leaving it for him at his usual or last known place of abode or business;
 - (c) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter, or transmitting it by telegram addressed to his last known place of abode or business, or to his last known postal address, or to the address (if any) shown in the rate record kept by a local government pursuant to the *Local Government Act 1995* as his address for the service of rate notices under that Act; or

- (d) where an address for service pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) cannot be discovered by the person giving the notice, by advertising the notice at least twice in a newspaper circulating in the district in which the land to which the notice relates is situated, an interval of at least a week being allowed to elapse between the advertisements,

and shall be regarded as effective whether the notice comes or does not come to the hands or knowledge of the person for whom it is intended.

- (2) A notice may be served on a body corporate by delivering it, leaving it, posting it in a prepaid letter, or transmitting it by telegram, the notice being addressed in each case to the body corporate at its principal or any known place of business.
- (3) A notice may be served on all the members of a partnership or unincorporated body by delivering it, leaving it, posting it in a prepaid letter, or transmitting it by telegram, the notice being addressed in each case to the partnership or body at its principal or any known place of business.
- (4) When a person on whom it is desired to serve a notice relating to land, is not within the State and has no attorney authorised, by power of attorney filed and noted under the *Transfer of Land Act 1893* or enrolled under the *Registration of Deeds Act 1856*, to represent him for the purposes of this Act in respect to the land, then the notice shall be deemed to have been effectively served on the owner if —
- (a) it has been affixed or displayed on or over a conspicuous part of the land, and left so affixed or displayed for at least 14 days; and
- (b) a copy of the notice has been posted to the person appearing to be the owner on search made in the Department within the meaning of the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*, the Department of Lands and Surveys⁵, the Department of Mines⁶, or the Register of Deeds, as the

case may be, addressed to him at his place of abode or business, as disclosed by the search.

- (5) Any notice required by this Act to be given to the occupier or owner, as the case may be, of any land, shall in cases where several persons are the occupiers or owners thereof be duly given if given to one of such occupiers or owners with the addition of the words “and another” or “and others” as the case requires.
- (6) Where an occupier of land, who is not the owner of the land, is served with a notice, he shall inform the owner of the fact as soon as practicable after being served.
Penalty: \$200.
- (7) Non-service on the owner shall not affect the validity of service on the occupier, nor shall non-service on the occupier affect the validity of service on the owner.
- (8) A notice by this Act required to be given to the owner or occupier of any land, may, if the name of the owner or occupier is not known, be addressed to him by the description of the “owner” or “occupier” of the land, describing it, in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.
- (9) All notices authorised or required under this Act to be served on any owner or occupier shall, if service has been made on any owner or occupier, be binding on every subsequent owner or occupier to the same extent as if such notice had been served on each subsequent owner or occupier.
- (10) In a notice a description of the land affected by it shall be sufficient if the description allows of no reasonable doubt as to the land affected, notwithstanding that the description does not particularly define the land.
- (11) In the case of service by post or by telegram, the service shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, to have been effected at the time when, in the ordinary course, the letter or telegram would be delivered.

- (12) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other provision of this Act relating to the service of notices and those of section 31 of the *Interpretation Act 1918*⁷.

[Section 92 amended by No. 59 of 1986 s. 7; No. 20 of 1989 s. 20; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 81 of 1996 s. 153(2).]

93. Proof of documents and service

- (1) For the purposes of this section “**document**” means a requisition, notice, order, demand or summons or other process under the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* issued or made for any of the purposes of this Act and “**serve**” includes deliver, give and send.
- (2) In all proceedings in which a document has to be proved, the accused shall be deemed to have received notice to produce it, and until the contrary is shown, the document and its effective service may be sufficiently proved by or on behalf of the prosecutor, by the production of what purports to be a copy, bearing what purports to be a certificate, signed by a person authorised to issue the original, that the copy is a true copy of the original, and that the original was served on the date specified in the certificate.
- (3) The validity of any document or of the effective service of it shall not be affected by any error, misdescription or irregularity which does not mislead or which is not likely to mislead.

[Section 93 amended by No. 59 of 2004 s. 141; No. 84 of 2004 s. 78, 80 and 82.]

94. Proof of ownership or occupancy

- (1) In proceedings brought pursuant to the provisions of this Act, in addition to other methods of proof available —
- (a) evidence that the person proceeded against is rated under the *Local Government Act 1995* as owner of land; or

- (b) evidence by the certificate of —
- (i) the Registrar of Titles, or an Assistant or Deputy Registrar of Titles, that any person's name appears in the Register under the *Transfer of Land Act 1893*, as owner of land;
 - (ii) the Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, or his substitute, or an Assistant Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, that a person appears from a memorial of registration of a deed, conveyance or other instrument, to be the owner of land;
 - (iii) the Under Secretary for Lands, or the Under Secretary for Mines, that a person is registered in the Department of Lands and Surveys⁵ or the Department of Mines⁶, as the case may be, as the owner or occupier of land;
 - (iv) the CEO as defined in section 3 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*, that any person is registered as the holder of a permit, licence or lease under Part VIII of that Act,

shall until the contrary is proved, be evidence that such person is the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of the land.

- (2) All courts and all person having by law, or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, shall, for the purposes of this Act, take judicial notice of the signature attached to a certificate referred to in of subsection (1)(b).
- (3) The averment in a claim, prosecution notice or other document in proceedings instituted for the purposes of this Act, that a person is or was at any time, the owner or occupier of land, shall be deemed to be proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.

[Section 94 amended by No. 112 of 1984 s. 25; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 81 of 1996 s. 153(1); No. 84 of 2004 s. 80; No. 28 of 2006 s. 10.]

94A. Proof of plant or animal

In any proceedings for an offence against this Act a certificate signed or purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Chief Officer stating that the plant or animal in relation to which the proceedings are brought is a plant or animal of the kind specified in the certificate shall, until the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that the plant or animal is of the kind so specified.

[Section 94A inserted by No. 55 of 1979 s. 8; amended by No. 31 of 1983 s. 15.]

95. Judicial notice of signatures

All persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the signature of the Chairman of the Protection Board, the Chief Officer and of any persons acting for the time being in those offices, as well as that of the Minister.

96. Authentication of documents

Subject to the provisions of this Act, every document required or used for, or in connection with the purposes of this Act, may be authenticated by the signature of the Minister, the Chairman of the Protection Board, the Chief Officer or any person acting in those offices from time to time, or as provided by the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

97. Evidentiary provisions

- (1) In any proceedings to recover the amount of any costs, charges, or expenses recoverable by the Minister or the Protection Board, it shall be sufficient to produce the certificate of the Minister, the Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence that such costs, charges and expenses were actually and lawfully incurred by a person authorised by the Minister or the Protection Board in that behalf, and the onus of disproving the amount shall be upon the defendant.

