

Queensland



MOTOR VEHICLES SECURITIES ACT 1986

**Reprinted as in force on 9 May 2003
(includes commenced amendments up to 2003 Act No. 22)**

Reprint No. 2I

**This reprint is prepared by
the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel
Warning—This reprint is not an authorised copy**

Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 9 May 2003. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, hard copy and electronic, are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If a hard copy reprint is dated earlier than an electronic version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of a hard copy reprint is the same as the date shown for an electronic version previously published, it merely means that the electronic version was published before the hard copy version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published electronic version will have the same date as that version.

Replacement reprint date If the date of a hard copy reprint is the same as the date shown on another hard copy reprint it means that one is the replacement of the other.

Queensland



MOTOR VEHICLES SECURITIES ACT 1986

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section		Page
1	Short title	5
2	Definitions	5
3	Meaning of “motor vehicle”	6
4	Meaning of “water damaged motor vehicle”	7
5	Application of declared sections	7
PART 2—REGISTRATION AND PRIORITY OF SECURITY INTERESTS		
6	Register	8
7	Application for registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest	9
7AA	Registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest	9
7AB	Expiry of registration.	10
7AC	Renewal of registration and expiry of renewed registration	10
7A	Registration of confiscation orders	10
8	Application for assignment of a registered security interest	11
9	Registration of assignment of a registered security interest	11
10	Registration becomes effective on next business day	11
11	Effect of failure to register a security interest	12
12	Priority of security interests	12
PART 3—DISCHARGE OF REGISTERED SECURITY INTERESTS, AND PARTICULAR OFFENCES		
<i>Division 1—Discharge of registered security interests</i>		
14	Application for discharge of registered security interest.	13
15	Registration of discharge of registered security interest	13
17	Onus to cancel registration on discharge.	13
18	Rectification of register	14

Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986

19	Correction of errors	14
20	Chief executive may cancel registration	14
	<i>Division 2—False or misleading information or documents</i>	
21	False or misleading information	14
21A	False or misleading documents	15
	PART 4—SECURITY INTERESTS	
	<i>Division 1—Security interest certificates</i>	
22	Security interest certificate	15
23	Inspecting register	16
23A	Inspecting searchable application	16
24	Forged etc. certificates.	17
	<i>Division 2—Notice and extinguishment of security interests</i>	
25	Notice of security interest	17
26	Extinguishing of security interest	17
27	Purchases to which s 26 does not apply	18
28	Compensation for loss etc. by holder of security interest	19
30	Compensation for loss etc. by purchaser.	20
	PART 5—INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT	
	<i>Division 1—Inspectors</i>	
30A	Appointment and qualifications.	21
30B	Appointment conditions and limit on powers	21
30C	Issue of identity card	21
30D	Production or display of inspector’s identity card.	22
30E	When inspector ceases to hold office	22
30F	Resignation	22
30G	Return of identity card.	23
	<i>Division 2—Powers of inspectors</i>	
	<i>Subdivision 1—Entry of places</i>	
30H	Power to enter places.	23
	<i>Subdivision 2—Procedure for entry</i>	
30I	Entry with consent.	23
30J	Application for warrant.	24

Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986

30K	Issue of warrant	25
30L	Special warrants	25
30M	Warrants—procedure before entry	27
	<i>Subdivision 3—Powers after entry</i>	
30N	General powers after entering places	27
30O	Failure to help inspector	28
30P	Failure to give information	28
	<i>Subdivision 4—Power to seize evidence</i>	
30Q	Seizing evidence at a place that may be entered without consent or warrant	29
30R	Seizing evidence at a place that may only be entered with consent or warrant	29
30S	Securing seized things	30
30T	Tampering with seized things	30
30U	Power to support seizure	30
30V	Receipts for seized things	31
30W	Return of seized things	31
30X	Access to seized things	31
	<i>Subdivision 5—Power to obtain information</i>	
30Y	Power to require name and address	32
30Z	Failure to give name or address	32
	<i>Division 3—General enforcement matters</i>	
30ZA	Notice of damage	33
30ZB	Compensation	33
30ZC	False or misleading information	34
30ZD	False or misleading documents	34
30ZE	Obstructing inspectors	34
	PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS	
30ZG	Arrangements for fees	35
31	Delegation	35
32	Protection	35
34	Proceedings for offences	36
35	Offence by corporation	36
36	Fees and penalties	36

