

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

PHARMACY ACT

As in force at 18 June 1999

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 18 June 1999

PHARMACY ACT

An Act to provide for the Registration of Pharmacists and to Control the Practice of Pharmacy

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Pharmacy Act*.

2 Commencement

This Act shall commence on a date to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Repeal

The Pharmacy Act of 1891 and *The Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1897* of the State of South Australia, in their application to the Territory, are repealed.

5 Definitions

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

Chief Health Officer means the Chief Health Officer appointed under the *Public Health Act*.

member means a member of the Pharmacy Board, constituted in accordance with this Act.

medicated wine means any wine as prescribed.

Register means the Register of Pharmacists who are registered under this Act.

registered pharmacist means a person registered under this Act.

the Board means the Pharmacy Board constituted under this Act.

the Chairman means the Chairman of the Board appointed under this Act.

Part II Administration

6 Pharmacy Board

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Pharmacy Board.
- (2) The Board shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and may acquire hold and dispose of real and personal property and shall be capable of suing and of being sued.
- (3) All Courts, Judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the seal of the Board affixed to any document or notice, and shall deem that it was duly affixed.

7 Appointment of members

- (1) The Board shall consist of:
 - (a) the Chairman; and
 - (c) 5 registered pharmacists, not more than 3 of whom may be residents of the Darwin Town Area as described in the Schedule to the *Darwin Lands Acquisition Act 1945* of the Commonwealth.
- (2) The members of the Board referred to in sub-section (1)(c) shall be appointed by the Minister and, subject to section 7A, shall hold office for 3 years.
- (3) The Chief Health Officer or his or her nominee shall be the Chairman of the Board.
- (4) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he is present.
- (5) In the event of the illness or absence of the Chairman, the members present at the meeting shall elect a member to act as the Chairman for the purposes of the meeting.
- (6) A quorum of the Board shall consist of 3 members, of whom one shall be the Chairman or the member elected under subsection (5).
- (7) A nominee of the Chief Health Officer is to be a person who is registered, or entitled to be registered, as a medical practitioner under the *Medical Act*.

7A Vacation of office as a member of the Board

A member shall be deemed to have vacated his office:

- (a) if he becomes bankrupt or takes advantage of any Act relating to bankruptcy;
- (b) if he becomes of unsound mind;
- (c) if he is convicted of an indictable offence;
- (d) if he resigns his office by writing addressed to the Minister and his resignation is accepted by the Minister;
- (e) if he ceases to be qualified to be a member pursuant to section 7; or
- (f) if he absents himself (except on leave granted by the Board) from 2 consecutive meetings of the Board.

8 Meetings of the Board and expenses of members

- (1) All meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman by notice in writing to the other members of the Board.
- (2) A member (not being a Chief Executive Officer or employee as defined in the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*) shall, on application to the Minister, be reimbursed expenses reasonably incurred by the member in attending a meeting of the Board.

8A Delegation

- (1) The Board may, by instrument in writing, delegate to a person any of its powers and functions under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A power or function delegated under this section, when exercised or performed by the delegate, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to have been exercised or performed by the Board.
- (3) A delegation under this section does not prevent the exercise of a power or the performance of a function by the Board.

9 Board may summon person to appear and give evidence

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Board may, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, summon any person to attend the Board at a time and place named in the summons, and then and there to give evidence and to produce any books, documents or writings in his

custody or control which he is required by the summons to produce.

- (2) The Board may, in its discretion, on the application of any party to any proceedings before the Board, by writing under the hand of the Chairman, summon any person to appear as a witness before the Board.

10 Member may administer oath

Any member of the Board may administer an oath to any person appearing as a witness before the Board, whether the witness has been summoned or appears without being summoned, and may examine the witness upon oath.

11 Witness before Board may make affirmation

- (1) Where any witness to be examined before the Board conscientiously objects to take an oath, he may make an affirmation that he conscientiously objects to take an oath and that he will state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to all questions that may be asked him.
- (2) An affirmation so made shall be of the same force and effect, and shall entail the same liabilities, as an oath.

12 Person failing to appear when summoned

If any person served with a summons to attend the Board, when the summons is served personally, fails without reasonable excuse to attend the Board, or to produce any documents, books or writings in his custody or control which he was required by the summons to produce, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$100.