- (2) In any proceedings under this Act a report drawn up and signed by an inspector or authorised person pursuant to section 84(4) shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in that report.

98. Institution of proceedings

- (1) Any proceedings instituted before a court under any provision of this Act may be instituted in the name of the Protection Board by —
- (a) the Chief Officer or a Deputy Chief Officer;
 - (b) any inspector, authorised person or officer of the Protection Board, authorised by the Chairman of the Protection Board or the Chief Officer to institute proceedings on behalf of the Protection Board,
- and any proceedings instituted on behalf of the Protection Board shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to have been instituted by authority of the Protection Board.
- (2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may appear on behalf of the Protection Board in any proceedings instituted before a court under any provision of this Act.

Division 4 — Miscellaneous

99. Variation or cancellation of declarations

Where the Protection Board has made a declaration pursuant to the power conferred by this Act or any other Act, it may, by subsequent declaration, —

- (a) vary the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration;
- (b) cancel the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration wholly or in part absolutely; or
- (c) cancel the provisions and operation of the earlier declaration wholly or in part and substitute other provisions and their operation for those so cancelled.

100. Indemnity to persons acting in execution of powers conferred by Act

A person shall not —

- (a) be regarded as a trespasser by reason of anything done by him in the course of the execution of any powers vested in him under or pursuant to this Act or an agreement made under this Act; or
- (b) be liable for any damage occasioned by him in the course of the exercise of those powers unless such damage is occasioned otherwise than in the reasonable exercise of those powers.

[101. Repealed by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

102. Offences to be dealt with by magistrate

A court of summary jurisdiction dealing with an offence under this Act is to be constituted by a magistrate.

[Section 102 inserted by No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]

Part VIII — Regulations

103. Governor may make regulations

The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or are contemplated as being prescribed or which are, in his opinion, necessary or expedient to be prescribed —

- (a) for carrying this Act into effect;
- (b) for enabling the Protection Board to exercise and perform the powers, functions and duties conferred or imposed on it by this Act or any other Act.

104. Regulations — general

Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations —

- (a) prescribing the manner in which nominations shall be requested by the Protection Board for the purposes of sections 15 and 29, the matters to be set out in such requests and the manner in which and times within which such nominations shall be submitted to the Protection Board;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which authorities and committees shall conduct their proceedings;
- (c) conferring or imposing powers, functions and duties on authorities and committees;
- (d) prescribing limitations on the extension, variation or discharge of agreements entered into pursuant to this Act between the Protection Board and Government departments, local governments or owners or occupiers of private land;
- (e) with respect to the manner of applying for any permit under this Act or any variation or renewal of such a permit;
- (f) prescribing forms for use under this Act;

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- (g) prescribing rates of interest payable under this Act on debts due to the Protection Board.

[Section 104 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

105. Regulations — declared plants and declared animals

Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations —

- (a) with respect to —
 - (i) measures, whether mechanical, biological, chemical or otherwise, to be taken and things to be done with respect to the control of declared plants and declared animals;
 - (ii) dissemination of information and the giving of directions relating to the measures, things and action referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the time at which or the period within which, those measures or that action shall be taken, those directions shall be complied with and those things shall be done;
 - (iv) enforcement of the taking of those measures or that action, compliance with those directions or the doing of those things;
- (b) with respect to the use of appliances and materials for controlling declared plants and declared animals and the manner of mixing materials;
- (c) prohibiting or regulating the use of any particular chemical or spray in or for the control of declared plants or declared animals, or for the destruction of other plants or animals, whether that chemical or spray is applied by aircraft or by any other means, at any time, or during particular periods or in relation to any area or boundary specified in the regulations;
- (d) prescribing the proportions in which owners and occupiers, and successive owners and occupiers, of

private land shall bear the cost of controlling declared plants and declared animals on and in relation to that land in compliance with notice served under section 50;

- (e) prescribing the manner in which notice shall be given pursuant to section 74 and the particulars to be given to the Protection Board for the purposes of that section;
- (f) with respect to the disposal of declared plants by incineration and other methods;
- (g) with respect to the disposal or sale of hay, chaff, fodder or grain made or produced from any crop grown on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (h) providing for the branding or labelling of packages containing hay, chaff, fodder or grain made or produced from any crop grown on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (i) with respect to the agistment of stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (ia) controlling the entry of persons into, and, movement of persons on and from, land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (j) with respect to the movement of stock from land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (k) with respect to the keeping of stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (l) with respect to the fencing of land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (m) with respect to the use of land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;

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- (n) prescribing the time or period of keeping stock on land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (o) prescribing the time, period or method of cultivating land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (p) with respect to the use, storage, or carriage in any area of any vehicle, machine, including an aeroplane, or thing which harbours or is likely to harbour, the seeds of any declared plant;
- (q) providing for the inspection of stock, hay, chaff, fodder or grain and the granting of certificates as to the freedom thereof from the seeds of declared plants;
- (r) providing for the branding of stock moved from or through land in or upon which declared plants are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (s) with respect to the prevention of the introduction into the State, or into any part of the State from some other part of the State, of any prohibited material and the control and prevention of the introduction and spread of declared plants generally, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing —
 - (i) providing for the shearing or clipping of wool or other animal coats known or likely to be carrying the seeds of declared plants;
 - (ii) providing for the inspection, detention, cleansing treatment and disposal by release, export from the State, sale, destruction or other means, of animals or things found or likely to carry or contain prohibited material or declared plants;
 - (iii) providing for the recovery by the Protection Board from the owner, consignor, consignee, or person in possession or control of any animal, thing or prohibited material, of the expenses incurred by officers and other employees of the

- Protection Board in connection with that animal, thing or prohibited material; and
- (iv) prescribing fees for the issue of permits under regulations made pursuant to this paragraph and fees for carrying out inspections for the purpose of determining whether any such permits should issue, and providing for the recovery of such fees;
 - (t) imposing conditions and restrictions on —
 - (i) the introduction into the State from elsewhere of animals that are declared animals of category A4 in respect of the whole of the State;
 - (ii) the introduction into a part of the State from another part of the State, or from elsewhere, of animals that are declared animals of category A4 in respect of the first-mentioned part of the State;
 - (iii) the keeping, sale or disposal in a part of the State of animals that are declared animals of category A6 in respect of that part of the State, authorising the Protection Board to impose, in any permit issued by it under regulations made pursuant to this paragraph, any further conditions and restrictions as to such introduction, keeping, sale, or disposal that it sees fit to specify in the permit, prescribing fees for the issue of such permits and fees for carrying out inspections for the purpose of determining whether, or the conditions and restrictions subject to which, any such permit should issue, and providing for the recovery of such fees;
 - (u) prohibiting or regulating —
 - (i) the setting and use of traps, other than live capture traps, for the purpose of capturing declared animals;