37	Evidentiary provisions	36
38	Recognised States	37
39	Regulation-making power	37
40	Approved forms	38

PART 8—VALIDATION AND DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

45	Validation of regulatory provisions	38
46	Validation of inclusion of particulars of water damaged motor vehicles on register	39
47	Validation for particular fee	39
48	Declaration about commencement of certain provisions	39

ENDNOTES

1	Index to endnotes	40
2	Date to which amendments incorporated.	40
3	Key	41
4	Table of reprints	41
5	Tables in earlier reprints	42
6	List of legislation	42
7	List of annotations	45

MOTOR VEHICLES SECURITIES ACT 1986

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 9 May 2003]

An Act to provide for the registration of instruments creating security interests in motor vehicles and trailers and for other purposes

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986*.

2 Definitions

In this Act—

“**approved form**” means a form approved under section 40.¹

“**auctioneer**” means an auctioneer under the Auctioneers and Motor Dealers legislation.

“**Auctioneers and Motor Dealers legislation**” means the *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971* or the *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*.

“**bill of sale**” has the same meaning as in the *Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act 1955*.

“**chassis number**”, of a motor vehicle, means an identification number of the chassis that is permanently marked on the chassis or another part of the motor vehicle, but does not include the motor vehicle’s VIN.

“**hire-purchase agreement**” has the same meaning as in the *Hire-purchase Act 1959* or the *Credit (Rural Finance) Act 1996*.

“**identifying particulars**”, of a motor vehicle, means the following—

- (a) registration number, including the name of the State the vehicle is registered in;
- (b) make, model and body type;

1 Section 40 (Approved forms)

- (c) year of manufacture;
- (d) engine number;
- (e) chassis number or VIN.

“instrument” means an instrument evidencing a security interest.

“insurer” means a body corporate authorised under the *Insurance Act 1973* (Cwlth) to carry on insurance business.

“motor vehicle” see section 3.

“register” means the register kept under section 6.²

“registered security interest” means a security interest that is included in the register under this Act.

“security interest” means an interest in a motor vehicle by way of security for or in respect of a liability, whether present, contingent or future created or otherwise arising in or under or in connection with a bill of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, hire-purchase agreement, lease or instrument having a like effect to any of them and includes the interest of—

- (a) an owner within the meaning of the *Hire-purchase Act 1959* in respect of the liability of the hirer within the meaning of that Act;
- (b) a lessor in respect of the liability of a lessee.

“security interest certificate” means a security interest certificate issued under section 22.³

“VIN”, of a motor vehicle, means the unique vehicle identification number assigned to, and permanently attached to, the vehicle.

“water damaged motor vehicle” see section 5B.

3 Meaning of “motor vehicle”

(1) **“Motor vehicle”** means a land vehicle that moves on wheels and is propelled by a motor that is part of the vehicle.

(2) **“Motor vehicle”** also includes a caravan or trailer designed to be attached to, or drawn by, a motor vehicle of a type mentioned in subsection (1).

2 Section 6 (Register)

3 Section 22 (Security interest certificate)

(3) “**Motor vehicle**” does not include the following—

- (a) a vehicle designed for use primarily in the mining industry;
- (b) farm machinery;
- (c) a vehicle designed for use on a railway or tramway.

4 Meaning of “water damaged motor vehicle”

A motor vehicle is a “**water damaged motor vehicle**” if the vehicle—

- (a) is insured against damage by water; and
- (b) on or after 8 April 1986 but before the commencement of the *Motor Vehicles Securities and Another Act Amendment Act 2002*, section 5, is so severely damaged by water that the vehicle’s insurer decides it is uneconomic to repair the vehicle.

Example of paragraph (b)—

A motor vehicle is so severely damaged by flood that the cost of repairing the vehicle is more than its value or insured value.

5 Application of declared sections

(1) If a motor vehicle is in Queensland, a declared section applies to a security interest in the motor vehicle despite anything to the contrary in an Act or a law of a recognised State about a security interest in the motor vehicle.

(2) For subsection (1), it does not matter whether the interest is created within or outside Queensland.

(3) In this section—

“**declared section**” means each of the following—

- section 12
- section 25
- section 26

- section 26A
- section 27.⁴

“**recognised State**” means a State or a Territory declared under section 38(1)⁵ to be a recognised State.

