



Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions—Libya) Regulations 2011

Select Legislative Instrument No. 26, 2011

made under the

Charter of the United Nations Act 1945

Compilation No. 5

Compilation date: 16 December 2014

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions—Libya) Regulations 2011* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 16 December 2014 (the **compilation date**).

This compilation was prepared on 16 December 2014.

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on ComLaw (www.comlaw.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on ComLaw for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on ComLaw for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

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Part 1—Preliminary

1 Name of Regulations

These Regulations are the *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions—Libya) Regulations 2011*.

2 Commencement

These Regulations commence on the day after they are registered.

3 Definitions

In these Regulations:

Act means the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*.

aircraft has the meaning given by subsection 3(1) of the *Air Navigation Act 1920*.

Airservices Australia means the body established under subsection 7 (1) of the *Air Services Act 1995*.

arms or related matériel includes the following:

- (a) weapons;
- (b) ammunition;
- (c) military vehicles and equipment;
- (d) paramilitary equipment;
- (e) spare parts for the things mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d).

Australian aircraft has the same meaning as in the *Criminal Code*.

Australian ship has the same meaning as in the *Criminal Code*.

Australian territory has the meaning given by subsection 3(1) of the *Air Navigation Act 1920*.

bunkering service, for a vessel, includes:

Regulation 3

- (a) the provision of fuel or supplies to the vessel; and
- (b) other servicing of the vessel.

CASA has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

Committee means the Committee established under paragraph 24 of Resolution 1970.

controlled asset means an asset that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

- (a) a designated person or entity; or
- (b) a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a designated person or entity; or
- (c) an entity owned or controlled by a designated person or entity.

designated person or entity means a person or entity that:

- (a) the Committee designates for paragraph 17 of Resolution 1970 or paragraph 19 of Resolution 1973; or
- (b) the Security Council has decided is subject to the asset freeze measures relating to Libya.

Note: The list of designated persons and entities maintained by the Committee could in 2014 be viewed on the United Nations' website (<http://www.un.org>).

designated vessel means a vessel designated by the Committee in accordance with paragraph 11 of Resolution 2146.

export sanctioned goods means arms or related matériel.

import sanctioned goods means arms or related matériel.

paramilitary equipment means any of the following:

- (a) batons, clubs, riot sticks and similar devices of a kind used for law enforcement purposes;
- (b) body armour, including:
 - (i) bullet-resistant apparel; and
 - (ii) bullet-resistant pads; and

Regulation 4

- (iii) protective helmets;
- (c) handcuffs, leg irons and other devices used for restraining prisoners;
- (d) riot protection shields;
- (e) whips.

pilot in command has the meaning given by subsection 3(1) of the *Air Navigation Act 1920*.

protective clothing includes flak jackets and military helmets.

Resolution 1970 means Resolution 1970 (2011) of the Security Council, adopted on 26 February 2011.

Resolution 1973 means Resolution 1973 (2011) of the Security Council, adopted on 17 March 2011.

Resolution 2009 means Resolution 2009 (2011) of the Security Council, adopted on 16 September 2011.

Resolution 2146 means Resolution 2146 (2014) of the Security Council, adopted on 19 March 2014.

sanctioned service has the meaning given by regulation 4.

sanctioned supply has the meaning given by regulation 5.

working day means a day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

4 Definition of *sanctioned service*

A ***sanctioned service*** means any of the following:

- (a) technical, financial or other assistance, or training, related to:
 - (i) military activities; or
 - (ii) the provision, maintenance or use of export sanctioned goods; or
 - (iii) the provision of armed mercenary personnel (whether or not originating in Australia);

Regulation 5

- (b) a financial transaction with respect to crude oil illicitly exported from Libya aboard a designated vessel;
- (c) a bunkering service for a designated vessel.

5 Definition of *sanctioned supply*

A person makes a *sanctioned supply* if:

- (a) the person supplies, sells or transfers goods to another person; and
- (b) the goods are export sanctioned goods; and
- (c) as a direct or indirect result of the supply, sale or transfer, the goods are transferred to Libya.