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- (ii) the laying of poison for the purpose of destroying declared animals,
in any area specified in the regulations;
- (v) with respect to the movement of stock, vehicles, machinery or any other thing on or from land in or upon which declared animals are, or are suspected to be, present;
- (w) preventing interference with experiments conducted by or on behalf of the Protection Board on or in relation to declared plants or declared animals and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, —
 - (i) prohibiting or regulating entry to a location or reserve on which such experiments are being conducted;
 - (ii) prohibiting the trapping, catching or killing of declared animals on any location or reserve on which such experiments are being conducted on or in relation to declared animals of that class;
- (x) with respect to the circumstances and manner in which bonuses referred to in section 8(1)(k) of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* may be claimed and paid and to the prevention of fraudulent or other improper practices in respect of such bonuses.

[Section 105 amended by No. 40 of 1978 s. 13; No. 55 of 1979 s. 9; No. 22 of 1980 s. 8; No. 31 of 1983 s. 16.]

106. Regulations — fencing

- (1) Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may make regulations —
 - (a) authorising the Minister and the Protection Board to erect, improve, alter, maintain, repair, renew, dismantle, remove and dispose of barrier fences and prescribing the powers that may be exercised for those purposes by the

Minister and the Protection Board and their respective officers, employees and agents;

- (b) making provision with respect to the ownership of barrier fences by the Crown and the Protection Board and providing for the control and maintenance of barrier fences by persons other than the Crown or Protection Board;
- (c) regulating the use of barrier fences by owners of land, providing for and prescribing the amounts to be paid to the Protection Board by those owners for the use of barrier fences, and providing for the recovery of those amounts by the Protection Board;
- (d) authorising the Protection Board to improve, alter, repair or renew animal-proof fences and rabbit-proof fences belonging to owners of land, providing for and prescribing the amounts to be paid to the Protection Board by those owners for such work, and providing for the recovery of those amounts by the Protection Board;
- (e) providing for the erection or creation of animal-proof fences between land in different ownership or occupancy, providing for contributions to be made by owners and occupiers of adjoining land in respect of expenses incurred by one or more of them in erecting or creating an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence between such land, prescribing the amounts of those contributions, and providing for the apportionment of those contributions between those owners and occupiers;
- (f) providing for the maintenance and repair of animal-proof fences and rabbit-proof fences between land in different ownership or occupancy, providing for agreements in writing to be entered into by owners and occupiers of adjoining land with respect to the maintenance and repair of animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences between such land, and providing that such an agreement shall run with the land and be

- binding on succeeding owners and occupiers according to its tenor;
- (g) providing for disputes arising in relation to barrier fences and other animal-proof fences and rabbit-proof fences to be determined by arbitration under the *Arbitration Act 1895*⁸;
 - (h) providing for agreements in writing to be entered into by owners and occupiers of adjoining or adjacent land with respect to the enclosure of the whole of the land by an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence as a ring fence, prescribing the matters to be provided for in such agreements, and providing that such an agreement shall run with the land and be binding on succeeding occupiers and owners according to its tenor;
 - (i) authorising the Protection Board to declare an area to be infested with declared animals and require owners of land in the area to enclose water supplies on their land with animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences or other appliances approved by the Protection Board, prescribing the manner in which water supplies are to be enclosed, exempting certain land from the operation of such a requirement, providing that where an owner fails to comply with such a requirement the Protection Board may cause water supplies on the holding to be enclosed, and recover the costs of the work from that owner, prescribing the respective rights, obligations and liabilities of the owner and the occupier of land and their successors with respect to such a requirement and with respect to the cost, maintenance and repair of a fence or appliance erected pursuant to such a requirement;
 - (j) providing for the issue by the Chief Officer of a certificate certifying a fence to be an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence within the meaning of this Act and prescribing the fee payable for the issue of such a certificate;

- (k) providing that where any land is divided or bounded by a road, travelling stock route or reserve, or by Crown land, the Protection Board may grant permission to the owner of the land to carry an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence across that road, route, reserve or Crown land;
- (l) providing for the provision and construction of gates in animal-proof fences or rabbit-proof fences crossing roads and travelling stock routes;
- (m) prohibiting any person from —
 - (i) destroying or damaging any animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence or any part thereof or gate therein;
 - (ii) leaving a gate in an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence open after opening or passing through that gate;
 - (iii) carrying, driving or passing any live declared animal through, under or over any animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence or any gate therein;
 - (iv) attaching any animal trap or other prescribed attachment to an animal-proof fence or rabbit-proof fence,

and providing that, for the purposes of regulations made under this paragraph, “**animal-proof fence**” includes any fence that is apparently intended to protect any land from declared animals, and “**rabbit-proof fence**” includes any fence that is apparently intended to protect any land from rabbits;

- (n) prohibiting or regulating —
 - (i) the driving of cattle along or over any Crown lands adjoining a barrier fence and set apart for the use of the Minister or Protection Board for the purposes of this Act, or partly for such purposes;

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- (ii) the confinement, encampment or keeping of any such cattle against, or in proximity to, a barrier fence;
 - (o) prohibiting persons from entering, remaining on or travelling along any Crown land adjoining a barrier fence and set apart for the protection or maintenance of that fence, or regulating the doing of all or any of those things;
 - (p) providing that water on Crown lands or reserves set apart for the purposes of this Act, or partly for such purposes, shall be deemed to be the property of the Minister or the Protection Board and to be capable of being stolen;
 - (q) describing an “animal-proof fence” and a “rabbit-proof fence” for the purposes of the definitions of those terms contained in section 7.
- (2) In subsection (1)(n)(i) —
“**cattle**” includes horses, mares, fillies, foals, geldings, colts, camels, bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, steers, calves, asses, mules, sheep, lambs, goats and swine.