PART 2—REGISTRATION AND PRIORITY OF SECURITY INTERESTS

6 Register

(1) A register of security interests must be kept by the chief executive.

(2) The register must include the following particulars in relation to each security interest that is included in the register—

- (a) the name of the person holding the interest;
- (b) the registration number given to the interest;
- (c) the day and time the interest is registered or the registration is renewed;
- (d) details of the motor vehicle the subject of the interest;
- (e) other particulars the chief executive considers are appropriate to identify the interest;
- (f) other particulars prescribed under a regulation.

(3) The register may be kept in the way the chief executive considers appropriate.

(4) The chief executive—

- (a) must also include in the register—
 - (i) the particulars of water damaged motor vehicles notified to the chief executive under this Act on or after 8 April 1986

4 Sections 12 (Priority of security interests), 25 (Notice of security interest), 26 (Extinguishing of security interest), 26A (Revival of extinguished security interest) and 27 (Purchases to which s 26 does not apply)

5 Section 38 (Recognised States)

but before the commencement of the *Motor Vehicles Securities and Another Act Amendment Act 2002*, section 5; and

- (ii) the day the particulars mentioned in subparagraph (i) were included in the register; and
- (b) may include in the register any particulars of stolen motor vehicles the chief executive considers appropriate.

7 Application for registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest

(1) An application for the registration, or renewal of registration, of a security interest must be—

- (a) made in the prescribed way; and
- (b) supported by any prescribed information; and
- (c) accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(1A) Also, the application must be accompanied by—

- (a) the VIN of the motor vehicle the subject of the security interest; or
- (b) if there is no VIN for the motor vehicle, the motor vehicle's chassis number.

(2) The chief executive is not required to inquire into the validity of information given in support of the application.

7AA Registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied that an application under section 7 is properly made, the chief executive must register, or renew the registration of the security interest by entering in the register the relevant particulars mentioned in section 6(2).⁶

(2) Applications for registration, or renewal of registration, of security interests must be registered in the order of time of lodgment with the chief executive.

6 Section 6 (Register)

7AB Expiry of registration

A registration of a security interest after the commencement of this section expires on the earlier of the following days—

- (a) the day 5 years after the registration takes effect;
- (b) the day the security interest expires.

7AC Renewal of registration and expiry of renewed registration

(1) The registration of a security interest may be renewed before the registration, or a renewal of the registration, expires.

(2) A renewal expires on the earlier of the following days—

- (a) the day 5 years after the day the renewal of registration takes effect;
- (b) the day the security interest expires.

7A Registration of confiscation orders

(1) A confiscation order applying to a motor vehicle of a person or creating a charge over a motor vehicle of a person may be registered under this Act.

(2) If the confiscation order is a restraining order, registration of the order has effect for the duration of the restraining order.

(3) Otherwise, registration has effect until the confiscation order is discharged.

(4) A person who deals with a motor vehicle affected by a confiscation order registered under this section is taken to know of the confiscation order for the purposes of the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*, section 52 or 143.⁷

(5) The chief executive must, on receipt of a request accompanied by a certified copy of the confiscation order, include in the register particulars of the confiscation order for the motor vehicle that may be prescribed under a regulation.

(6) In this section—

⁷ *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*, sections 52 (Contravention of restraining order) and 143 (Contravention of restraining order)

“**confiscation order**” means any of the following under the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*—

- (a) a restraining order;
- (b) a forfeiture order;
- (c) a pecuniary penalty order;
- (d) a proceeds assessment order.

8 Application for assignment of a registered security interest

(1) An assignment of a registered security interest may be registered, but is not required to be registered.

(2) An application for the assignment of a registered security interest must be—

- (a) made in the prescribed way; and
- (b) supported by any prescribed information; and
- (c) accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) The chief executive is not required to inquire into the validity of information given in support of the application.

9 Registration of assignment of a registered security interest

(1) If the chief executive is satisfied that an application made under section 8 is properly made, the chief executive must register the assignment by entering in the register particulars of the parties to the assignment.

(2) Applications for registration of assignments of security interests must be registered in the order of time of lodgment with the registrar.

10 Registration becomes effective on next business day

The registration, or renewal of registration, of—

- (a) a security interest; or
- (b) an assignment of a registered security interest; or
- (c) a memorandum of satisfaction; or
- (d) another prescribed document;

does not take effect until the beginning of the next business day after particulars of the registration, or renewal of registration, are entered in the register.

