

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

WEAPONS CONTROL ACT 2001

As in force at 6 March 2021

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 6 March 2021

WEAPONS CONTROL ACT 2001

An Act to regulate weapons (other than firearms) and body armour

Part 1 Preliminary matters

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Weapons Control Act 2001*.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into operation on the date fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Definitions

In this Act:

approval means an approval in force under section 14.

body armour, see section 3A.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police.

controlled weapon means:

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

firearm means a firearm as defined in section 3(1) of the *Firearms Act 1997*, but does not include an imitation or replica firearm.

night-time means the interval between 9 pm and 6 am.

offensive weapon means an article:

- (a) made or adapted to cause damage to property or to cause injury or fear of injury to a person; or

- (b) by which the person having it intends to cause damage to property or to cause injury or fear of injury to a person;

but does not include a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon or body armour.

prohibited weapon means an article prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited weapon.

public place, see section 5 of the *Summary Offences Act 1923*.

school, see section 5 of the *Education Act 2015*.

3A Meaning of *body armour*

- (1) **Body armour** means an article that is designed:
- (a) for anti-ballistic or anti-fragmentation purposes; and
 - (b) to be worn on, or cover, the human body.
- (2) However, body armour does not include the following articles:
- (a) a helmet;
 - (b) an anti-ballistic or anti-fragmentation article designed for sight or hearing protection;
 - (c) a vest or plate carrier designed to hold anti-ballistic or anti-fragmentation protection but without the anti-ballistic or anti-fragmentation protection included in the vest or plate carrier.
- (3) In this section:

anti-ballistic means resistant to the penetration of a projectile discharged from a firearm.

anti-fragmentation means resistant to the penetration of material discharged when an explosive device is detonated.

4 Firearms excluded from this Act

This Act does not apply to a firearm.

5 Delegation

The Commissioner may delegate to a police officer or public sector employee any of his or her powers or functions under this Act.

Part 2 Regulation of weapons and body armour

6 Prohibited weapons

A person must not:

- (a) bring into the Territory; or
- (b) cause to be brought or sent into the Territory; or
- (c) manufacture, sell or purchase; or
- (d) display or advertise for sale; or
- (e) possess, use or carry;

a prohibited weapon except if permitted to do so by an exemption under section 12 or an approval.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.
If the offender is a body corporate – 2 000 penalty units.

7 Controlled weapons – general

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, proof of which is on the person, possess, carry or use a controlled weapon in a public place or school.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.
If the offender is a body corporate – 1 000 penalty units.

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

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.
If the offender is a body corporate – 1 000 penalty units.

- (2A) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a person under 18 years of age and who possesses, carries or uses a weapon mentioned in section 11A.

- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), if a person is found guilty of an offence against subsection (1) or (2) committed at night-time, the person is liable to a maximum penalty of twice the penalty specified in subsection (1) or (2).
- (4) In this section, **lawful excuse** includes:
- (a) the pursuit of a lawful employment or lawful duty; and
 - (b) participation in a lawful sport, lawful recreation, lawful entertainment or lawful activity; and
 - (c) the legitimate collection, legitimate display or legitimate exhibition of weapons;
- but does not include for the purpose of self-defence.
- (5) In considering whether a person has a lawful excuse to possess, carry or use a controlled weapon, the court must have regard to the circumstances (including the time and location) of the incident.

7A Controlled weapons – person under 18 years of age

- (1) A person under 18 years of age must not possess, carry or use a weapon mentioned in section 11A.

Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

- (2) However, if an offence against subsection (1) is committed at night-time in a public place or school, the person is liable to a maximum penalty of twice the penalty specified in the subsection.

8 Offensive weapons

- (1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, proof of which is on the person, possess, carry or use an offensive weapon.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

- (2) Despite subsection (1), if a person is found guilty of an offence against that subsection committed at night-time, the person is liable to a maximum penalty of twice the penalty specified in that subsection.