[Section 106 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

106A. Regulations — storage, use and transport of prescribed chemicals

- (1) Without limiting the generality of section 103 the Governor may, for the protection of agriculture and related resources, make regulations with respect to the storage, use, and transport of prescribed agricultural chemicals.
- (2) Regulations may authorise the taking of samples of chemicals, the seizure and removal of chemicals and the giving of directions for the removal of chemicals.

[Section 106A inserted by No. 55 of 1979 s. 10; amended by No. 22 of 1980 s. 9.]

107. General provisions as to regulations

- (1) Regulations may be made under this Act —
 - (a) so as to apply —
 - (i) generally or to any specified class or classes of case or subject-matter;
 - (ii) at all times or at any specified time or times;
 - (iii) throughout the State or in any specified part or parts of the State;
 - (b) so that different regulations apply to different areas, or different classes of persons, or different classes or categories of declared plants or declared animals, or in different circumstances, or so that regulations apply differently according to such factors as may be specified;
 - (c) so as to require a matter affected by them to be —
 - (i) in accordance with a specified standard or specified requirement; or
 - (ii) as approved by, or to the satisfaction of, a specified person or body, or a specified class of person or body;
 - (d) so as to confer on or delegate to a specified person or body, or a specified class of person or body, a discretionary authority;
 - (e) so as to provide that, in specified cases or a specified class of case or specified classes of cases, whether on specified conditions or unconditionally, persons or things or a class or classes of persons or things may be exempted from the provisions of the regulations, either wholly or to such extent as is specified;
 - (f) so as to require any matter or thing to be verified by statutory declaration.
- (2) In subsection (1) “**specified**” means specified in the regulations.

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108. Penalties under regulations

- (1) Regulations made under this Act may impose for a breach of a regulation so made (other than a regulation made under section 105(x)) a maximum penalty not exceeding \$2 000.
- (2) Regulations made under this Act may impose for a breach of a regulation made under section 105(x) —
 - (a) in respect of a first breach — a maximum penalty not exceeding \$1 000; and
 - (b) in respect of a second breach — a maximum penalty not exceeding \$2 000.

[Section 108 inserted by No. 20 of 1989 s. 3.]

Part IX — Pest plants

109. Definition

In this Part “**pest plant**” in relation to a district means a plant that is prescribed by local laws made by a local government under section 110 as a pest plant in that district.

[Section 109 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

110. Local government may make local laws

Subject to and in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* a local government may, in respect of its district, make local laws —

- (a) prescribing as a pest plant in that district any plant (other than a declared plant) that, in its opinion, is likely to adversely affect the value of property in the district or the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the district;
- (b) requiring the owner or occupier of private land within the district to destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to that land in a manner and within a time specified in a notice given by the local government and served on the owner or occupier of the land;
- (c) where the owner or occupier does not comply with the notice given by the local government, for authorising the local government without payment of any compensation in respect thereof to destroy, eradicate or otherwise control the pest plants at the expense of, and recover in a court of competent jurisdiction the amount of the expense from, the owner or occupier to whom the notice was given.

[Section 110 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

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111. Local government and Government departments to control pest plants

- (1) A local government shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to land under its control in its district.
- (2) A Government department having public land in a district under its control shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to that land.

[Section 111 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

112. Local government may assist owner or occupier to control pest plants

Without affecting the operation or effect of local laws made under section 110, where there are pest plants on any public or private land in its district a local government may render such financial or other assistance to any owner or occupier of that land as the local government considers necessary or expedient for the destruction, eradication or control of those plants.

[Section 112 amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]

Part X — Savings and transitional provisions

113. Definitions

In this Part —

“**date of repeal**” means the date of the coming into operation of section 6;

“**dissolved Board**” means a board of a Vermin District constituted under the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹ and dissolved by operation of section 117(a).

[113A. *Omitted under the Reprints Act 1984 s. 7(4)(g).*]

114. Savings

- (1) Without limiting the operation of the provisions of the *Interpretation Act 1918*⁷, and sections 15 and 16 of that Act in particular, it is hereby declared that the repeal of any Act by this Act does not affect any document made or anything done under any Act so repealed, and each such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been made or done under this Act, shall continue and have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and as if that provision had been in force when the document was made or the thing was done.
- (2) Until regulations are made under this Act, the regulations made under the Acts repealed by this Act, and in force immediately before the date of repeal, shall apply, so far as they are capable of being applied, to persons, acts, circumstances and things under this Act, as if those regulations were made under this Act.

115. Appointments under repealed Acts

Without limiting the operation of section 114 —

- (a) the person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was the Chief Weed Control Officer and Chief Vermin Control Officer shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, appointed as Chief Agriculture Protection Officer under section 9;

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- (b) each person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was an inspector under any Act repealed by this Act shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, appointed as an agriculture protection inspector under section 9;
- (c) any person who, immediately before the date of repeal, was an authorised person for the purposes of Part VII of the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹ shall, by virtue of this section, be deemed to have been, on that date, authorised under section 11 to take all such measures and do all such things as are necessary or convenient for controlling, and preventing the introduction and spread of, declared plants and declared animals.

116. Transfer of funds and accounts

On the date of repeal, any trust fund or account being kept at the Treasury immediately before that date for the purposes of any of the repealed Acts shall, by force of this section, be closed and all moneys at that time standing to the credit of such a fund or account shall, by force of this section, be placed to the credit of The Agriculture Protection Board Fund referred to in section 9 of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

117. Dissolution of Vermin Board, and transfer of assets and liabilities etc. to Protection Board

- (1) On the date of repeal —
 - (a) all Vermin Districts constituted under the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹ are hereby abolished and all boards of such Vermin Districts are hereby dissolved and cease to exist and the appointment of the respective members thereof cancelled;
 - (b) all real and personal property and every right and interest therein, and the management and control thereof, that immediately before that date was vested in or belonged to any dissolved Board, shall, by force of this section, without any conveyance, transfer or

- assignment be transferred to, vested in, and belong to, the Protection Board for the purposes of this Act, subject to any debts, trusts and liabilities affecting them;
- (c) all rights accruing or accrued to any dissolved Board in respect of any property vested in and belonging to the Protection Board by virtue of this section —
 - (i) are vested in and belong to the Protection Board; and
 - (ii) may be enforced by the Protection Board;
 - (d) all contracts, agreements and undertakings made by any dissolved Board and all securities lawfully given to or by any dissolved Board and in force immediately before that date, have effect as contracts, agreements and undertakings, by and with the Protection Board and securities given to or by the Protection Board and may be enforced by and against the Protection Board accordingly;
 - (e) all debts due and money payable by any dissolved Board and all claims liquidated and unliquidated recoverable against any dissolved Board shall be debts due, and moneys payable by, and claims recoverable against, the Protection Board;
 - (f) any legal or other proceedings that might but for this section, have been continued or commenced by or against any dissolved Board in its corporate name may be continued or commenced by or against the Protection Board in its corporate name.
- (2) Where, immediately before the date of repeal, a council was the board of a Vermin District pursuant to section 45 of the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹ —
- (a) the dissolution of that board by virtue of subsection (1)(a) does not in any way affect —

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- (i) the constitution of that council under the *Local Government Act 1960*¹⁰; or
 - (ii) the offices under the *Local Government Act 1960*¹⁰ of the members of that council;
- and
- (b) the provisions of subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) apply to and in relation to assets, rights, liabilities and obligations of that council in its capacity as a board of a Vermin District and not otherwise.