11 Effect of failure to register a security interest

Subject to section 12, an unregistered security interest in relation to a motor vehicle does not have effect against a person who is not a party to the instrument creating the interest.

12 Priority of security interests

(1) The holder of a security interest (the “**relevant interest**”) in a motor vehicle is entitled to priority for any title, or right to possession, conferred by the interest as against—

- (a) the holder of a subsequent security interest if at the time the subsequent security interest was created the holder of the interest had notice of the relevant interest; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), the holder of another security interest if—
 - (i) the relevant interest and the other interest are both registered; and
 - (ii) the application to register the relevant interest was lodged before the application to register the other interest.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a security interest that is a registrable charge to which the Corporations Act, chapter 2K⁸ applies.

8 Corporations Act, chapter 2K (Charges)

PART 3—DISCHARGE OF REGISTERED SECURITY INTERESTS, AND PARTICULAR OFFENCES

Division 1—Discharge of registered security interests

14 Application for discharge of registered security interest

(1) An application for the discharge of a registered security interest must be—

- (a) made in the prescribed way; and
- (b) supported by any prescribed information and prescribed document; and
- (c) accompanied by any prescribed fee (if any).

(2) The chief executive is not required to inquire into the validity of information or documents given in support of the application.

15 Registration of discharge of registered security interest

If the chief executive is satisfied that an application made under section 14 is properly made, the chief executive must register the discharge by—

- (a) entering in the register any particulars prescribed under a regulation; and
- (b) doing anything else that may be prescribed under a regulation.

17 Onus to cancel registration on discharge

A person who is the holder of a registered security interest at the time the interest is discharged must, within 14 days after the discharge happens—

- (a) lodge an application under section 14 for the discharge of the interest; and
- (b) do anything else that may be necessary to effect the registration of the discharge.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

18 Rectification of register

Where a prescribed change occurs in the particulars entered in the register, the chief executive may vary the particulars in the entry in the register accordingly and shall note in the register the date on which the particulars were varied.

19 Correction of errors

If the chief executive is satisfied that an error, omission or failure to comply with this Act has happened in relation to—

- (a) a registered security interest; or
- (b) the register;

the chief executive must do everything necessary to correct the error, omission or failure.

20 Chief executive may cancel registration

(1) If it appears to the chief executive that a registered security interest has been discharged or extinguished, the chief executive may, by written notice given to the person shown in the register as the holder of the interest, require that person to show cause within 14 days after the giving of the notice why the registration of the interest should not be cancelled.

(2) If the person fails to show cause to the chief executive's satisfaction, the chief executive may cancel the registration of the interest and note the day of cancellation in the register.

Division 2—False or misleading information or documents**21 False or misleading information**

(1) A person must not, for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) make a statement to an officer or employee of the department that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular;
or
- (b) omit from a statement to an officer or employee of the department anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

(2) A complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) is sufficient if it states that the information given was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

21A False or misleading documents

A person must not, for the purposes of this Act, give to an officer or employee of the department a document containing information that the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular without—

- (a) indicating to the officer or employee that the document is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular and the respect in which the document is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular; and
- (b) giving the correct information to the officer or employee if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

PART 4—SECURITY INTERESTS

Division 1—Security interest certificates

22 Security interest certificate

(1) The chief executive must give a person a security interest certificate for a vehicle if the person—

- (a) asks the chief executive, in the approved form, for the certificate; and
- (b) pays the fee prescribed under the regulations.

(2) A security interest certificate for a motor vehicle must—

- (a) if security interests are registered for the vehicle—state particulars about the security interests; and
- (b) if no security interest is registered for the vehicle—state that fact.

(3) The certificate must also state—

- (a) the day and time it is issued; and
- (aa) if identifying particulars for a motor vehicle are included on the register identifying the vehicle as a stolen or a water damaged motor vehicle—state that fact; and
- (b) other particulars the chief executive considers appropriate.

(4) The chief executive may issue the certificate in the way the chief executive considers appropriate.

Example of the way the certificate may be issued—

The chief executive may issue the certificate by electronic means from the department's computer to a motor dealer's computer and printed by the dealer's printer.

(5) The time of issue stated in the certificate must be expressed as the relevant time in New South Wales.

