



2001B00368



Defence Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Regulations 2001 (No. 1)

Statutory Rules 2001 No. 1²

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I, PETER JOHN HOLLINGWORTH, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make the following Regulations under the *Air Force Act 1923*, the *Defence Act 1903*, the *Naval Defence Act 1910* and the *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982*.

Dated **27 SEP 2001** 2001

PETER HOLLINGWORTH

Governor-General

By His Excellency's Command

BRUCE SCOTT

Minister for Veterans' Affairs

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1 Name of Regulations

These Regulations are the *Defence Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Regulations 2001 (No. 1)*.

2 Commencement

These Regulations commence on the day on which Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* commences.

3 Amendment of *Air Force Regulations 1927*

Schedule 1 amends the *Air Force Regulations 1927*.

4 Amendment of *Australian Military Regulations 1927*

Schedule 2 amends the *Australian Military Regulations 1927*.

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| 2 | <i>Defence Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Regulations 2001 (No. 1)</i> | 2001. 1 | 278 1 |
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- 5** **Amendment of *Cadet Forces Regulations 1977***
Schedule 3 amends the *Cadet Forces Regulations 1977*.
- 6** **Amendment of *Defence (Inquiry) Regulations 1985***
Schedule 4 amends the *Defence (Inquiry) Regulations 1985*.
- 7** **Amendment of *Defence Force Discipline Regulations 1985***
Schedule 5 amends the *Defence Force Discipline Regulations 1985*.

Schedule 1 **Amendments of *Air Force Regulations 1927***

(regulation 3)

[1] **After regulation 4**

insert

5 Application of *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to offences against these Regulations.

Note Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

[2] **Subregulation 437 (3)**

substitute

- (3) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
- (a) flies an aircraft in a prohibited area; or
 - (b) causes or permits another person to fly an aircraft in a prohibited area.

Penalty: 4 penalty units, or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

- (4) For paragraphs (3) (a) and (b), strict liability applies to the physical element that the area is a prohibited area.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Schedule 2 **Amendments of Australian Military Regulations 1927**

(regulation 4)

[1] **After regulation 3**

insert

4 Application of *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to offences against these Regulations.

Note Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

[2] **Subregulation 770 (6)**

substitute

(6) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) makes an untrue statement in an application under this regulation, or in a statement or declaration in support of an application; or
- (b) having received information subject to a condition, fails to comply with the condition (whether that condition is by way of promise or otherwise).

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

(6A) An offence against paragraph (6) (b) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

[3] Regulation 801

substitute

801 Intoxicants not to be taken into hospital

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
- (a) is in possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquor within the boundaries of a military hospital; or
 - (b) supplies or sells intoxicating or spirituous liquor to an inmate of a military hospital.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1) if the person has the permission of the officer in charge of the hospital.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter mentioned in subregulation (2) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

[4] Paragraph 802 (a)

omit

himself

insert

himself or herself

[5] Regulation 802

omit everything after

guilty of

insert

an offence.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit or imprisonment for 3 months.

[6] Subregulation 803 (1)*substitute*

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
- (a) personates a member of the Defence Force; or
 - (b) falsely represents himself or herself to be, or to have been, a member of the Defence Force; or
 - (c) assumes the title of a rank in the Defence Force and does not have the authority to do so.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

[7] Regulation 804*substitute***804 Defacing posters etc**

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person engages in conduct that results in the damage, defacement, removal or destruction of a poster, notice or other document that is displayed:
- (a) by, or under the authority of, the Minister or a person engaged in the Department of Defence or an officer of the Defence Force; and
 - (b) for a purpose connected with the administration of the Act, these Regulations or the Defence Force or part of the Defence Force.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2) Strict liability applies to the physical element in paragraphs (1) (a) and (b).

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

Schedule 3 Amendments of *Cadet Forces Regulations 1977*
(regulation 5)

[1] After regulation 3

insert

3A Application of *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to offences against these Regulations.

Note Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

[2] Subregulation 23 (2)

substitute

- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person sells or supplies intoxicating liquor to another person; and
 - (b) that other person is a member of the Air Training Corps, is under 18 years, and is in uniform.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) Subregulation (2) does not apply if the liquor is sold or supplied by direction of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter mentioned in subregulation (3) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (4) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

**Schedule 4 Amendments of Defence
(Inquiry) Regulations 1985**
(regulation 6)

[1] After regulation 3A

insert

3B Application of *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to offences against these Regulations.