118. Disbursement of surplus assets and recovery of deficits

(1) Where —

(a) the sum of —

- (i) the moneys transferred from a dissolved Board to the Protection Board by virtue of section 117;
- (ii) the moneys received by the Protection Board from the disposal of property, rights and interests transferred from that dissolved Board to the Protection Board by virtue of section 117; and
- (iii) the moneys recovered by the Protection Board by the enforcement of rights of that dissolved Board vested in the Protection Board by virtue of section 117,

exceeds —

- (b) the sum of the moneys expended by the Protection Board in payment of all debts due and moneys payable by that dissolved Board and all claims liquidated and unliquidated recoverable against that dissolved Board that are due and payable by, and recoverable against the Protection Board by virtue of section 117,

then, without prejudice to the operation of any other provision of this Act, the Protection Board shall apply the amount of that excess in carrying out operational work, within the meaning of

section 57, on and in relation to private land in the area that, immediately before the date of repeal, was the Vermin District for which that dissolved Board was constituted.

- (2) Where the sum mentioned in subsection (1)(b) exceeds the sum mentioned in paragraph (a) of that subsection then, for the purpose of recovering the amount of that excess and for that purpose only, the Protection Board may, notwithstanding section 6, levy and recover vermin rates under Part V of the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹ as if it were the dissolved Board referred to in that subsection and as if that Act had not been repealed by this Act.
- (3) The Protection Board may, with the approval of the Minister, determine —
- (a) the value of any real or personal property, or right or interest in or in respect of real or personal property;
 - (b) the amount of any unliquidated claim,
- for the purposes of this section, and such a determination shall, when so approved, be final and conclusive for those purposes.

119. References in other Acts etc.

Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference, however expressed in any other Act or in any regulation, notice, proclamation or statutory instrument of any kind made, published or in force under any other Act —

- (a) to the Chief Weed Control Officer or the Chief Vermin Control Officer shall be read and construed as a reference to the Chief Officer;
- (b) to noxious weeds, primary noxious or secondary noxious weeds under the provisions of the *Noxious Weeds Act 1950*⁹, as enacted at any time before the date of repeal, shall be read and construed as a reference to declared plants;

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- (c) to vermin under the provisions of the *Vermin Act 1918*⁹, as enacted at any time before the date of repeal, shall be read and construed as a reference to declared animals.

[Schedule repealed by No. 6 of 2006 s. 8.]

Notes

¹ This is a compilation of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table ^{1a}. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i>	42 of 1976	9 Jun 1976	Long title and s. 1-5, 7 and Pt. V Div. 6: 18 Jun 1976 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 18 Jun 1976 p. 2048); balance: 1 Jul 1976 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 18 Jun 1976 p. 2048)
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act Amendment Act 1978</i>	40 of 1978	29 Aug 1978	29 Aug 1978
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act Amendment Act 1979</i>	55 of 1979	12 Nov 1979	s. 3, 4(b), 7, 10 and 11: 1 Jul 1976 (see s. 2(1)); balance: 12 Nov 1979 (see s. 2(2))
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 1980</i>	22 of 1980	15 Oct 1980	s. 5: 1 Jul 1980 (see s. 2(2)); balance: 15 Oct 1980 (see s. 2(1))
Reprint of the <i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> approved 10 Feb 1981 (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 1981</i>	76 of 1981	9 Nov 1981	Act other than s. 3(d): 1 Jul 1976 (see s. 2(1)); s. 3(d): 9 Nov 1981 (see s. 2(3))
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 1983</i>	31 of 1983	1 Dec 1983	29 Dec 1983 (see s. 2)
<i>Acts Amendment (Conservation and Land Management) Act 1984</i> Pt. V	112 of 1984	19 Dec 1984	22 Mar 1985 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 15 Mar 1985 p. 931)
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 1986</i> ¹¹	59 of 1986	26 Nov 1986	5 Jan 1987 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 19 Dec 1986 p. 4860)

Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Agricultural Legislation (Penalties) Amendment Act 1989 s. 3</i>	20 of 1989	1 Dec 1989	15 Dec 1989 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 15 Dec 1989 p. 4513)
<i>Financial Administration Legislation Amendment Act 1993 s. 11</i>	6 of 1993	27 Aug 1993	1 Jul 1993 (see s. 2(1))
<i>Acts Amendment (Public Sector Management) Act 1994 s. 3(1)</i>	32 of 1994	29 Jun 1994	1 Oct 1994 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Sep 1994 p. 4948)
<i>Industrial Legislation Amendment Act 1995 s. 35</i>	1 of 1995	9 May 1995	1 Jan 1996 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 24 Nov 1995 p. 5389)
<i>Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 s. 4</i>	14 of 1996	28 Jun 1996	1 Jul 1996 (see s. 2)
<i>Financial Legislation Amendment Act 1996 s. 64</i>	49 of 1996	25 Oct 1996	25 Oct 1996 (see s. 2(1))
<i>Transfer of Land Amendment Act 1996 s. 153(1) and (2)</i>	81 of 1996	14 Nov 1996	14 Nov 1996 (see s. 2(1))
<i>Acts Amendment (Land Administration) Act 1997 Pt. 5 and s. 141</i>	31 of 1997	3 Oct 1997	30 Mar 1998 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Mar 1998 p. 1765)
<i>Agricultural Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1998 Pt. 2</i>	9 of 1998	30 Apr 1998	4 Jul 1998 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 3 Jul 1998 p. 3581)
Reprint of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976 as at 15 Oct 1999 (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Taxation Administration (Consequential Provisions) Act 2002 s. 7¹²</i>	45 of 2002	20 Mar 2003	1 Jul 2003 (see s. 2(1) and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Jun 2003 p. 2383)
<i>Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Act 2003 s. 26</i>	74 of 2003	15 Dec 2003	15 Dec 2003 (see s. 2)
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 s. 141</i>	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	1 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7128)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 Pt. 2 Div. 6</i> ¹³	55 of 2004	24 Nov 2004	1 Jan 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7130)
<i>Criminal Procedure and Appeals (Consequential and Other Provisions) Act 2004 s. 78, 80 and 82</i>	84 of 2004	16 Dec 2004	2 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7129 (correction in <i>Gazette</i> 7 Jan 2005 p. 53))
<i>Limitation Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2005 Pt. 10</i>	20 of 2005	15 Nov 2005	15 Nov 2005 (see s. 2)
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 2006</i>	6 of 2006	12 Apr 2006	12 Apr 2006 (see s. 2)
Reprint 3: The Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976 as at 16 Jun 2006 (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Machinery of Government (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006 Pt. 2 Div 2</i> ¹⁷	28 of 2006	26 Jun 2006	1 Jul 2006 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Jun 2006 p. 2347)