Part 2—UN sanction enforcement laws

6 Prohibitions relating to a sanctioned supply

- (1) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person makes a sanctioned supply; and
 - (b) the sanctioned supply is not an authorised supply under subregulation (6).
- (2) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1) by an individual, strict liability applies to the circumstance that the making of the sanctioned supply is not authorised by a permit under regulation 7.
- (3) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person (whether or not in Australia, and whether or not an Australian citizen) uses the services of an Australian ship or an Australian aircraft to transport export sanctioned goods in the course of, or for the purpose of, making a sanctioned supply; and
 - (b) the sanctioned supply is not an authorised supply under subregulation (6).
- (4) A body corporate contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the body corporate has effective control over the actions of another body corporate or entity, wherever incorporated or situated; and
 - (b) the other body corporate or entity makes a sanctioned supply; and
 - (c) the sanctioned supply is not an authorised supply under subregulation (6).
- (5) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1), (3) or (4).

Regulation 7

Note: Subregulation (5) has the effect that the offence has extraterritorial operation.

- (6) An authorised supply is a sanctioned supply that is authorised by:
- (a) a permit under regulation 7; or
 - (b) for a supply, sale or transfer in or from a foreign country—a permit:
 - (i) granted by the foreign country; and
 - (ii) properly granted by the foreign country; and
 - (iii) granted in accordance with the foreign country's obligations under resolutions relating to Libya, as existing from time to time.

Note: Resolutions relating to Libya could in 2014 be viewed on the United Nations' website (<http://www.un.org>).

- (7) A defendant to a charge under section 27 of the Act that relates to subregulation (1), (3) or (4) bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subparagraph (6)(b)(i).

Note: See section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (8) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to subregulation (1), (3) or (4), a permit is taken not to have been properly granted for subparagraph (6)(b)(ii) if the prosecution shows that the permit was granted on the basis of:
- (a) false or misleading information provided by any person; or
 - (b) corrupt conduct by any person.

Note: This regulation is specified as a UN sanction enforcement law in the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008*.

7 Permit to make a sanctioned supply

- (1) A person may apply to the Minister for a permit to make a sanctioned supply.
- (2) The Minister may grant the permit only if the supply is one of the following:

Regulation 8

- (a) a supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use;
 - (b) a supply of protective clothing temporarily exported to Libya by any of the following, for their personal use only:
 - (i) a member of the personnel of the United Nations;
 - (ii) a representative of the media;
 - (iii) a humanitarian or development worker;
 - (iv) a person associated with a person mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (iii);
 - (c) a supply of small arms, light weapons or related matériel temporarily exported to Libya for the sole use of a person mentioned in paragraph (b):
 - (i) for which advance notice is given to the Committee; and
 - (ii) in relation to which the Committee does not make a negative decision within 5 working days after the notice is given;
 - (d) a supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government;
 - (e) a supply, other than a supply mentioned in paragraph (d), that:
 - (i) is intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government; and
 - (ii) has been approved in advance by the Committee.
 - (f) a supply:
 - (i) other than a supply mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e); and
 - (ii) approved in advance by the Committee.
- (3) The permit is subject to any conditions specified in the permit.

Note: Section 13A of the Act applies to a permit granted under this regulation.

Regulation 8

8 Prohibitions relating to import sanctioned goods

- (1) A person contravenes this subregulation if the person procures import sanctioned goods from:
 - (a) Libya; or
 - (b) a person or entity in Libya.
- (2) A person contravenes this subregulation if the person (whether or not in Australia, and whether or not an Australian citizen) uses the services of an Australian ship or an Australian aircraft to transport import sanctioned goods in the course of, or for the purpose of procuring import sanctioned goods from:
 - (a) Libya; or
 - (b) a person or entity in Libya.
- (3) A body corporate contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the body corporate has effective control over the actions of another body corporate or entity, wherever incorporated or situated; and
 - (b) the other body corporate or entity procures import sanctioned goods from:
 - (i) Libya; or
 - (ii) a person or entity in Libya.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1), (2) or (3).

Note 1: Subregulation (4) has the effect that the offence has extraterritorial operation.

Note 2: This regulation is specified as a UN sanction enforcement law in the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008*.

9 Prohibitions relating to a sanctioned service

- (1) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person provides a sanctioned service; and

Regulation 9

- (b) the sanctioned service is not an authorised service under subregulation (6).
- (2) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1) by an individual, strict liability applies to the circumstance that the provision of the sanctioned service is not authorised by a permit under regulation 10.
- (3) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person (whether or not in Australia, and whether or not an Australian citizen) uses the services of an Australian ship or an Australian aircraft in the course of, or for the purpose of, providing a sanctioned service; and
 - (b) the sanctioned service is not an authorised service under subregulation (6).
- (4) A body corporate contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the body corporate has effective control over the actions of another body corporate or an entity, wherever incorporated or situated; and
 - (b) the other body corporate or the entity provides a sanctioned service; and
 - (c) the sanctioned service is not an authorised service under subregulation (6).
- (5) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1), (3) or (4).