23 Inspecting register

(1) On payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation, a person may inspect the register or take extracts from, or get a copy of details in, the register—

- (a) at an office of the department when the office is open to the public; or
- (b) by using a computer under arrangements approved by the chief executive.

(2) In this section—

“computer” means a mechanical, electronic or other device that processes data.

23A Inspecting searchable application

(1) A person may, on payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation, inspect a searchable application.

(2) In this section—

“searchable application” means an application under any of the following provisions—

- (a) section 7(1);

- (b) section 8(2);
- (c) section 14(1);
- (d) section 42(1).

24 Forged etc. certificates

(1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, possess a document that is, or purports to be, a security interest certificate if—

- (a) the certificate is forged and the person knows or believes it is forged; or
- (b) the certificate contains a false representation and the person knows or believes it contains a false representation.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) A person must not fraudulently change a security interest certificate.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Division 2—Notice and extinguishment of security interests

25 Notice of security interest

Except where it is otherwise prescribed, for the purposes of this Act, a person has notice of a security interest where at the material time—

- (a) the person has actual notice of the security interest; or
- (b) the security interest is included in the register; or
- (c) the person has been put on inquiry as to the existence of the security interest and has abstained from inquiry or further inquiry when the person might reasonably have expected the inquiry or further inquiry to reveal the security interest.

26 Extinguishing of security interest

(1) Where a person is the holder of a security interest in a motor vehicle and a purchaser purchases or purports to purchase an interest in that motor vehicle for value and in good faith and without notice of the security interest at the time the person pays the purchase price (or, where the price

is not paid at any one time when the person first pays part of the purchase price)—

- (a) the security interest in that motor vehicle is extinguished; and
- (b) the purchaser acquires the interest purchased or putatively purchased in that motor vehicle free from the security interest.

(2) The onus of proving that an interest in a motor vehicle is acquired free from a security interest in that motor vehicle is on the person who asserts that the interest in the motor vehicle is so acquired.

(3) In any proceedings before a court, a document purporting to be a certificate under the hand of the chief executive relating to an entry in the register or to the absence of such an entry shall be admissible and be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the giving of any valuable consideration in satisfaction of a purchase price or of part of a purchase price shall be taken to be payment of the purchase price or, as the case may be, of part of the purchase price.

27 Purchases to which s 26 does not apply

(1) For the purpose of section 26, a purchase or putative purchase of an interest in a motor vehicle by a person (the “**purchaser**”) is not for value and in good faith and without notice of a security interest in that motor vehicle where—

- (a) the purchaser is a member of the same household as the seller or putative seller; or
- (b) the purchaser and the seller or putative seller are bodies corporate that are related to each other; or
- (c) one of them, the purchaser and the seller or putative seller, is a body corporate and the other is a natural person who within the meaning of the Corporations Act is a director or officer of the body corporate;

unless the person asserting that it is such a purchase or putative purchase proves beyond reasonable doubt that it is such a purchase or putative purchase.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the question whether bodies corporate are related to each other shall be determined in the same manner

as the question whether corporations within the meaning of the Corporations Act are related to each other would be determined under that law.

28 Compensation for loss etc. by holder of security interest

(1) A person who suffers loss by reason that a security interest of which the person is the holder is extinguished by the operation of section 26,⁹ being a security interest—

- (a) in relation to which an application for registration had been lodged with the chief executive; and
- (b) that, at the time the loss was suffered—
 - (i) had not been registered; or
 - (ii) was incorrectly entered in the register; or
 - (iii) had ceased to be registered by reason of the cancellation under section 20¹⁰ of the registration;

is entitled to make application to the accountable officer for payment of compensation to the applicant.

(2) The accountable officer may make a payment to the applicant under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 106.¹¹

(3) The accountable officer may make a payment for loss suffered after the cancellation of a registration under section 20 only if the officer is satisfied that the applicant did not show sufficient cause under the section why the registration should not be cancelled—

- (a) because of circumstances beyond the applicant's control; or
- (b) for reasons that ought reasonably to be excused.

(4) Compensation paid in respect of an application under subsection (1) shall not exceed, after discounting for any GST payable on any supply relating to the payment of the compensation—

- (a) the amount of the debt or other pecuniary obligation or the value of any other obligation secured by the security interest; or

9 Section 26 (Extinguishing of security interest)

10 Section 20 (Chief executive may cancel registration)

11 *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 106 (Losses and special payments)

- (b) the value of the motor vehicle in which was held the security interest in respect of which compensation was applied for;

at the time the loss is suffered, whichever is the less.