Note Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

[2] Subregulations 14 (1), (2), (3) and (4)

substitute

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person is served with a summons to appear before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) a reasonable amount for the costs of the person's conveyance to appear before the Court has been tendered to the person; and
- (c) the person fails to appear and report at the time and place specified in the summons.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(1AA) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person is served with a summons to appear before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) a reasonable amount for the costs of the person's conveyance to appear before the Court has been tendered to the person; and

- (c) the person fails to appear and report from day to day.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (1A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (1AA) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (1B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1) or (1AA) if:

- (a) the person has been excused by the President of the Court from appearing and reporting at the time and place specified in the summons or from day to day; or
- (b) the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to so appear and report.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (1B) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) appears before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) is called upon by the President of the Court to be sworn or to make an affirmation; and
- (c) refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2A) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) appears before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) is called upon by the President of the Court to be sworn or to make an affirmation; and
- (c) fails to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2B) An offence against subregulation (2A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (2C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (2) or (2A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (2C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (3) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person appears as a witness before a General Court of Inquiry; and
 - (b) the person refuses to answer a question relevant to the inquiry put to that person by:
 - (i) a member of the Court or, if the Court is constituted by one person, by that person; or
 - (ii) a legal practitioner appointed to assist the Court; or
 - (iii) a person who may examine a witness under regulation 55; and
 - (c) the President of the Court requires the person to answer the question.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3A) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person appears as a witness before a General Court of Inquiry; and
 - (b) the person fails to answer a question relevant to the inquiry put to that person by:
 - (i) a member of the Court or, if the Court is constituted by one person, by that person; or
 - (ii) a legal practitioner appointed to assist the Court; or
 - (iii) a person who may examine a witness under regulation 55; and

-
- (c) the President of the Court requires the person to answer the question.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3B) An offence against subregulation (3A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (3) or (3A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to answer the question.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (3C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (4) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person appears as a witness before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) the person has been served with a summons to produce a document or article; and
- (c) the document or article:
- (i) is in the custody or control of that person; and
 - (ii) is relevant to the inquiry; and
- (d) the person refuses to produce that document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (4A) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person appears as a witness before a General Court of Inquiry; and
- (b) the person has been served with a summons to produce a document or article; and
- (c) the document or article is:
- (i) in the custody or control of that person; and
 - (ii) relevant to the inquiry; and

(d) the person fails to produce that document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(4B) An offence against subregulation (4A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(4C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (4) or (4A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to produce the document or article.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (4C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

[3] Subregulation 14 (6)

omit

subregulation (3)

insert

subregulation (3C)

[4] Subregulation 14 (7)

omit

subregulation (4)

insert

subregulation (4C)

[5] Subregulations 32 (1), (2), (3) and (4)

substitute

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if:

(a) the person is served with a summons to appear before a Board of Inquiry; and

-
- (b) a reasonable amount for the costs of the person's conveyance to appear before the Board has been tendered to the person; and
 - (c) the person fails to appear and report at the time and place specified in the summons.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(1AA) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person is served with a summons to appear before a Board of Inquiry; and
- (b) a reasonable amount for the costs of the person's conveyance to appear before the Board has been tendered to the person; and
- (c) the person fails to appear and report from day to day.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(1A) An offence against subregulation (1) or (1AA) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(1B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1) or (1AA) if:

- (a) the person has been excused by the President of the Board from appearing and reporting at the time and place specified in the summons or from day to day; or
- (b) the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to so appear and report.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (1B) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

(2) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) appears before a Board of Inquiry; and
- (b) is called upon by the President of the Board to be sworn or to make an affirmation; and

(c) refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(2A) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) appears before a Board of Inquiry; and
- (b) is called upon by the President of the Board to be sworn or to make an affirmation; and
- (c) fails to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(2B) An offence against subregulation (2A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(2C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (2) or (2A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to be sworn or to make an affirmation.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (2C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

(3) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person appears as a witness before a Board of Inquiry; and
- (b) the person refuses to answer a question relevant to the inquiry put to that person by:
 - (i) a member of the Board; or
 - (ii) a legal practitioner appointed to assist the Board; or
 - (iii) a person who may examine a witness under regulation 55; and
- (c) the President of the Board requires the person to answer the question.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3A) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person appears as a witness before a Board of Inquiry; and
 - (b) the person fails to answer a question relevant to the inquiry put to that person by:
 - (i) a member of the Board; or
 - (ii) a legal practitioner appointed to assist the Board; or
 - (iii) a person who may examine a witness under regulation 55; and
 - (c) the President of the Board requires the person to answer the question.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3B) An offence against subregulation (3A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (3) or (3A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to answer the question.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (3C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (4) A person is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person appears as a witness before a Board of Inquiry; and
 - (b) the person has been served with a summons to produce a document or article; and
 - (c) the document or article:
 - (i) is in the custody or control of that person; and
 - (ii) is relevant to the inquiry; and