(3) In this section, **lawful excuse** includes:

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

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

9 Body armour

A person must not:

- (a) bring body armour into the Territory; or
- (b) cause body armour to be brought or sent into the Territory; or
- (c) manufacture, sell or purchase body armour; or
- (d) possess or use body armour;

except if permitted to do so by an exemption under section 12 or an approval.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

If the offender is a body corporate –
2 000 penalty units.

10 Authority to purchase required for each purchase of prohibited weapon or body armour

(1) A person must not purchase a prohibited weapon or body armour unless he or she is the holder of a specific purchase authority permitting him or her to purchase the prohibited weapon, or the body armour, specified in the authority.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.

If the offender is a body corporate –
2 000 penalty units.

(2) A separate specific purchase authority is required for each prohibited weapon or body armour to be purchased.

- (3) The holder of an approval to purchase may apply to the Commissioner for a specific purchase authority.
- (4) An application under subsection (3) is to be:
- (a) in a form approved by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (5) A person must not, in an application under subsection (3), knowingly make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.
- Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.
- If the offender is a body corporate –
500 penalty units.
- (6) The Commissioner may, on receipt of an application under subsection (3), grant or refuse to grant a specific purchase authority to the applicant.
- (7) A specific purchase authority is to specify the prohibited weapon or body armour to which the authority relates.
- (8) The Commissioner must not grant a specific purchase authority to a person unless the person is:
- (a) the holder of an approval to purchase and possess a prohibited weapon or body armour of the type to which the authority is to relate; or
 - (b) exempt under section 12 from compliance with section 6 in relation to the purchase and possession of prohibited weapons or body armour generally or a prohibited weapon or body armour of the type to which the authority is to relate.
- (9) The Commissioner may refuse to grant a specific purchase authority to a person if the Commissioner:
- (a) has reasonable cause to believe that the person has, in relation to his or her application for the authority, failed to supply material information or has supplied information that is false or misleading; or
 - (b) is satisfied that it is not in the public interest to do so.

11 Sales of prohibited weapons and body armour

- (1) A person must not sell a prohibited weapon or body armour to another person unless:
- (a) the purchaser provides proof that an exemption under section 12, or an approval, authorises the purchaser to purchase and possess the prohibited weapon or body armour or prohibited weapons or body armour generally; and
 - (b) the purchaser shows the seller a specific purchase authority authorising the purchaser to purchase the prohibited weapon or the body armour; and
 - (c) the seller is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the purchaser is a person to whom the specific purchase authority, and the exemption or approval, relates.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

- (2) A person who sells a prohibited weapon or body armour must keep a record of the sale in accordance with this section.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate –
500 penalty units.

- (3) A record under this section:

- (a) is to be in the form, and contain the information, prescribed by regulation; and
- (b) is to be kept for 3 years after the sale to which the record relates.

- (4) A person who is required under this section to keep a record must, at the request at any reasonable time of a police officer, produce the record for inspection by the officer.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate –
500 penalty units.

11A Supply of crossbow or other controlled weapon to person under 18 years of age

A person must not supply any of the following weapons to a person who is under 18 years of age:

- (a) a crossbow that is a controlled weapon;
- (b) any other controlled weapon prescribed by regulation for this section.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

11B Interstate sale of crossbow or other controlled weapon

- (1) A person (the **receiver**) must not receive into the Territory a prescribed weapon from another person (the **sender**) in a place within Australia if the receiver knows (or would be reasonably expected to know) the sender would be, because of sending the weapon or being in possession of it in the place from which it is sent, guilty of an offence under any law in force in the place.

Maximum penalty: If the person is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution under subsection (1) if the defendant proves the weapon was sent to the defendant without the defendant's knowledge or approval.

- (3) A person (the **procurer**) must not direct or request another person (the **sender**), whether the sender is within or outside the Territory when the request is made, to send a prescribed weapon to a person in the Territory from a place within Australia if the procurer knows (or would be reasonably expected to know) the sender would be, because of sending the weapon or being in possession of it at the place from which it is sent, guilty of an offence under any law in force in the place.