Note: Subregulation (5) has the effect that the offence has extraterritorial operation.
- (6) An authorised service is a sanctioned service that is authorised by:
 - (a) a permit under regulation 10; or
 - (b) for a service provided in a foreign country—a permit:
 - (i) granted by the foreign country; and
 - (ii) properly granted by the foreign country; and

Regulation 10

- (iii) granted in accordance with the foreign country's obligations under resolutions relating to Libya, as existing from time to time.

Note: Resolutions relating to Libya could in 2014 be viewed on the United Nations' website (<http://www.un.org>).

- (7) A defendant to a charge under section 27 of the Act that relates to subregulation (1), (3) or (4) bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subparagraph (6)(b)(i).

Note: See section 13.3 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (8) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to subregulation (1), (3) or (4), a permit is taken not to have been properly granted for subparagraph (6)(b)(ii) if the prosecution shows that the permit was granted on the basis of:

- (a) false or misleading information provided by any person; or
- (b) corrupt conduct by any person.

Note: This regulation is specified as a UN sanction enforcement law in the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008*.

10 Permit to provide a sanctioned service

- (1) A person may apply to the Minister for a permit to provide a sanctioned service.
- (2) The Minister may grant the permit only if the sanctioned service is one of the following:
 - (a) a service consisting of technical assistance or training related to a supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use;
 - (b) a service consisting of technical assistance, training or financial assistance intended solely for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government;
 - (c) a bunkering service for a designated vessel:
 - (i) that is necessary for humanitarian purposes, or provided in relation to the return of the designated vessel to Libya; and

Regulation 11

- (ii) for which the Minister has given advance notice to the Committee;
- (d) a service not mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c):
 - (i) consisting of assistance or the provision of personnel; and
 - (ii) approved in advance by the Committee.
- (3) The permit is subject to any conditions specified in the permit.

Note: Section 13A of the Act applies to a permit granted by the Minister under this regulation.

11 Prohibitions relating to dealings with designated persons or entities

- (1) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to, or for the benefit of a designated person or entity; and
 - (b) the making available of the asset is not authorised by a permit under regulation 12C.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the making available of an asset to, or for the benefit of:
 - (a) the Libyan Investment Authority; or
 - (b) the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subregulation (2): see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1) by an individual, strict liability applies to the circumstance that the making available of the asset is not authorised by a permit under regulation 12C.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1).

Note 1: Subregulation (4) has the effect that the offence has extraterritorial operation.

Regulation 12

Note 2: This regulation is specified as a UN sanction enforcement law in the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008*.

12 Prohibitions relating to controlled assets

- (1) A person contravenes this subregulation if:
 - (a) the person holds a controlled asset; and
 - (b) the person:
 - (i) uses or deals with the controlled asset; or
 - (ii) allows the controlled asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of, or the dealing with, the controlled asset; and
 - (c) the use or dealing is not authorised by a permit under regulation 12C or 13A.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in relation to a controlled asset that:
 - (a) is owned or controlled by:
 - (i) the Libyan Investment Authority; or
 - (ii) the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio; and
 - (b) was not outside Libya and frozen on 16 September 2011.
- (3) For an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1) by an individual, strict liability applies to the circumstance that the use of, or dealing with, the asset is not authorised by a permit under regulation 12C or 13A.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence under section 27 of the Act that relates to a contravention of subregulation (1).

Note 1: Subregulation (4) has the effect that the offence has extraterritorial operation.

Note 2: This regulation is specified as a UN sanction enforcement law in the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Sanction Enforcement Law) Declaration 2008*.