^{1a} On the date as at which this reprint was prepared, provisions referred to in the following table had not come into operation and were therefore not included in compiling the reprint. For the text of the provisions see the endnotes referred to in the table.

Provisions that have not come into operation

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>State Superannuation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2000 s. 27</i> ¹⁴	43 of 2000	2 Nov 2000	To be proclaimed (see s. 2(2))
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 s. 142</i> ¹⁵	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	To be proclaimed (see s. 2)

² Repealed by the *Mining Act 1978*.

³ Repealed by the *Public Service Appeal Board Act Repeal Act 1977*.

⁴ The *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938* was repealed by the *State Superannuation Act 2000* s. 39, but its provisions continue to apply to and in relation to certain schemes because of the *State Superannuation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2000* s. 26. See also endnote 14.

⁵ Under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* the names of departments can be changed. The head of a department is now the chief executive officer or chief employee. However the title by which that person is known may be changed. At the time of this reprint the former Department of Lands and Surveys is called the Department of Land Information and its administrative head is called the Chief Executive.

⁶ Under the *Alteration of Statutory Designations Order 2003*, a reference in any law to the Department of Mines is, unless the contrary intention appears, to be read and construed as a reference to the Department of Industry and Resources. See also endnote 5 regarding the administrative head.

⁷ Repealed by the *Interpretation Act 1984*.

⁸ Repealed by the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1985*.

⁹ Repealed by section 6 of this Act.

¹⁰ Now see the *Local Government Act 1995*.

¹¹ The *Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Amendment Act 1986* s. 8 is a transitional provision that is of no further effect.

¹² The *Taxation Administration (Consequential Provisions) Act 2002* s. 3, 4 and Pt. 4 read as follows:

“

3. Relationship with other Acts

The *Taxation Administration Act 2003* is to be read with this Act as if they formed a single Act.

4. Meaning of terms used in this Act

The Glossary at the end of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003* defines or affects the meaning of some of the words and expressions used in this Act and also affects the operation of other provisions.

Part 4 — Transitional provisions

Division 1 — Interpretation

33. Definitions

In this Part —

“**commencement day**” means the day on which the *Taxation Administration Act 2003* comes into operation;

“**old Act**” means —

- (a) an Act repealed by section 5;
- (b) the old Stamp Act; or
- (c) section 41 of the *Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1959* as in force immediately before the commencement day;

“**old Stamp Act**” means the *Stamp Act 1921* as in force immediately before the commencement day;

“**substantive provisions**”, in relation to an old Act, means the provisions of the old Act other than those dealing with matters dealt with in the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*.

Division 2 — General transitional provisions

34. General transitional arrangements

- (1) Section 37(1) of the *Interpretation Act 1984*, except paragraphs (a) and (b), does not apply in relation to the repeal of an old Act.
- (2) The repeal of an old Act does not, unless the contrary intention appears —
 - (a) affect any right, interest, title, power or privilege created, acquired, accrued, established or exercisable or any status or capacity existing prior to the repeal;
 - (b) affect any duty, obligation, liability, or burden of proof imposed, created, or incurred prior to the repeal;
 - (c) subject to section 11 of *The Criminal Code* and section 10 of the *Sentencing Act 1995*, affect any penalty or forfeiture incurred or liable to be incurred in respect of an offence committed against the old Act; or
 - (d) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, interest, title, power, privilege, status, capacity, duty, obligation, liability, burden of proof, penalty or forfeiture.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) —
 - (a) a right, interest, title, power, privilege, duty, obligation, liability or burden of proof referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (b) may be exercised or enforced;
 - (b) a penalty or forfeiture referred to in subsection (2)(c) may be imposed and enforced; and

- (c) an investigation, legal proceeding or remedy referred to in subsection (2)(d) may be instituted, continued, or enforced,

as if the substantive provisions of the relevant old Act —

- (d) had not been repealed;
 - (e) were a taxation Act for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*; and
 - (f) had been amended to make any modifications necessary for this section to have effect.
- (4) If an objection, appeal or other legal proceeding (the “**action**”) was instituted under an old Act and was not finally determined before the commencement day —
- (a) the action may be continued;
 - (b) any requirement to pay interest on an amount of tax determined in the action to have been overpaid applies and may be enforced;
 - (c) any penalty may be imposed and enforced; and
 - (d) any decision, order or determination made in the action has effect, and may be enforced,

as if this Act and the taxation Acts had not commenced.

- (5) If the time limited by an old Act for doing anything is longer than the time limited by a taxation Act for doing the equivalent thing under that Act, then in relation to a matter to which subsection (3) applies, the time limited under the old Act applies in relation to the doing of the thing under the taxation Act.
- (6) If the time limited by an old Act for commencing proceedings in relation to an offence under that Act is shorter than the 5 year period limited by section 111 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, then despite section 111, proceedings in relation to an offence under the old Act (including an offence under a provision of the old Act that is continued in force under this Part) cannot be commenced after the expiry of the shorter period provided for by the old Act.
- (7) In this section a reference, in relation to the *Stamp Act 1921*, to the repeal of the old Act is a reference to the amendment of the Act by the *Stamp Amendment Act 2003*.

35. Commissioner not to increase tax liability

Despite Part 3 Division 1 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, the Commissioner must not make a reassessment that increases the amount of tax a person is liable to pay in relation to anything that

happened before the commencement day if the reassessment could not have been made under the relevant old Act.

36. Delegations

A delegation made under an old Act and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a delegation made under section 10 of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*.