Maximum penalty: If the person is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

- (4) A person is taken to have made a request under subsection (3) if the person accepts an offer made by another person within or outside the Territory to forward the weapon by mail to an address within the Territory.
- (5) A person (the **sender**) must not send out of the Territory a prescribed weapon to another person (the **receiver**) in a place within Australia if the sender knows (or would be reasonably expected to know) the receiver would be, because of receiving the weapon or being in possession of it at the place to which it is sent, guilty of an offence under any law in force in the place.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

- (6) In this section:

prescribed weapon means:

- (a) a crossbow that is a controlled weapon; or
- (b) any other controlled weapon prescribed by regulation for this section; or
- (c) a part of a weapon mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

send includes cause to be delivered.

Part 3 Exemptions and approvals

12 Exemptions for prohibited weapons and body armour

- (1) The following persons are prescribed persons for subsection (2):
- (a) a correctional officer (as defined in section 4 of the *Correctional Services Act 2014*);
- (b) a member of the Defence Force mentioned in Part 3, Division 1 of the *Defence Act 1903* (Cth);
- (c) a police officer, a member of the Australian Federal Police or a member of a police force of a State or another Territory;
- (d) an officer of Customs as defined in section 4 of the *Customs Act 1901* (Cth);
- (e) a member of the Australian Protective Service.

- (2) Sections 6 and 9 do not apply to a prescribed person acting in the course of his or her duties as a prescribed person in respect of a prohibited weapon or body armour that:
 - (a) is supplied to him or her by his or her employer for the performance of his or her duties as a prescribed person; or
 - (b) is seized by the prescribed person in the course of the performance of his or her duties as a prescribed person and is not dealt with except in the course of those duties.
- (3) Sections 6 and 9 do not apply (except in relation to the use of a prohibited weapon or body armour) to an employer of a prescribed person if the weapon or body armour is supplied, or is to be supplied, to a prescribed person for use in the course of the prescribed person's duties as a prescribed person.
- (4) Sections 6 and 9 do not apply to a person (except in relation to the manufacture, sale, purchase or use of a prohibited weapon or body armour by the person) if the prohibited weapon or armour:
 - (a) is in the person's possession; and
 - (b) is not the person's property; and
 - (c) forms part of a consignment of goods in the person's possession as a common carrier.
- (5) The Administrator may, by *Gazette* notice, exempt a class of persons or class of prohibited weapons from the application of a provision of section 6.
- (6) The Administrator may, by *Gazette* notice, exempt a class of persons or class of body armour from the application of a provision of section 9.
- (7) A notice under subsection (5) or (6) may specify the conditions and limitations to which an exemption in the notice is subject.
- (8) The Administrator may vary or revoke a notice under subsection (5) or (6).

13 Person may apply for approval in relation to prohibited weapons and body armour

- (1) A person may apply to the Commissioner for an approval to do anything that is otherwise prohibited by section 6 or 9.

- (2) An application for approval is to:
- (a) be in the form approved by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) contain the information required by the Commissioner; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee; and
 - (d) in accordance with the directions of the Commissioner, be accompanied by:
 - (i) a recent photograph of the applicant; or
 - (ii) a photograph of the applicant that the applicant permits to be taken by a person acting on behalf of the Commissioner.

- (3) A person must not, in an application under subsection (1), knowingly make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not provide a photograph to the Commissioner for inclusion on an approval if the photograph is not a photograph of the applicant for the approval.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units.

- (5) A person must not permit a photograph of himself or herself to be taken for inclusion on an approval unless he or she is the applicant for the approval.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units.