13 Person refusing to make oath or affirmation

If any person appearing as a witness before the Board refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation or to answer any question relevant to the proceedings before the Board put to him by any member thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$100.

14 False testimony

Any witness before the Board who knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter material to any inquiry shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

15 Liability of members

The members of the Board shall not be personally liable for any act or default of the Board done or omitted to be done in good faith in administering this Act.

16 Fees

- (1) The Board may demand and, in advance, collect such fees as are determined under section 16A.
- (2) Such fees and all penalties and other moneys received or realized under this Act shall be paid into the Public Account, within the meaning of the *Financial Management Act*, in accordance with that Act.

16A Determination of fees

The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, determine the fees payable under this Act.

17 Power of search

Any person, thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman, may enter any premises in which any pharmacist is carrying on business, and may examine any books, papers, records, drugs or any article stored or offered for sale or used in connection with the business.

Part III Registration and qualifications**17A Appointment of Registrar**

- (1) The Minister may appoint a person to be the Registrar for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Registrar, in the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties, is subject to the directions of the Board.

18 Register

The Board shall keep a Register to be called "The Register of Pharmacists".

19 Pharmacist, how registered

- (1) Subject to section 22A(1), a person shall be registered by the entry in the Register of his name and such other particulars relating to him as are prescribed.
- (2) Every such entry in the Register shall be signed by the Chairman.

20 Persons entitled to registration

Any pharmacist registered under the law in force in any State or Territory at the commencement of this Act shall, on application to the Board, be entitled to be registered as such under this Act by virtue of such registration, provided such application is made within 6 months after the commencement of this Act.

21 Persons who may apply for registration

A person who is of good fame and character, and who:

- (a) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Pharmacy Board in any State, under the Pharmacy Act of that State or by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria under the *Medical Act 1915* or the *Medical Act 1928* of that State, or by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia under the *Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1910-1948*, or under any of those State Acts as amended from time to time; or
- (b) holds (by examination which in the opinion of the Board is of a standard substantially equivalent to that specified in subsection (a) a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmaceutical chemist or as a chemist and druggist from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or any College or board of pharmacy recognized for this purpose by the Board,

shall be entitled to apply to the Board for registration as a pharmacist.

22 Registration of applicants

When any person has applied to be registered and has proved to the satisfaction of the Board:

- (b) that he is entitled to apply for registration by virtue of compliance with the requirements specified in section 21; and
- (c) that the certificate or diploma testifying to his qualification was, after examination, duly obtained by him from such a society, college or board as is specified in section 21; and in the period during which he has held the certificate, his name has not been removed from the register of any country for any cause which would have, on its happening, disqualified him from being registered under this Act; and has not been removed from the register of persons entitled to practise pharmacy in the country concerned,

the Board may cause the person to be registered by entering in the Register his name and such other particulars as are prescribed; and issue to him upon payment of the fee determined under section 16A for the purposes of this section, a certificate in the prescribed form.

22A Provisional registration

- (1) The Chairman may issue to a person who:
 - (a) has applied to be registered; and
 - (b) appears to the Chairman to be eligible to be registered,a certificate, in the prescribed form, of provisional registration.
- (2) Upon the issue of a certificate under subsection (1), a person shall, subject to subsection (3), be deemed to be registered until:
 - (a) the date specified in the certificate; or
 - (b) a later date, if any, determined by the Board,being a date, in either case, not later than 3 months after the issue of the certificate.
- (3) When the Board is satisfied that, before the date so specified or determined under subsection (2), a person is not qualified to be registered, the Board may, without prejudice to the application of the person to be registered and notwithstanding Part IV, cancel the certificate of provisional registration issued to the person.

23 Appeal against refusal of registration by the Board

- (1) If the Board refuses to register any person under this Act, the Board shall, if required by such person, state in writing the reason for such refusal.
- (2) Such person may thereupon appeal to the Supreme Court.

24 Copy of Register to be published

- (1) The Board shall cause to be published in the *Gazette* in every year a true copy of the Register.
- (2) A copy of the Register so published shall be a prima facie evidence of the registration of the persons named therein.