- (d) the person refuses to produce that document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (4A) A person is guilty of an offence if:

- (a) the person appears as a witness before a Board of Inquiry; and
- (b) the person has been served with a summons to produce a document or article; and
- (c) the document or article is:
- (i) in the custody or control of that person; and
 - (ii) relevant to the inquiry; and
- (d) the person fails to produce that document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (4B) An offence against subregulation (4A) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (4C) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (4) or (4A) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to produce the document or article.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (4C) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

[6] Subregulation 32 (6)

omit

subregulation (3)

insert

subregulation (3C)

[7] Subregulation 32 (7)*omit*

subregulation (4)

insert

subregulation (4C)

[8] Regulation 56*substitute***56 False evidence**

A person is guilty of an offence if the person gives false evidence before a Court of Inquiry.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

[9] Subregulation 57 (1)*substitute*

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) insults or disturbs a Court of Inquiry; or
- (b) interrupts the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry; or
- or
- (c) uses any insulting language towards a Court of Inquiry; or
- (d) by writing or speech uses words that are false and defamatory of a Court of Inquiry; or
- (e) is in contempt of a Court of Inquiry.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

[10] Subregulation 62 (7)

substitute

(7) A person is guilty of an offence if the person contravenes a direction given by the President of a Court of Inquiry under subregulation (1).

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

(7A) An offence against subregulation (7) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(7B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (7) if the person has a reasonable excuse for contravening the direction.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter mentioned in subregulation (7B) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

[11] Subregulation 63 (2)

substitute

(2) A person to whom this regulation applies is guilty of an offence if:

(a) the person either:

- (i) discloses to a person, or makes available to the public generally, information contained in the records or report of a Court of Inquiry; or
- (ii) copies a document, or part of a document, forming part of the records or report of a Court of Inquiry; or
- (iii) discloses to a person, or makes available to the public generally, a document, part of a document, or a copy of all or part of a document, forming part of the records or report of a Court of Inquiry; and

- (b) the information or document referred to in paragraph (a) came to the knowledge, or into the possession, of the person in the course of his or her employment.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2A) It is defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (2) if the person is acting in the performance of the duties of his or her office.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter mentioned in subregulation (2A) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

[12] Regulation 74

substitute

74 Duty to answer questions

- (1) A member of the Defence Force is guilty of an offence if the member:
- (a) appears as a witness before an Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant; and
 - (b) refuses to answer a question that is relevant to the inquiry and that has been put to the member by an Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2) A member of the Defence Force is guilty of an offence if the member:
- (a) appears as a witness before an Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant; and

-
- (b) fails to answer a question that is relevant to the inquiry and that has been put to the member by an Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1) or (2) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to answer the question.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (4) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

- (5) Without limiting the circumstances that may constitute a reasonable excuse for the purposes of subregulation (4), a member has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to answer a question if the member considers, on reasonable grounds, that answering the question may:

- (a) disclose a secret process of manufacture; or
- (b) be prejudicial to the defence of the Commonwealth.

[13] Regulation 74A

substitute

74A Duty to produce document or article

- (1) A member of the Defence Force is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the member appears as a witness before an Investigating Officer or an inquiry assistant; and

- (b) the member is ordered by the Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant to produce a document or an article that:
 - (i) is in the custody or control of the member; and
 - (ii) is relevant to the inquiry; and
- (c) the member refuses to produce the document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (2) A member of the Defence Force is guilty of an offence if:
 - (a) the member appears as a witness before an Investigating Officer or an inquiry assistant; and
 - (b) the member is ordered by the Investigating Officer or inquiry assistant to produce a document or an article that:
 - (i) is in the custody or control of the member; and
 - (ii) is relevant to the inquiry; and
 - (c) the member fails to produce the document or article.

Penalty: 5 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months.

- (3) An offence against subregulation (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Note For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (1) or (2) if the person has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to produce the document or article.

Note A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in subregulation (4) (see section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*).

-
- (5) Without limiting the circumstances that may constitute a reasonable excuse for the purposes of subregulation (4), a member has a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to produce a document or article if the member considers, on reasonable grounds, that producing the document or article may:
- (a) disclose a secret process of manufacture; or
 - (b) be prejudicial to the defence of the Commonwealth.