14 Approvals in relation to prohibited weapons and body armour

- (1) Subject to section 15, the Commissioner may grant an approval to a person to do anything that is otherwise prohibited by section 6 or 9.
- (2) The Commissioner may grant an approval for a period not exceeding 10 years.
- (3) The Commissioner may vary or revoke an approval.
- (4) An approval is to be in writing in the form approved by the Commissioner and is to contain a photograph of the applicant.
- (5) A person must not alter a photograph on an approval or replace a photograph on an approval with a photograph of another person.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 100 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate –
500 penalty units.

15 Refusal of approvals

- (1) The Commissioner must not grant an approval to a person if the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that the person has, in relation to his or her application for approval, failed to supply material information or has supplied information that is false or misleading.
- (2) The Commissioner must not grant an approval to a person unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the person:
 - (a) has not, within the period of 10 years before the application for the approval was made, been found guilty in the Territory or elsewhere of a disqualifying offence within the meaning of the *Firearms Act 1997*; and
 - (b) has not, within the period of 5 years before the application for the approval was made, been found guilty in the Territory or elsewhere of an offence of violence within the meaning of the *Firearms Act 1997*; and
 - (c) does not have a final domestic violence order in force against him or her and has not, within the period of 5 years before the application for the approval was made, had a final domestic violence order in force against him or her; and

- (ca) does not have a personal violence restraining order in force against him or her; and
 - (d) is not subject to an order, made in the Territory or elsewhere, to keep the peace.
- (3) The Commissioner may refuse to grant an approval to an applicant because:
- (a) he or she is satisfied that it is not in the public interest to do so;
 - (b) the applicant is not, having regard to the person's history of violence or mental state, a fit and proper person for the grant of an approval; or
 - (c) the applicant is under 18 years of age.
- (4) In this section:

final domestic violence order, see section 3(1) of the *Firearms Act 1997*.

personal violence restraining order means:

- (a) a personal violence restraining order under the *Personal Violence Restraining Orders Act 2016*; or
- (b) a similar order made in a State or another Territory.

16 Conditions of approvals

- (1) An approval is subject to the condition that the prohibited weapon or body armour to which the approval relates is stored safely and securely.
- (2) An approval is subject to the conditions or limitations that the Commissioner thinks fit and specifies on the approval.
- (3) The Commissioner may impose a condition on an approval granted to an applicant who is under 18 years of age that the Commissioner would not impose on an older person.

17 Breach of condition of exemptions and approvals

A person must not breach a condition of an exemption under section 12(5) or (6), or an approval, that applies to the person.

Maximum penalty: If the offender is an individual – 200 penalty units.

If the offender is a body corporate –
1 000 penalty units.

18 Review of decisions under this Part

- (1) A person may apply to the Commissioner for a review by the Commissioner of a decision under section 14, 15 or 16 of this Act made by a delegate of the Commissioner.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) is to be made within 28 days after the date of the decision to which the application relates.
- (3) An application under subsection (1) is to be in writing and is to specify:
 - (a) the decision that the applicant wants the Commissioner to review; and
 - (b) the matters that the applicant thinks the Commissioner should take into account in reviewing the decision.
- (4) An application under subsection (1) is to be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (5) The Commissioner must, within 28 days after receiving an application under subsection (1) in relation to a decision, review the decision and decide to:
 - (a) uphold the original decision; or
 - (b) make, in substitution for the original decision, a new decision under the section of this Act under which the original decision was made.
- (6) The Commissioner is to make his or her decision under subsection (5) after considering:
 - (a) the matters that the applicant specified in his or her application under subsection (1); and
 - (b) any other matters the Commissioner thinks fit.

- (7) The Commissioner is to give notice in writing to the applicant of his or her decision under subsection (5), specifying the reasons for the decision.
- (8) The Commissioner is to make his or her decision under the section of this Act under which the original decision was made, within the period specified in subsection (3).