25 Fraudulent registration

Any person who procures himself to be registered under this Act by means of any false or fraudulent representation or by the production of any false certificate or diploma shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$200.

26 Amendments may be made in Register

- (1) Any registered pharmacist who obtains or already possesses any higher degree or any qualification other than the qualification in respect of which he is registered may have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the Register without payment of any additional fee.
- (2) There shall be inserted in the Register the particulars of any honour conferred on any pharmacist by Her Majesty the Queen.

27 Notification of change of address

- (1) Any registered pharmacist who changes his professional address shall forthwith give notice of the fact by post to the Chairman of the Board.

28 Correction of Register

- (1) The Board shall remove from the Register the names of all registered pharmacists who have died and may make such alterations and amendments in the register as it thinks fit.
- (2) The Board may, by notice to any registered pharmacist addressed to him by registered post according to his address in the Register,

inquire whether he has changed his address or residence, and, if an answer is not returned to such notice within 6 months after the date of the posting thereof, the Board may remove the name of such person from the Register.

- (3) Any name removed from the Register under this Part may be restored by the Board.

Part IV Conduct of a business as pharmacist

29 Grounds of cancellation of registration

- (1) The Board shall remove from the Register the name of any person:
- (a) whose registration has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;
 - (b) who has ceased to possess, or does not possess, the qualifications in respect of which he was registered;
 - (c) who has been found guilty in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or elsewhere of an indictable offence or of any other offence which, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to practise;
 - (d) who is mentally ill within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act*; or
 - (e) who is deemed by the Board guilty of:
 - (i) habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to any drug; or
 - (ii) such improper conduct as, in the opinion of the Board, renders him unfit to be allowed to continue to practise as a pharmacist.
- (2) If the Board removes the name of any person from the Register, it shall, if so required by him, state in writing the reason for the removal.
- (3) Any person whose name has been removed from the Register in pursuance of this section may appeal to the Supreme Court to have his name restored to the Register and the Board shall, if the Supreme Court so orders, restore his name accordingly.

30 Removal of names from Register

- (1) Before removing from the Register the name of any person, the Board shall make due inquiry, and the person may be represented by counsel, attorney or agent, who may examine witnesses and address the Board on his behalf.
- (2) Pending the hearing of a charge against any person, the Board may suspend the registration of that person who shall thereupon cease to practise.

31 Surrender of certificate of registration

Any person whose name is removed from the Register in pursuance of this Part shall, within 14 days after the date of posting of a notice demanding the return of his certificate of registration, surrender his certificate to the Board for cancellation.

Penalty: \$10 for every day after the period of 14 days during which the certificate is not surrendered.

32 Persons other than registered pharmacists not to carry on business

- (1) Any person other than a registered pharmacist who carries on or attempts to carry on in any place on any occasion the business of a pharmacist, or pretends to be a pharmacist, or assumes and uses the title of pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, pharmacist, chemist, druggist, homoeopathic chemist, dispensing chemist, dispensing druggist or other words of similar meaning, or uses or exhibits any title, term, sign or symbol which may be construed to mean that he is qualified to perform the functions of a pharmacist or that he is carrying on business as a pharmacist shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$200.

- (2) Upon the death of any pharmacist actually in business at the time of his death, any executor, administrator or trustee of the estate of that pharmacist may continue the business for a period of 2 months or for such longer term as is permitted by the Board if and so long only as such business is bona fide conducted by a registered pharmacist.

33 Sale of patent medicines, &c.

- (1) A retail storekeeper or shopkeeper shall not, subject to any law in force in the Territory, be deemed to be carrying on the business of a pharmacist if he sells:
 - (a) any patent medicine or proprietary medicine; or
 - (b) any medicine or drug sold in the original container in which it was packed by the manufacturer.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a patent or proprietary medicine means any pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, or waters (other than artificial mineral waters) which:
 - (a) are the subject of an existing letters patent;
 - (b) are to be used or applied externally or internally and in respect of which the person making or vending the same claims to have any secret process for, or any exclusive right or title to, the making or preparing the same; or
 - (c) are by any public notice or advertisement or by any written or printed papers or handbills or by any label held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as nostrums or specifics or as beneficial to the prevention, cure or relief of any ailment.