(5) In this section—

“**accountable officer**” means the accountable officer of the department under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

30 Compensation for loss etc. by purchaser

(1) A person who suffers loss arising from, or in connection with, the purchase or putative purchase of a motor vehicle where—

- (a) before the purchase was made or the putative purchase was entered upon, a certificate was issued under section 22¹² in respect of the motor vehicle; and
- (b) the certificate did not contain particulars of a registered security interest in respect of the motor vehicle at the time of issue of the certificate;

is entitled to make application to the accountable officer for the payment of compensation to the applicant.

(2) The accountable officer may make a payment to the applicant under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 106.¹³

(3) The accountable officer must not make a payment if the applicant at the time of suffering the loss—

- (a) had actual notice of the security interest; or
- (b) had been put on inquiry as to the existence of such a security interest and had abstained from inquiry or further inquiry when the person might reasonably have expected the inquiry or further inquiry to reveal the security interest.

(4) In this section—

“**accountable officer**” means the accountable officer of the department under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

12 Section 22 (Security interest certificate)

13 *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 106 (Losses and special payments)

PART 5—INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Inspectors

30A Appointment and qualifications

(1) The chief executive may appoint a public service officer as an inspector.

(2) However, the chief executive may appoint a person as an inspector only if the chief executive is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience.

30B Appointment conditions and limit on powers

(1) An inspector holds office on any conditions stated in—

- (a) the inspector's instrument of appointment; or
- (b) a signed notice given to the inspector; or
- (c) a regulation.

(2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the inspector or a regulation may limit the inspector's powers under this Act.

(3) In this section—

“signed notice” means a notice signed by the chief executive.

30C Issue of identity card

(1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each inspector.

(2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a recent photo of the inspector; and
- (b) contain a copy of the inspector's signature; and
- (c) identify the person as an inspector under this Act; and
- (d) state an expiry date for the card.

(3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.

30D Production or display of inspector's identity card

(1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, an inspector must—

- (a) produce the inspector's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
- (b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.

(2) However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.

(3) For subsection (1), an inspector does not exercise a power in relation to a person only because the inspector has exercised a power of entry under section 30H(1)(b) or (2).

30E When inspector ceases to hold office

(1) An inspector ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—

- (a) the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;
- (b) under another condition of office, the inspector ceases to hold office;
- (c) the inspector's resignation under section 30F takes effect.

(2) Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an inspector may cease to hold office.

(3) In this section—

“condition of office” means a condition on which the inspector holds office.

30F Resignation

(1) An inspector may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.

(2) However, if holding office as an inspector is a condition of the inspector holding another office, the inspector may not resign as an inspector without resigning from the other office.

30G Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after ceasing to be an inspector unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

Division 2—Powers of inspectors***Subdivision 1—Entry of places*****30H Power to enter places**

(1) An inspector may enter a place if—

- (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or
- (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when the place is open to the public; or
- (c) the entry is authorised by a warrant; or
- (d) the place is required to be open for inspection under the terms of a licence issued under the Auctioneers and Motor Dealers legislation.

(2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an inspector may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—

- (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
- (b) enter part of the place the inspector reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.

Subdivision 2—Procedure for entry**30I Entry with consent**

(1) This section applies if an inspector intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the inspector or another inspector entering the place under section 30H(1)(a).

(2) Before asking for the consent, the inspector must tell the occupier—

- (a) the purpose of the entry; and
- (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.

(3) If the consent is given, the inspector may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.

(4) The acknowledgment must state—

- (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
- (b) the purpose of the entry; and
- (c) the occupier gives the inspector consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this Act; and
- (d) the time and date the consent was given.

(5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the inspector must immediately give a copy to the occupier.

(6) If—

- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether the occupier consented to the entry; and
- (b) an acknowledgement complying with subsection (4) for the entry is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry to prove the occupier consented.

30J Application for warrant

(1) An inspector may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.

(2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the inspector gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

30K Issue of warrant

(1) The magistrate may issue a warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the “**evidence**”) that may provide evidence of an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the evidence is at the place, or may be at the place within the next 7 days.

(2) The warrant must state—

- (a) that a stated inspector may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for entry; and
 - (ii) exercise the inspector’s powers under this Act; and
- (b) the offence for which the warrant is sought; and
- (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
- (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
- (e) the date, within 14 days after the warrant’s issue, the warrant ends.