Part 4 Search without warrant and forfeiture

19 Search without warrant

- (1) Subsection (2) applies in relation to a person in a public place or school if:
 - (a) a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is carrying, or has in his or her possession, a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour contrary to this Act; and
 - (b) the officer informs the person of the grounds for his or her suspicion.
- (2) A police officer may without warrant:
 - (a) search a person to whom this subsection applies for a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour; and
 - (b) search a vehicle, vessel, package or thing in the person's possession or under the person's control for a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour; and
 - (c) seize and detain a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour that the officer finds on the person or on or in the vehicle, vessel, package or thing.
- (3) Nothing in this section limits or prevents the exercise of a power granted to a police officer under any other Act.

20 Forfeiture by courts

- (1) If a person is found guilty of an offence against section 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 or 14(5):
 - (a) the court may order that the weapon or body armour to which the offence relates be returned to a specified person; or

- (b) if the court does not make an order under paragraph (a) – the weapon or body armour to which the offence relates is forfeited to the Territory.
- (2) The court may only make an order under subsection (1)(a) if:
 - (a) the person to whom the weapon or body armour is to be returned is not the person found guilty of the offence; and
 - (b) the person to whom the weapon or body armour is to be returned is, in the opinion of the court, the owner of the weapon or body armour; and
 - (c) the court is satisfied that the person to whom the weapon or body armour is to be returned is authorised to possess the weapon or body armour under this Act.
 - (3) The Commissioner may destroy or dispose of an object forfeited under subsection (1)(b) as the Commissioner thinks fit.
 - (4) If a person is found guilty of an offence in relation to an object that has been forfeited under subsection (1)(b), the object is not to be destroyed or disposed of:
 - (a) until the period for an appeal against the finding of guilt in relation to the offence has elapsed; or
 - (b) if an appeal against the finding of guilt in relation to the offence is lodged – unless the appeal is dismissed.

21 Return of goods if prosecution does not occur

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to a prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour that has been seized by a police officer in relation to an alleged offence by a person against this Act.
- (2) The Commissioner must return a weapon or body armour to which this subsection applies to the person from whom it was seized or, if the lawful owner is known to be another person, the lawful owner if:
 - (a) proceedings for the alleged offence are not commenced within 6 months after the seizure; or
 - (b) a decision is made within 6 months after the seizure not to bring proceedings for the alleged offence.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a prohibited weapon or body armour unless there is in force an exemption under section 12, or an approval, authorising the person to whom under that subsection the weapon or body armour is required to be returned to possess

the prohibited weapon or body armour.

22 Procedure for return of goods if prosecution does not occur

- (1) The Commissioner or a person authorised by the Commissioner must notify in accordance with subsection (2) a person to whom section 21(1) applies.
- (2) The notice must specify that the person to whom the notice relates may, within 7 days after the notice is given, apply to the Commissioner or authorised person for the return of the prohibited weapon, controlled weapon, offensive weapon or body armour specified in the notice.
- (3) If a person does not apply within 7 days after notice is given under subsection (1) for the return of an object specified in the notice, the object is forfeited to the Territory.
- (4) If a person applies within 7 days after notice is given under subsection (1) for the return of the object specified in the notice, the Commissioner or a person authorised by the Commissioner must, if required by this Act to return the object, give the person notice in accordance with subsection (5).
- (5) to the notice must specify that the object to which the notice relates may be collected by the person specified in the notice from the police station specified in the notice within 21 days after the notice is given.
- (6) An object may only be returned to a person under this section by being collected by the person from the police station at which it is kept within the time specified in the notice under subsection (4).
- (7) An object must not be returned under this section to a person under 18 years of age unless the person's parent or guardian is with him or her when it is returned.
- (8) Notice under this section may be given in person, by telephone or by post.

Part 5 Miscellaneous matters

23 Amnesty

- (1) The Commissioner may, by *Gazette* notice, declare that a provision of this Act or the Regulations does not apply in relation to an object, or a class of objects, specified in the declaration, for the period specified in the declaration.

- (2) A declaration under subsection (1) may be subject to the conditions specified in the declaration.
- (3) A provision of this Act or the Regulations that is specified in a declaration under subsection (1) does not apply to a person for the period specified in the declaration:
 - (a) in relation to the object or class of objects specified in the declaration; or
 - (b) if a condition is specified in the declaration – in relation to the object or class of objects specified in the declaration, if the person complies with and does not contravene the condition.