34 Name of pharmacist to be known

- (1) The manager of a pharmacy shall:
 - (a) cause his name to be displayed conspicuously in front of his pharmacy; and
 - (b) forthwith after he becomes the manager, advise the Board:
 - (i) of the location of the pharmacy and that he is the manager of that pharmacy; and
 - (ii) of the name of the registered pharmacist who will act as manager of the pharmacy while he is absent from the premises.
- (2) Where the manager of a pharmacy is expected to be continuously absent from the pharmacy for a period of more than 3 days, not including days on which the pharmacy will not be open for business, he shall, before the commencement of the period of absence or, if this is not practicable, as soon as practicable

thereafter, advise the Board:

- (a) that he is expected to be so absent and of the expected period of the absence; and
- (b) of the name of the registered pharmacist who will act as manager of the pharmacy during the absence.

Penalty for an offence against this section: \$100.

35 Pharmaceutical appointments not to be held by unregistered persons

- (1) A person other than a registered pharmacist shall not:
 - (a) hold any appointment as a pharmacist:
 - (i) in any hospital, infirmary, dispensing hospital for the mentally ill, gaol, or other public institution;
 - (ii) to any health centre, or other centre or clinic for the promotion of the public health; or
 - (iii) to any friendly society or school;
 - (b) except as hereinafter provided, compound or dispense for fee or reward any drug or medicine; or
 - (c) sell or have in his possession for the purposes of sale:
 - (i) any medicated wine;
 - (ii) any preventive of conception; or
 - (iii) any prescribed drug, preparation or article.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 34, a bona fide assistant or apprentice to a registered pharmacist may retail, compound, or dispense drugs and medicines in the course of his employment and under the actual personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

36 Temporary registration

- (1) The Board may, upon the application of any registered pharmacist and the payment to it of the fee determined under section 16A for the purposes of this sub-section, issue a temporary permit to a pharmacist registered in any State or Territory to act as locum tenens for such registered pharmacist for a period of 3 months from the date of issue of the permit.

- (2) The Board may, upon the payment to it of the fee referred to in subsection (1), renew any such permit for one further period of 3 months, but not for any longer period.

37 Prescriptions to be signed

A medical practitioner shall not issue a prescription unless the prescription is signed by him with his usual signature and bears the date on which the prescription was issued.

38 Record of prescriptions

Every pharmacist shall, as prescribed, record in a book to be kept by him for the purpose every prescription of any medical practitioner dispensed, compounded or made up by him.

39 Conduct of business by pharmacist

- (1) A pharmacist shall not:
- (a) keep or maintain any dispensary for selling or supplying medicines or drugs, or for compounding or dispensing prescriptions unless such dispensary is, while open for business, constantly under his own control or that of some other registered pharmacist, as an assistant or agent of a registered pharmacist;
 - (b) permit any person, other than a bona fide assistant or apprentice in the course of his employment and under his actual personal supervision, or a registered pharmacist, to sell or supply medicines or drugs or compound or dispense prescriptions;
 - (c) carry on business as a pharmacist except under the actual personal supervision of himself or some other registered pharmacist;
 - (d) practise pharmacy except in his own name;
 - (e) adopt the title "Consulting chemist";
 - (f) give medical or surgical advice or aid except in his place of business and:
 - (i) in the case of simple ailments of common occurrence;
 - (ii) in the administration of antidotes in cases of acute poisoning;

- (iii) in the application of immediate aid in cases of accident or injury; and
 - (iv) in urgent or emergent cases under the direct instructions of a medical practitioner;
 - (g) allow his name to be used in connection with the practice of pharmacy at any premises at which there is not a registered pharmacist in daily attendance; or
 - (h) aid or assist any person other than a registered pharmacist to practise pharmacy except in accordance with this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1):
- (a) a dispensary includes a place within a shop in which there are drugs or other substances the possession or use of which by any person could constitute an offence against the *Dangerous Drugs Act* or the *Poisons Act*; and
 - (b) a dispensary is open for business at all times when it is not securely locked in a manner approved by the Board.

40 Medical practitioner, &c., may dispense medicines

Every registered medical practitioner or qualified veterinary surgeon may compound or dispense any medicines or drugs for patients or animals under his professional care without becoming a registered pharmacist.