Regulation 12A

12A Permit for assets and controlled assets—application—general

- (1) A person may apply to the Minister for a permit authorising:
 - (a) the making available of an asset that would otherwise contravene subregulation 11(1); or
 - (b) a use of, or dealing with, a controlled asset that would otherwise contravene subregulation 12(1).
- (2) An application mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) must be made in accordance with regulation 12B.
- (3) An application mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) in relation to a controlled asset mentioned in subregulation (5) must be made in accordance with regulation 12B or 13.
- (4) An application mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) in relation to a controlled asset other than a controlled asset mentioned in subregulation (5) must be made in accordance with regulation 12B.
- (5) For subregulations (3) and (4), the controlled asset is an asset that:
 - (a) is owned or controlled by:
 - (i) the Libyan Investment Authority; or
 - (ii) the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio; and
 - (b) was outside Libya and frozen on 16 September 2011.

12B Permit for assets and controlled assets—application—permissible dealings

- (1) An application under this regulation must be for one of the following:
 - (a) a basic expense dealing;
 - (b) a legally required dealing;
 - (c) a contractual dealing;
 - (d) a required payment dealing;
 - (e) an extraordinary expense dealing.

Note: For the definitions of *basic expense dealing*, *legally required dealing*, *contractual dealing*, *required payment dealing* and *extraordinary*

Regulation 12C

expense dealing, see regulation 5 of the *Charter of the United Nations (Dealing with Assets) Regulations 2008*.

- (2) The application must state which kind of dealing the application is for.

12C Permit for assets and controlled assets—grant—permissible dealings

- (1) This regulation applies if a person has made an application under regulation 12B.
- (2) If the application is for a basic expense dealing, the Minister:
 - (a) must give the Committee notice of the application; and
 - (b) may grant the permit only if the Committee does not advise against granting the permit within 5 working days after the notice is given.
- (3) If the application is for a legally required dealing, the Minister may grant the permit only after giving the Committee notice of the application.
- (4) If the application is for a contractual dealing, the Minister may grant the permit.
- (5) If the application is for a required payment dealing, the Minister may grant the permit only after giving the Committee notice at least 10 working days in advance.
- (6) If the application is for an extraordinary expense dealing, the Minister may grant the permit only if the Committee approves the application.
- (7) The permit is subject to any conditions specified in the permit.

Note: Section 13A of the Act applies to a permit granted by the Minister under this regulation.

Regulation 13

13 Permit for assets and controlled assets—application—permissible purposes

- (1) An application under this regulation must be for a use of or dealing with the controlled asset for one or more of the following purposes:
 - (a) addressing humanitarian needs;
 - (b) fuel, electricity or water for civilian use;
 - (c) resuming Libyan production or sale of hydrocarbons;
 - (d) establishing, operating or strengthening institutions of civilian government or civilian public infrastructure;
 - (e) facilitating the resumption of banking sector operations, including to support or facilitate international trade with Libya.
- (2) The application must state which purpose or purposes the application is for.

13A Permit for assets and controlled assets—grant—permissible purposes

- (1) This regulation applies if a person has made an application under regulation 13.
- (2) The Minister may grant the permit only if:
 - (a) the Minister:
 - (i) is satisfied that the use or dealing is for the purpose or purposes stated in the application; and
 - (ii) has consulted in advance with the Libyan government about the application; and
 - (iii) has given the Committee and the Libyan government notice of the application; and
 - (iv) has given the Committee notice that the controlled asset will not be made available to, or for the benefit of, a designated person; and
 - (b) the Committee has not made a negative decision in relation to the application within 5 working days after the notice mentioned in subparagraph (a)(iii) is given; and

Regulation 13B

- (c) the Libyan government has not objected to the proposed use or dealing within 5 working days after the notice mentioned in subparagraph (a)(iii) is given.

- (3) The permit is subject to any conditions specified in the permit.

Note: Section 13A of the Act applies to a permit granted by the Minister under this regulation.

13B When CASA or Airservices Australia must deny authorisation for aircraft

CASA or Airservices Australia must deny authorisation for an aircraft to land in, take off from or fly over Australian territory if:

- (a) CASA or Airservices Australia has reasonable grounds to believe that goods or personnel prohibited by paragraph 9 of Resolution 1970, paragraph 18 of Resolution 1973, or any other relevant resolution, are on board the aircraft; or
- (b) the Chief Executive Officer of a designated Commonwealth entity:
 - (i) has reasonable grounds to believe that goods or personnel prohibited by paragraph 9 of Resolution 1970, paragraph 18 of Resolution 1973, or any other relevant resolution, are on board the aircraft; and
 - (ii) informs CASA or Airservices Australia of that belief.