24 Duplicate approvals or specific purchase authorities

- (1) If an approval or a specific purchase authority is lost, damaged or destroyed, the holder of the approval or authority may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of a duplicate approval or authority.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) is to:
 - (a) be on the approved form; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The Commissioner may, if he or she receives an application under subsection (1), issue to the applicant a duplicate of the approval or authority issued under this Act.

25 Regulations

The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

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***Weapons Control Act 2001 (Act No. 25, 2001)***

Assent date	19 July 2001
Commenced	8 August 2001 (<i>Gaz G31</i> , 8 August 2001, p 8)

Statute Law Revision Act 2003 (Act No. 12, 2003)

Assent date	18 March 2003
Commenced	18 March 2003

Weapons Control Amendment Act 2005 (Act No. 48, 2005)

Assent date	14 December 2005
Commenced	1 February 2006 (<i>Gaz G5</i> , 1 February 2006, p 3)

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2011 (Act No. 25, 2011)

Assent date	31 August 2011
Commenced	21 September 2011 (<i>Gaz G38</i> , 21 September 2011, p 5)

Penalties Amendment (Chief Minister's and Other Portfolios) Act 2011 (Act No. 27, 2011)

Assent date	31 August 2011
Commenced	21 September 2011 (<i>Gaz G38</i> , 21 September 2011, p 5)

Correctional Services (Related and Consequential Amendments) Act 2014 (Act No. 27, 2014)

Assent date	4 September 2014
Commenced	9 September 2014 (<i>Gaz S80</i> , 9 September 2014, p 2)

Education Act 2015 (Act No. 28, 2015)

Assent date	10 December 2015
Commenced	pt 6, divs 2 and 4 and pt 7: 1 April 2016; pt 3: 1 July 2016; rem: 1 January 2016 (s 2)

Local Court (Repeals and Related Amendments) Act 2016 (Act No.9, 2016)

Assent date 6 April 2016
 Commenced 1 May 2016 (*Gaz S34*, 29 April, 2016)

Personal Violence Restraining Orders Act 2016 (Act No. 10, 2016)

Assent date 29 April 2016
 Commenced pt 4, div 5: 29 April 2016; rem: 1 May 2016 (s 2, s 2 *Local Court (Repeals and Related Amendments) Act 2016 (Act No. 9, 2016)* and *Gaz S34*, 29 April 2016)

Firearms and Weapons Control Legislation Amendment Act 2016 (Act No. 27, 2016)

Assent date 13 July 2016
 Commenced 12 October 2016 (*Gaz G41*, 12 October 2016, p 2)

Weapons Control Amendment Act 2021 (Act No. 3, 2021)

Assent date 5 March 2021
 Commenced 6 March 2021 (s 2)

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 *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018 (Act No. 22, 2018)* to: ss 1, 3, 12 and 15.

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

pt 1 hdg	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21
s 3	amd No. 12, 2003, s 13; No. 48, 2005, s 4; No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 28, 2015, s 195; No. 3, 2021, s 4
s 3A	ins No. 3, 2021, s 5
s 5	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21
s 6	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
s 7	amd No. 48, 2005, s 5; No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
s 7A	ins No. 48, 2005, s 6
	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
ss 8 – 11	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
ss 11A – 11B	ins No. 48, 2005, s 7
	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
s 12	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2014, s 57; No. 27, 2016, s 7
s 13	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
s 14	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4; No. 27, 2016, s 8
s 15	amd No. 25, 2011, s 20; No. 9, 2016, s 160; No. 10, 2016, s 43
s 17	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21; No. 27, 2011, s 4
s 19	amd No. 48, 2005, s 8; No. 25, 2011, s 21
ss 20 – 22	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21
pt 5 hdg	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21
s 23	amd No. 25, 2011, s 21