41 Automatic machines for vending medicines prohibited

- (1) Any person who:
- (a) installs any automatic machine for the sale or supply of any drug or medicine or allows, permits or suffers any such automatic machine to be so installed;
 - (b) sells or supplies any drug or medicine by means of any automatic machine; or
 - (c) allows, permits or suffers any person to purchase or be supplied with or otherwise obtain any drug or medicine by means of any automatic machine,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$20.

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- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), **automatic machine** means any machine or mechanical device used or capable of being used for the purpose of selling or supplying goods without the personal manipulation or attention of the seller or supplier, or his employee, or other agent at the time of the sale or supply.

42 Restrictions upon the supply of certain medicines, &c.

- (1) Any person, other than a registered medical practitioner, or a person acting under the direct instructions of such medical practitioner, who attends upon, prescribes for, or supplies any article as a drug, medicine, instrument or appliance to any person for the alleviation, cure or treatment of any venereal disease, whether such person is in fact suffering from such disease or not, or of any disease affecting the generative organs or functions, or of sexual impotence, or of any complaint or infirmity arising from or relating to sexual intercourse, or of female or menstrual irregularities, or for the purpose of terminating pregnancy or influencing the course of pregnancy, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$100 or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) Nothing in this section shall apply to:
- (a) a registered pharmacist who dispenses to the patient of a medical practitioner registered in any State or Territory the prescription of such practitioner if the prescription is dated and bears the address and usual signature (including the surname) of the practitioner; or
 - (b) a registered pharmacist who in the ordinary course of his business sells or supplies any article as a drug, medicine, instrument or appliance (except such drugs, medicines, instruments or appliances as are prescribed), provided such drug, medicine, instrument or appliance is sold or supplied by such pharmacist for purposes other than those prescribed by this section.

43 Certain advertisements prohibited

- (1) A person shall not publish any statement, whether by way of advertisement or otherwise, to promote the sale of any article as a medicine, instrument or appliance for the alleviation or cure of any venereal disease, or disease affecting the generative organs or function, or of sexual impotence, or of any complaint or infirmity arising from or relating to sexual intercourse, or of female or menstrual irregularities, or for terminating pregnancy or influencing the course of pregnancy.

(2) Any person who:

- (a) affixes or inscribes any statement on any thing whatsoever so as to be visible to persons being in or passing along any street, road, highway, pathway, public place or public conveyance;
- (b) delivers or offers, or exhibits any statement to any person being in or passing along any street, road, highway, pathway, public place or public conveyance;
- (c) throws any statement into or upon any street, road, highway, pathway, public place or public conveyance, or into the area, yard, garden or enclosure of any house;
- (d) exhibits any statement to public view in any house, shop or place;
- (e) prints or publishes any statement in any newspaper; or
- (f) sells, offers, or shows or sends by post any statement to any person,

shall be deemed to have published that statement.

- (3) The word **statement** includes any document, book or paper containing any statement.
- (4) Any person, who, for himself or as assistant, servant, agent or manager, does or permits any act, matter or thing contrary to this section or any part thereof shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$100.

- (5) Nothing in this section shall apply to any books, documents, or papers, published in good faith for the advancement of medical or surgical science, or to any advertisement, notice or recommendation published by the authority of the Chief Health Officer or to any publication sent only to medical practitioners or to registered pharmacists for the purposes of their business.

44 **British Pharmacopoeia**

The British Pharmacopoeia, as published in England under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom in the edition for the time being in force, shall be the Pharmacopoeia in force in the Territory as the standard of quality or composition for all drugs or medicines and for the methods of preparation of all drugs or medicines and of

compounding of all mixtures thereof, and for the purposes of this Act the litre, and the gram shall be accepted respectively as legal units of volume and weight.

Part V Miscellaneous

45 Proceedings how instituted

Proceedings for offences against this Act may be instituted in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the Chairman or by any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman.

46 Obstruction an offence

Any person who:

- (a) assaults or by force molests or obstructs or intimidates any person in the performance of his duty under this Act; or
- (b) refuses to permit any person thereto authorized in writing by the Chairman to examine books, papers, records, drugs or articles or to produce such for examination,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$200.