30L Special warrants

(1) An inspector may apply for a warrant (a “**special warrant**”) by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the inspector considers it necessary because of—

- (a) urgent circumstances; or
- (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the inspector’s remote location.

(2) Before applying for the special warrant, the inspector must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

(3) The inspector may apply for the special warrant before the application is sworn.

(4) After issuing the special warrant, the magistrate must immediately fax a copy (the **“facsimile warrant”**) to the inspector if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy.

(5) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy to the inspector—

(a) the magistrate must tell the inspector—

(i) what the terms of the special warrant are; and

(ii) the date and time the special warrant was issued; and

(b) the inspector must complete a form of warrant (a **“warrant form”**) and write on it—

(i) the magistrate’s name; and

(ii) the date and time the magistrate issued the special warrant;
and

(iii) the terms of the special warrant.

(6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the inspector, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers stated in the special warrant issued.

(7) The inspector must, at the first reasonable opportunity, send to the magistrate—

(a) the sworn application; and

(b) if the inspector completed a warrant form—the completed warrant form.

(8) On receiving the documents, the magistrate must attach them to the special warrant.

(9) If—

(a) an issue arises in a proceeding about whether an exercise of a power was authorised by a special warrant; and

(b) the warrant is not produced in evidence;

the onus of proof is on the person relying on the lawfulness of the exercise of the power to prove a special warrant authorised the exercise of the power.

30M Warrants—procedure before entry

(1) This section applies if an inspector named in a warrant issued under this Act for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant.

(2) Before entering the place, the inspector must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—

- (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place by producing a copy of the inspector's identity card or other document evidencing the inspector's appointment;
- (b) give the person a copy of the warrant or, if the entry is authorised by a facsimile warrant or warrant form mentioned in section 30L(6), a copy of the facsimile warrant or warrant form;
- (c) tell the person the inspector is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
- (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the inspector immediate entry to the place without using force.

(3) However, the inspector need not comply with subsection (2) if the inspector believes on reasonable grounds that immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

Subdivision 3—Powers after entry**30N General powers after entering places**

(1) This section applies to an inspector who enters a place.

(2) However, if an inspector enters a place to get the occupier's consent to enter premises, this section applies to the inspector only if the consent is given or the entry is otherwise authorised.

(3) For enforcing compliance with this Act, the inspector may—

- (a) search any part of the place; or
- (b) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film any part of the place or anything at the place; or
- (c) take a thing, or a sample of or from a thing, for analysis or testing; or
- (d) take an extract from, or copy, a document at the place; or

- (e) take into or onto the place any person, equipment and materials the inspector reasonably requires for exercising a power under this Act; or
- (f) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise the inspector's powers under paragraphs (a) to (e); or
- (g) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector information to help the inspector ascertain whether this Act is being complied with.

(4) When making a requirement mentioned in subsection (3)(f) or (g), the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

30O Failure to help inspector

(1) A person required to give reasonable help under section 30N(3)(f) must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) If an individual is required under section 30N(3)(f) to give information, or produce a document, it is a reasonable excuse for the individual not to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the individual.

30P Failure to give information

(1) A person of whom a requirement is made under section 30N(3)(g) must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual not to comply with the requirement that complying with the requirement might tend to incriminate the individual.

Subdivision 4—Power to seize evidence**30Q Seizing evidence at a place that may be entered without consent or warrant**

An inspector who enters a place that may be entered under section 30H without the consent of the occupier and without a warrant, may seize a thing at the place if the inspector reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act.

30R Seizing evidence at a place that may only be entered with consent or warrant

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an inspector is authorised to enter a place under section 30H only with the consent of the occupier of the place or a warrant; and
- (b) the inspector enters the place after obtaining the necessary consent or warrant.

(2) If the inspector enters the place with the occupier's consent, the inspector may seize a thing at the place if—

- (a) the inspector reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and
- (b) seizure of the thing is consistent with the purpose of entry as told to the occupier when asking for the occupier's consent.

(3) If the inspector enters the place with a warrant, the inspector may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.

(4) The inspector also may seize anything else at the place if the inspector reasonably believes—

- (a) the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent the thing being—
 - (i) hidden, lost or destroyed; or
 - (ii) used to continue, or repeat, the offence.