**Schedule 5 Amendments of *Defence
Force Discipline Regulations
1985***

(regulation 7)

[1] After regulation 3

insert

3A Application of *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to offences against these Regulations.

Note Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

[2] Subregulation 25B (2)

substitute

- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if the person engages in conduct that damages, or tampers or interferes with, a sealed radar device or the seal of a radar device.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Notes

1. These Regulations amend (in Schedule 1) Statutory Rules 1927 No. 161, as amended by 1928 Nos. 52 and 109; 1929 Nos. 75 and 114; 1930 Nos. 77, 94 and 135; 1931 Nos. 3, 78 and 115; 1932 Nos. 9, 63 and 133; 1933 Nos. 16, 46, 58, 82, 89 and 117; 1934 Nos. 25, 51, 74, 81, 122 and 125; 1935 Nos. 32 and 98; 1936 No. 17; 1937 No. 21; 1938 Nos. 12, 13, 22, 48, 77, 97 and 120; 1939 Nos. 21, 64 and 142; 1940 Nos. 31, 53, 75, 114, 125, 140, 220, 241 and 279; 1941 Nos. 68, 106, 137, 181 and 228; 1942 Nos. 29, 158, 232, 254, 346, 383, 416, 440, 441, 476 and 543; 1943 Nos. 119 and 198; 1944 Nos. 34, 50, 64, 75, 146 and 153; 1945 Nos. 49, 79, 95, 105, 196 and 201; 1946 Nos. 40, 111, 145 and 162; 1947 No. 22; 1948 Nos. 34, 51, 67, 86 and 152; 1949 Nos. 82, 86 and 115; 1950 No. 66; 1952 Nos. 14, 34, 49 and 86; 1954 Nos. 30 and 132; 1955 Nos. 36, 41 and 92; 1956 Nos. 19 and 43; 1958 No. 62; 1959 No. 100; 1960 No. 52; 1961 Nos. 7, 14, 28, 46, 88, 95, 126, 131 and 138; 1962 No. 24; 1963 Nos. 63, 64, 76, 91, 114, 116 and 117; 1964 Nos. 9, 13, 47, 94 and 99; 1965 Nos. 9, 10, 25, 57, 58, 77, 141, 142, 153 and 166; 1966 Nos. 4, 30, 127 and 150; 1967 Nos. 11, 39, 104 and 171; 1968 Nos. 90, 98, 140 and 155; 1969 Nos. 3, 116, 117 (regulation 5 was disallowed by the Senate on 16 April 1970), 148 and 180; 1970 Nos. 2, 37, 117, 132 and 156; 1971 Nos. 29, 50, 78, 121, 153 and 169; 1972 Nos. 16, 28, 54, 87, 89, 91 and 144; 1973 Nos. 96, 97, 98, 100, 172, 199, 200, 246 and 256; 1974 Nos. 76, 79, 90, 160, 202 and 257; 1975 Nos. 3, 38 and 56; Act No. 96, 1975; Statutory Rules 1976 Nos. 6, 10, 60, 128, 191, 241 and 257; 1977 Nos. 5, 38, 129, 142, 203, 240, 276, 277 and 279; 1978 Nos. 23, 61, 71, 78, 89, 162, 181, 198, 225, 237 and 238; 1979 Nos. 19, 31, 49, 50, 63, 130, 133, 257, 303 and 310; 1980 Nos. 2, 35, 40, 41, 129, 146, 151, 152, 153, 176, 221, 224, 246, 250, 301, 306, 313, 351 and 361; 1981 Nos. 22, 26, 48, 68, 92, 132, 144, 185, 186, 224, 240, 273, 315, 336 and 340; 1982 Nos. 3, 6, 37, 51, 104, 109, 174, 182, 203, 221, 248, 333, 356 and 360; 1983 Nos. 12, 15, 63, 170, 196, 259, 271, 284, 300, 334, 337 and 340; 1984 Nos. 59, 73, 77, 91, 151, 187, 198, 214, 226, 239, 277, 298, 302, 327, 330, 334, 339, 374, 379, 382, 384, 385, 438, 440, 447, 450, 455 and 458; 1985 Nos. 73, 77, 91, 115, 170, 213, 216 and 219; 1986 No. 105; 1987 Nos. 9 and 20; 1988 Nos. 40, 57, 75, 76, 93, 129 and 344; 1989 No. 20, 21 and 219; 1990 Nos. 95, 101, 288 and 377; 1991 Nos. 90, 116, 132, 322 and 363; 1993 No. 192; 1995 No. 273; 1996 No. 179; 1997 Nos. 15, 35 and 36; 1998 Nos. 134, 290 and 332; 1999 No. 116; 2000 Nos. 25 and 263; 2001 Nos. 41, 53 and 175.