Division 3 — Debits tax

37. Certificates of exemption from tax (*Debits Tax Assessment Act 1990, s. 11*)

- (1) A certificate issued under section 11 of the *Debits Tax Assessment Act 1990* and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a certificate issued under section 10 of the *Debits Tax Assessment Act 2002*.
- (2) Where section 13(1) of the *Debits Tax Assessment Act 2002* applies in relation to a certificate issued under section 11 of the *Debits Tax Assessment Act 1990* the Commissioner cannot make a reassessment of the amount of debits tax payable on a debit for the purpose of giving effect to that section more than 3 years after —
 - (a) if the financial institution has recovered the amount of the debits tax paid on the debit from the customer — the date on which that amount was recovered; or
 - (b) otherwise — the date on which the debits tax on the debits was paid.

Division 4 — Land tax

38. Exemptions for certain home unit owners (*Land Tax Assessment Act 1976, s. 19*)

If the amount of land tax payable on land for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2001 was assessed under section 19 of the *Land Tax Assessment Act 1976*, then on and after the commencement day section 16 of the *Land Tax Assessment Act 2002* applies in relation to that land as if that assessment had been made under section 16.

39. Inner city residential property rebate (*Land Tax Assessment Act 1976, s. 23AB*)

A notice given by the Commissioner under section 23AB(7) of the *Land Tax Assessment Act 1976* and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a notice under section 28(4) of the *Land Tax Assessment Act 2002*.

40. Land tax relief Acts

Despite —

- (a) the repeal of the *Land Tax Assessment Act 1976* and *Land Tax Act 1976*; and
- (b) the amendment of section 41 of the *Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1959*,

on and after the commencement day the *Land Tax Relief Act 1991* and *Land Tax Relief Act 1992* apply as if the substantive provisions of the Acts mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) —

- (c) had not been repealed;
- (d) were a taxation Act for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*; and
- (e) had been amended to make any modifications necessary for this section to have effect.

Division 5 — Pay-roll tax

41. Treatment of certain contributions (*Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1971*, Sch. 2 cl. 5)

Despite the repeal of the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1971*, Schedule 2 clause 5 of that Act continues to apply on and after the commencement day in relation to contributions wholly or partly in respect of services performed or rendered before 1 July 1997 as if that Act had not been repealed.

42. Reassessments and refunds (*Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1971*, s. 19)

Despite sections 16(3), 20(3) and 22(4) of the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 2002* and section 16(1)(a) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, the Commissioner is not required to make a reassessment of the amount of pay-roll tax payable by an employer in respect of wages paid or payable before the commencement day unless an application for a reassessment is made within 2 years after the tax was paid.

Division 6 — Stamp duty

43. Adhesive stamps (*Stamp Act 1921*, s. 15, 21 and 23)

- (1) Despite its repeal by the *Stamp Amendment Act 2003*, section 15 of the old Stamp Act continues in force for 12 months after the commencement day in relation to adhesive stamps that were affixed on instruments before that day.
- (2) Despite their repeal by the *Stamp Amendment Act 2003*, sections 21 and 23 of the old Stamp Act continue in force for

3 months after the commencement day in relation to adhesive stamps that were affixed on instruments before that day.

- (3) If adhesive stamps affixed to an instrument have been cancelled in accordance with the old Stamp Act (including the provisions of the old Stamp Act continued in force by subsections (1) and (2)) the instrument is taken to have been endorsed in accordance with section 17C of the *Stamp Act 1921*.

44. Printing of “Stamp Duty Paid” on cheques (*Stamp Act 1921*, s. 52)

- (1) An authorisation of a financial institution granted under section 52 of the old Stamp Act and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a special tax arrangement made under the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*.
- (2) Any requirement that applied, immediately before the commencement day, to a person to whom an authorisation continued by subsection (1) had been granted (whether imposed by the old Stamp Act or as a condition to which the authorisation was subject), continues as a condition to which the special tax arrangement referred to in subsection (1) is subject.

45. First home owners — reassessment (*Stamp Act 1921*, s. 75AG)

Despite section 17(1) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, if property that included a dwellinghouse was conveyed or transferred before the commencement day, an application for a reassessment of the duty payable on the conveyance or transfer on the basis that a rebate under section 75AG of the old Stamp Act should have been, but was not, allowed cannot be made more than 12 months after the date of the original assessment.

46. Reassessment of duty on grant or transfer of vehicle licences (*Stamp Act 1921*, s. 76C(18) and (19), 76CA(3a) and 76CB(9))

- (1) This section applies in relation to a grant or transfer of a licence that occurred before the commencement day.
- (2) Despite section 17(1) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, an application for a reassessment of the duty payable on the grant or transfer of a licence on the basis that the duty should not have been paid because —
- (a) in the case of a grant — no vehicle licence fee was payable under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* in respect of the licence; or

- (b) in the case of a transfer — had the transferee applied for the licence on the date of the transfer no vehicle licence fee would have been payable under the *Road Traffic Act 1974*,

cannot be made more than 15 months after the licence was granted or transferred.

- (3) Despite section 17(1) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, an application for a reassessment of the duty paid on the transfer of a licence on the basis that the duty should have been, but was not, charged in accordance with item 6 of the Second Schedule to the old Stamp Act because the transfer did not pass a beneficial interest, cannot be made more than 12 months after the licence was transferred.
- (4) Despite section 17(1) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, an application for a reassessment of the duty payable on the grant or transfer of a licence on the basis that the duty should have been, but was not, assessed on the net market value of the vehicle (as defined in section 76CB of the old Stamp Act), cannot be made more than 12 months after the licence was granted or transferred.

**47. Alternative to stamping individual insurance policies
(Stamp Act 1921, s. 95A)**

- (1) A permission granted under section 95A of the old Stamp Act and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a special tax arrangement made under the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*.
- (2) Any requirement that applied, immediately before the commencement day, to a person to whom a permission continued by subsection (1) had been granted (whether imposed by the old Stamp Act or as a condition to which the permission was subject), continues as a condition to which the special tax arrangement referred to in subsection (1) is subject.

48. Workers' compensation insurance (Stamp Act 1921, s. 97 and item 16 of the Second Schedule)

- (1) Despite section 17(1) of the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*, an application for a reassessment of the duty payable on the issue or renewal of a policy of insurance that occurred before the commencement day on the basis that the duty was assessed under item 16(1)(a)(i) of the Second Schedule to the old Stamp Act but should have been assessed under item 16(1)(a)(ii), cannot be made more than 2 years after the beginning of the insurance policy's cover period.