47 Penalty for offence where no special penalty provided

Any person who commits any breach of this Act, for which a penalty is not specially provided, shall be liable on being found guilty to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

47A Regulatory offences

An offence of committing a breach of section 27(1), 31, 34, 35, 37, 38 or 39(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e) is a regulatory offence.

48 Regulations

The Administrator may make Regulations, not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters which are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which by this Act are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and, in particular, prescribing matters providing for and in relation to:

- (a) the meetings and proceedings of the Board and the conduct of the business thereof, and the duties of its officers;

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- (b) the forms to be used for the purposes of this Act;
 - (c) the manner of keeping the Register and the particulars to be entered thereon;
 - (e) the control of the professional conduct of registered pharmacists and the practice of the profession;
 - (f) the conditions under which medicines may be manufactured, dispensed, compounded or sold;
 - (g) the extent to which the British Pharmaceutical Codex, published by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary published by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia and New Zealand, shall be accepted as a statement of official standards or quality or composition of drugs or medicines and of the methods of preparation of drugs or medicines and of compounding of all mixtures thereof;
 - (h) the qualifications of apprentices and the conditions under which apprentices may be employed; and
 - (i) the imposition of penalties not exceeding \$40 which may be imposed for breaches of the Regulations.

ENDNOTES

1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION

Pharmacy Ordinance 1936 (Act No. 10, 1936)

Assent date	3 September 1936
Commenced	3 September 1936

Pharmacy Ordinance 1952 (Act No. 8, 1952)

Assent date	23 January 1952
Commenced	23 January 1952

Pharmacy Ordinance 1957 (Act No. 7, 1957)

Assent date	12 April 1957
Commenced	12 April 1957

Pharmacy Ordinance 1964 (Act No. 56, 1964)

Assent date	8 October 1964
Commenced	25 November 1964

Pharmacy Ordinance 1968 (Act No. 3, 1969)

Assent date	5 March 1969
Commenced	7 May 1969

Pharmacy Ordinance 1973 (Act No. 8, 1973)

Assent date	13 March 1973
Commenced	13 March 1973

Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 2) 1973 (Act No. 22, 1973)

Assent date	11 May 1973
Commenced	11 May 1973

Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1973 (Act No. 87, 1973)

Assent date 11 December 1973
Commenced 11 December 1973 (s 12(2))

Amending Legislation

Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1974 (Act No. 34, 1974)

Assent date 26 August 1974
Commenced 11 December 1973 (s 3(2))

Ordinances Revision Ordinance (No. 2) 1974 (Act No. 69, 1974)

Assent date 24 October 1974
Commenced 11 December 1973 (s 3)

Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1976 (Act No. 27, 1976)

Assent date 28 June 1976
Commenced ss 1, 2 and 6: 28 June 1976 (s 6(2)); ss
3 and 4: 11 December 1973; s 5: 24 October 1974

Transfer of Powers Ordinance 1976 (Act No. 64, 1976)

Assent date 22 December 1976
Commenced ss 1 and 2: 22 December 1976; rem: 1 January 1977 (s 2(2)
and (3))

Amending Legislation

Transfer of Powers Ordinance (No. 2) 1976 (Act No. 65, 1976)

Assent date 22 December 1976
Commenced 22 December 1976

Pharmacy Ordinance 1977 (Act No. 41, 1977)

Assent date 18 August 1977
Commenced 18 August 1977

Transfer of Powers (Self-Government) Ordinance 1978 (Act No. 54, 1978)

Assent date 1 July 1978
Commenced 1 July 1978

Transfer of Powers (Health) Act 1978 (Act No. 122, 1978)

Assent date 21 December 1978
Commenced 1 January 1979 (s 3)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1979 (Act No. 128, 1979)

Assent date 15 October 1979
Commenced 15 October 1979

Pharmacy Act 1979 (Act No. 154, 1979)

Assent date 12 December 1979
Commenced 18 January 1980 (Gaz G3, 18 January 1980, p 4)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 4) 1981 (Act No. 4, 1982)

Assent date 12 February 1982
Commenced 12 February 1982

Pharmacy Amendment Act 1982 (Act No. 92, 1982)

Assent date 14 December 1982
Commenced 4 February 1983 (Gaz G5, 4 February 1983, p 1)

Pharmacy Amendment Act 1983 (Act No. 27, 1983)