These Regulations also amend (in Schedule 2) Statutory Rules 1927 No. 149, as amended by 1928 Nos. 23, 28 and 126; 1929 No. 123; 1930 Nos. 26, 67 and 92; 1931 No. 13; 1932 Nos. 80, 87 and 125; 1933 Nos. 49 and 77; 1934 Nos. 26 and 80; 1935 Nos. 99 and 109; 1936 Nos. 21, 44 and

100; 1937 No. 45; 1938 Nos. 75, 90 and 93; 1939 Nos. 31, 51, 58, 115, 123, 134, 160 and 173; 1940 Nos. 2, 16, 29, 59, 150, 183, 184, 185, 186, 199, 237, 252, 272 and 273; 1941 Nos. 3, 4, 14, 43, 135, 153, 155, 205, 245, 246, 260 and 311; 1942 Nos. 35, 59, 60, 85, 114, 166, 179, 211, 231, 289, 333, 334, 350, 417, 477, 506, 508, 521, 522, 555 and 556; 1943 Nos. 17, 68, 72, 126, 174, 199, 200, 219, 244, 245, 246, 249 and 258; 1944 Nos. 1, 39, 69, 71, 72, 114, 120, 122, 154 and 164; 1945 Nos. 6, 19, 38, 42, 68, 94, 111, 141 and 195; 1946 Nos. 72, 113, 114, 116 and 150; 1947 Nos. 25 and 59; 1948 Nos. 40, 59, 65 and 79; 1949 Nos. 55 and 68; 1950 Nos. 10, 21, 29, 64 and 65; 1951 Nos. 20, 56, 125, 149 and 152; 1952 Nos. 8, 60, 68 and 69; 1953 No. 87; 1954 Nos. 113, 117 and 118; 1955 Nos. 7, 31 and 55; 1956 Nos. 52, 102 and 115; 1957 No. 56; 1958 Nos. 31, 32 and 85; 1959 Nos. 22 and 30; 1960 No. 25; 1961 No. 42; 1962 Nos. 23, 27, 68, 69 and 71; 1963 No. 28; 1964 Nos. 62, 83, 93 and 149; 1965 Nos. 61, 72, 116, 119, 138 and 174; 1966 Nos. 119 and 167; 1967 Nos. 13, 118 and 168; 1968 Nos. 91 and 96; 1969 Nos. 76, 94, 96, 197 and 217; 1970 Nos. 101 and 193; 1971 Nos. 85 and 179; 1972 Nos. 57, 123 and 207; 1973 Nos. 99, 206, 245 and 250; 1974 Nos. 75 and 91; 1975 Nos. 2, 143, 144 and 192; 1976 Nos. 59 and 220; 1977 No. 50; 1978 Nos. 53, 139 and 197; 1979 Nos. 20, 30, 169, 170 and 242; 1980 Nos. 64, 177, 245, 340 and 360; 1981 Nos. 54, 60, 257 and 338; 1982 Nos. 36, 190 and 331; 1983 Nos. 40, 61, 203 and 289; 1984 Nos. 76, 78, 378, 390, 391 and 429; 1985 Nos. 90, 117 and 211; 1986 No. 331; 1987 Nos. 19 and 177; 1988 Nos. 38, 90 and 127; 1990 Nos. 42 and 375; 1991 No. 131; 1993 No. 190; 1995 Nos. 261 and 274; 1997 No. 38; 2000 Nos. 67 and 263; 2001 No. 176.

These Regulations also amend (in Schedule 3) Statutory Rules 1977 Nos. 206 and 275, as amended by 1978 No. 175; 1979 Nos. 8 and 248; 1980 No. 334; 1983 No. 41; 1984 No. 361; 1985 No. 4; 1989 No. 217; 1990 No. 296; 1991 No. 283; 1997 No. 39; 1999 No. 152.

These Regulations also amend (in Schedule 4) Statutory Rules 1985 No. 114, as amended by 1987 No. 36; 1990 Nos. 10 and 207; 1997 No. 43; 2000 No. 327.

These Regulations also amend (in Schedule 5) Statutory Rules 1985 No. 125, as amended by 1985 No. 332; 1986 No. 46; 1989 Nos. 97 and 218; 1990 No. 208; 1992 No. 314; 1997 No. 41; 1999 No. 357.

2. Notified in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on 2001.

5 October