- (2) Despite the amendment of Schedule 2 item 16(1)(a) of the *Stamp Act 1921*, on and for 12 months after the commencement day —
- (a) the reference in Schedule 2 item 16(1)(a)(i)(A) to the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 2002* includes a reference to the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1971*; and
 - (b) the reference in Schedule 2 item 16(1)(a)(i)(B) to section 39 or 40 of the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 2002* includes a reference to section 10 of the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1971*.

49. Payment of duty by returns (*Stamp Act 1921*, s. 112V)

- (1) A permission granted under section 112V of the old *Stamp Act* and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force on and after that day as a special tax arrangement under the *Taxation Administration Act 2003*.
- (2) Any requirement that applied, immediately before the commencement day, to a person to whom a permission continued by subsection (1) had been granted (whether imposed by the old *Stamp Act* or as a condition to which the permission was subject), continues as a condition to which the special tax arrangement referred to in subsection (1) is subject.

”

¹³ The *State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* Pt. 5, the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004* s. 167 and 169, and the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* r. 28 and 42 deal with certain transitional issues some of which may be relevant for this Act.

¹⁴ On the date on which this reprint was prepared, the *State Superannuation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2000* s. 27 had not come into operation. It reads as follows:

“

27. *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* amended

Section 9(5) of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* is amended as follows:

- (a) by deleting “1994,” and inserting instead —
“ 1994 or ”;
- (b) by deleting “or the *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938*”.

”

¹⁵ On the date as at which this reprint was prepared, the *Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* s. 142, which gives effect to Sch. 2, had not come into operation. It reads as follows:

“

142. Other amendments to various Acts

Each Act listed in Schedule 2 is amended as set out in that Schedule immediately below the short title of the Act.

”

Schedule 2 cl. 4 reads as follows:

“

Schedule 2 — Other amendments to Acts

4. Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976

s. 7 ¹⁶	Delete the definition of “Local Court”.
s. 54(2) ¹⁶	Delete “Local Court having jurisdiction where the land is situated, and the Local Court” and insert instead — “ Magistrates Court, and the Court ”.
s. 54(4) ¹⁶	Delete “Local Court having jurisdiction where the land is situated” and insert instead — “ Magistrates Court ”.

”

¹⁶ The amendments to s. 7, 54(2) and 54(4) in the *Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* s. 142 would conflict with amendments in the *State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* Pt. 2 Div. 6.

¹⁷ The *Machinery of Government (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006* Pt. 4 Div. 23 reads as follows:

“

Division 23 — Transitional provisions

151. Commissioner for Fair Trading

- (1) On commencement, the person holding the office of Commissioner for Fair Trading immediately before commencement is to be taken to have been designated as the Commissioner or Registrar (as the case requires) for the purposes of each of the following enactments —
- (a) the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987*;
 - (b) the *Business Names Act 1962*;
 - (c) the *Chattel Securities Act 1987*;

- (d) the *Companies (Co-operative) Act 1943*;
 - (e) Part 8 of the *Competition Policy Reform (Western Australia) Act 1996*;
 - (f) the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971*;
 - (g) the *Co-operative and Provident Societies Act 1903*;
 - (h) the *Credit Act 1984*;
 - (i) the *Credit (Administration) Act 1984*;
 - (j) the *Employment Agents Act 1976*;
 - (k) the *Hire-Purchase Act 1959*;
 - (l) the *Limited Partnerships Act 1909*;
 - (m) the *Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973*;
 - (n) the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983*;
 - (o) the *Petroleum Retailers Rights and Liabilities Act 1982*;
 - (p) the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*;
 - (q) the *Retirement Villages Act 1992*;
 - (r) the *Travel Agents Act 1985*.
- (2) A thing done or omitted to be done by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner for Fair Trading (including in his or her capacity as the Prices Commissioner) before commencement under a provision of the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971* for the purposes of another enactment listed in subsection (1) has the same effect after commencement, to the extent that it has any force or significance after commencement, as if it had been done or omitted —
- (a) by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner or Registrar (as the case requires) as defined in that other enactment as in force after commencement; and
 - (b) where relevant, under the corresponding provision of that other enactment as in force after commencement.
- (3) To the extent that a thing done or omitted to be done by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner for Fair Trading (including in his or her capacity as the Prices Commissioner) before commencement under, or for the purposes of, an enactment listed in subsection (1) is not covered by subsection (2), it has the same effect after commencement, to the extent that it has any force or significance after commencement, as if it had been done or omitted by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner or Registrar (as the case requires) as defined in that enactment as in force after commencement.
- (4) A thing done or omitted to be done by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner for Fair Trading before commencement under, or for the purposes of, an enactment not listed in subsection (1) has the same effect after commencement, to the extent that it has any

force or significance after commencement, as if it had been done or omitted by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner as defined in the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971* as in force after commencement.

- (5) A reference in an enactment to the Commissioner for Fair Trading is to have effect after commencement as if it had been amended to be a reference to —
- (a) in the case of an enactment listed in subsection (1) or subsidiary legislation made under such an enactment — the Commissioner or Registrar (as the case requires) as defined in the enactment as in force after commencement; or
 - (b) in the case of any other enactment or subsidiary legislation — the Commissioner as defined in the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971* as in force after commencement.

152. Commissioner for Corporate Affairs and Registrar of Co-operative and Financial Institutions

- (1) A thing done or omitted to be done by, to or in relation to, the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs before commencement under, or for the purposes of, the *Companies (Co-operative) Act 1943* has the same effect after commencement as if it had been done or omitted by, to or in relation to, the Registrar as defined in that Act as in force after commencement.
- (2) A thing done or omitted to be done by, to or in relation to, the Registrar of Co-operative and Financial Institutions before commencement under, or for the purposes of, the *Co-operative and Provident Societies Act 1903* has the same effect after commencement as if it had been done or omitted by, to or in relation to, the Registrar as defined in that Act as in force after commencement.

153. *Consumer Affairs Act 1971*

Each office in existence immediately before commencement because of section 15(1) of the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971* does not cease merely because that subsection is repealed by this Act.

154. *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983*

Each office in existence immediately before commencement because of section 5(2)(b) of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983* does not cease merely because that paragraph is deleted by this Act.

155. Interpretation

In this Division —

“**commencement**” means the time at which this Division comes into operation;

“**Commissioner for Fair Trading**” means the Commissioner for Fair Trading referred to in section 15 of the *Consumer Affairs Act 1971* as in force before commencement;

“**Prices Commissioner**” means the Prices Commissioner referred to in section 5(1) of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983* as in force before commencement.

”.