Assent date 24 June 1983
Commenced 11 November 1983 (*Gaz* G45, 11 November 1983, p 1)

Criminal Law (Regulatory Offences) Act 1983 (Act No. 68, 1983)

Assent date 28 November 1983
Commenced 1 January 1984 (s 2, s 2 *Criminal Code Act 1983* (Act No. 47, 1983), *Gaz* G46, 18 November 1983, p 11 and *Gaz* G8, 26 February 1986, p 5)

Statute Law Revision Act 1989 (Act No. 60, 1989)

Assent date 2 October 1989
Commenced 2 October 1989

Public Sector Employment and Management (Consequential Amendments) Act 1993 (Act No. 28, 1993)

Assent date 30 June 1993
Commenced 1 July 1993 (s 2, s 2 *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (Act No. 11, 1993) and *Gaz* S53, 29 June 1993)

Sentencing (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 (Act No. 17, 1996)

Assent date 19 April 1996
Commenced 1 July 1996 (s 2, s 2 *Sentencing Act 1995* (Act No. 39, 1995) and *Gaz* S15, 13 June 1996)

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 (Act No. 27, 1996)

Assent date 28 June 1996
Commenced 1 January 1997 (s 2, s 2 *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996* (Act No. 26, 1996) and *Gaz* G49, 4 December 1996, p 5)

Statute Law Revision Act 1997 (Act No. 17, 1997)

Assent date 11 April 1997
Commenced 1 May 1997 (*Gaz* G17, 30 April 1997, p 2)

Statute Law Revision Act 1999 (Act No. 27, 1999)

Assent date 18 June 1999
Commenced 18 June 1999

3 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Ordinances Revision Ordinance 1973* (as amended) to the following provisions: ss 7, 12, 13, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46 and 47.

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

It amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
ss 1 – 2 amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 4 rep No. 128, 1979, s 23
s 5 amd No. 8, 1952, s 2; No. 7, 1957, s 2; No. 56, 1964, s 3; No. 122, 1978, s 71; No. 128, 1979, s 23; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 17, 1997, s 17

s 6	amd No. 128, 1979, s 23; No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 7	amd No. 8, 1952, s 3 sub No. 56, 1964, s 4 amd No. 3, 1969, s 3; No. 64, 1976, s 4; No. 122, 1978, s 69; No. 154, 1979, s 3; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 17, 1997, s 17; No. 27, 1999, s 9
s 7A	ins No. 56, 1964, s 4 amd No. 64, 1976, s 4; No. 54, 1978, s 3
s 8	amd No. 8, 1973, s 3; No. 64, 1976, s 4; No. 54, 1978, s 3; No. 122, 1978, s 70; No. 28, 1993, s 3
s 8A	ins No. 92, 1982, s 4
s 9	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
ss 12 – 13	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 15	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 16	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 27, 1983, s 4; No. 27, 1999, s 9
s 16A	ins No. 27, 1983, s 5
s 17A	ins No. 92, 1982, s 5
s 19	amd No. 92, 1982, s 6
s 20	amd No. 87, 1973, s 12; No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 21	amd No. 8, 1952, s 4; No. 2, 1976, s 4; No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 22	amd No. 2, 1976, s 5; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 27, 1983, s 6
s 22A	ins No. 92, 1982, s 7
s 23	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 25	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 26	amd No. 87, 1973, s 12
s 27	amd No. 60, 1989, s 6; No. 27, 1996, s 7
s 29	amd No. 87, 1973, s 12; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 17, 1996, s 6
ss 31 – 33	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 34	sub No. 2, 1976, s 6 amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 35	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 36	amd No. 87, 1973, s 12; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 27, 1983, s 7
s 39	amd No. 41, 1977, s 3; No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 41	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 42	amd No. 87, 1973, s 12; No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 43	amd No. 56, 1964, s 6; No. 22, 1973, s 3; No. 122, 1978, s 71; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 17, 1997, s 17
s 44	amd No. 8, 1952, s 6; No. 4, 1982, s 3
ss 45 – 46	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 47	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 17, 1996, s 6
s 47A	ins No. 68, 1983, s 25
s 48	amd No. 122, 1978, s 71; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 27, 1983, s 8