13C Prohibition relating to aircraft carrying goods prohibited by Security Council resolutions

A person contravenes this regulation if:

- (a) the person is a pilot in command of an aircraft; and
- (b) CASA or Airservices Australia has denied authorisation under regulation 13B for the aircraft to land in, take off from or fly over Australian territory; and
- (c) the aircraft lands in, takes off from or flies over Australian territory; and
- (d) for a landing—the landing is not made in an emergency.

Part 2A—Other matters

13D No claim for breach of contract or failure to perform transaction

- (1) This regulation applies to:
 - (a) the Libyan government; and
 - (b) the following persons and entities:
 - (i) a Libyan national or a person or entity subject to Libyan jurisdiction;
 - (ii) a designated person or entity;
 - (iii) a person or entity able to claim through, or for the benefit of, the Libyan government or a person or entity mentioned in subparagraph (i) or (ii).
- (2) The Libyan government, or the person or entity, must not make a claim or demand, or take any action, against any other person or entity for breach of contract or a failure to perform a transaction if the performance of the contract or transaction was prevented:
 - (a) under these Regulations; or
 - (b) because of resolutions relating to Libya, as existing from time to time.

Note: Resolutions relating to Libya could in 2014 be viewed on the United Nations' website (<http://www.un.org>).
- (3) This regulation has effect despite any other law of the Commonwealth or any law of a State or Territory.

Part 3—Miscellaneous

14 Delegations by Minister

- (1) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers and functions under these Regulations (other than this power of delegation) to:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department; or
 - (b) an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department.
- (2) The delegation must be in writing.
- (3) The delegate must comply with any directions of the Minister in exercising powers or functions under the delegation.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnotes about misdescribed amendments and other matters are included in a compilation only as necessary.

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the amendment is set out in the endnotes.

Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

A = Act	orig = original
ad = added or inserted	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
am = amended	pres = present
amdt = amendment	prev = previous
c = clause(s)	(prev...) = previously
C[x] = Compilation No. x	Pt = Part(s)
Ch = Chapter(s)	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
def = definition(s)	Reg = Regulation/Regulations
Dict = Dictionary	reloc = relocated
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	renum = renumbered
Div = Division(s)	rep = repealed
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rs = repealed and substituted
F = Federal Register of Legislative Instruments	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
gaz = gazette	Sch = Schedule(s)
LI = Legislative Instrument	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md) = misdescribed amendment	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
o = order(s)	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced
Ord = Ordinance	

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Number and year	FRLI registration	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
2011 No 26	16 Mar 2011 (F2011L00439)	17 Mar 2011	
2011 No 50	21 Apr 2011 (F2011L00632)	22 Apr 2011	—
2011 No 248	14 Dec 2011 (F2011L02669)	15 Dec 2011	—
185, 2013	26 July 2013 (F2013L01446)	Sch 1 (items 3–9): 27 July 2013	—
123, 2014	26 Aug 2014 (F2014L01131)	Sch 1 (items 48–65): 27 Aug 2014 (s 2)	—
192, 2014	15 Dec 2014 (F2014L01701)	Sch 1 (item 2): 16 Dec 2014 (s 2)	—

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Pt 1	
s 1	am No 123, 2014
s 3	am 2011 Nos 50 and 248; No 185, 2013; No 123, 2014
s 4	rs No 123, 2014
s 5	rs No 123, 2014
Pt 2	
s 6	am 2011 No 248; No 185, 2013 rs No 123, 2014
s 7	am 2011 Nos 50 and 248; No 185, 2013 rs No 123, 2014 am No 192, 2014
s 8	rs No 123, 2014
s 9	am 2011 No 248; No 185, 2013 rs No 123, 2014
s 10	am 2011 Nos 50 and 248; No 185, 2013 rs No 123, 2014
s 11	am 2011 No 248 rs No 123, 2014
s 12	am 2011 No 248 rs No 123, 2014
s 12A	ad No 123, 2014
s 12B.....	ad No 123, 2014
s 12C.....	ad No 123, 2014
s 13	rs 2011 No 248; No 123, 2014
s 13A	ad 2011 No 50 rep 2011 No 248 ad No 123, 2014
s 13B.....	ad 2011 No 50

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	am No 123, 2014
s 13C.....	ad 2011 No 50
Pt 2A	
Pt 2A.....	ad 2011 No 50
s 13D	ad 2011 No 50
	am No 123, 2014