(5) Also, the inspector may seize a thing at the place if the inspector reasonably believes it has just been used in committing an offence against this Act.

30S Securing seized things

Having seized a thing, an inspector may—

- (a) move the thing from the place where it was seized (the “**place of seizure**”); or
- (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but take reasonable action to restrict access to it.

Examples of restricting access to a thing—

1. Sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted.
2. Sealing the entrance to a room where the seized thing is situated and marking the entrance to show access to the room is restricted.

30T Tampering with seized things

If an inspector restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing, or something restricting access to the thing, without an inspector’s approval.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

30U Power to support seizure

(1) To enable a thing to be seized, an inspector may require the person in control of it—

- (a) to take it to a stated reasonable place by a stated reasonable time; and
- (b) if necessary, to remain in control of it at the stated place for a reasonable time.

(2) The requirement—

- (a) must be made by notice in the approved form; or
- (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give the notice, may be made orally and confirmed by notice in the approved form as soon as practicable.

(3) A further requirement may be made under this section about the same thing if it is necessary and reasonable to make the further requirement.

(4) A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) or (3) must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

30V Receipts for seized things

(1) As soon as practicable after an inspector seizes a thing, the inspector must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.

(2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.

(3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.

(4) This section does not apply to a thing if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to give the receipt, given the thing's nature, condition and value.

30W Return of seized things

(1) If a seized thing has not been forfeited, the inspector must return it to its owner—

- (a) at the end of 6 months; or
- (b) if a proceeding for an offence involving the thing is started within 6 months—at the end of the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.

(2) Despite subsection (1), unless the thing has been forfeited, the inspector must immediately return a thing seized as evidence to its owner if the inspector stops being satisfied its continued retention as evidence is necessary.

30X Access to seized things

(1) Until a seized thing is forfeited or returned, an inspector must allow its owner to inspect it and, if it is a document, to copy it.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if it is impracticable or would be unreasonable to allow the inspection or copying.

Subdivision 5—Power to obtain information**30Y Power to require name and address**

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an inspector finds a person committing an offence against this Act; or
- (b) an inspector finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the inspector to reasonably suspect the person has just committed an offence against this Act.

(2) The inspector may require the person to state the person's name and residential address.

(3) When making the requirement, the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to state the person's name or residential address unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

(4) The inspector may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated name or residential address if the inspector reasonably suspects the stated name or address is false.

(5) A requirement under subsection (2) or (4) is called a “**personal details requirement**”.

30Z Failure to give name or address

(1) A person of whom a personal details requirement is made must comply with the requirement unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if—

- (a) the person was required to state the person's name and residential address by an inspector who suspected the person had committed an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

*Division 3—General enforcement matters***30ZA Notice of damage**

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an inspector damages property when exercising or purporting to exercise a power; or
- (b) a person (the **“other person”**) acting under the direction of an inspector damages property.

(2) The inspector must immediately give notice of particulars of the damage to the person who appears to the inspector to be the owner of the property.

(3) If the inspector believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the property or circumstances beyond the inspector’s or other person’s control, the inspector may state the belief in the notice.

(4) If, for any reason, it is impracticable to comply with subsection (2), the inspector must leave the notice in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way where the damage happened.

(5) This section does not apply to damage the inspector reasonably believes is trivial.

(6) In this section—

“owner”, of property, includes the person in possession or control of it.

30ZB Compensation

(1) A person may claim from the chief executive the cost of repairing or replacing property damaged because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under any of the following provisions (**“declared provisions”**)—

- section 30H
- section 30N
- section 30Q to 30S
- section 30U.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), compensation may be claimed for loss or expense incurred in complying with a requirement made of the person under the declared provisions.

(3) Compensation may be claimed and ordered to be paid in a proceeding—

- (a) brought in a court with jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed; or
- (b) for an offence against this Act brought against the person claiming compensation.

(4) A court may order compensation to be paid only if it is satisfied it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

30ZC False or misleading information

A person must not give information to an inspector the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

30ZD False or misleading documents

(1) A person must not give an inspector a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person, when giving the document—

- (a) tells the inspector, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
- (b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.

30ZE Obstructing inspectors

(1) A person must not obstruct an inspector in the exercise of a power unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(2) If a person has obstructed an inspector and the inspector decides to proceed with the exercise of the power, the inspector must warn the person that—

- (a) it is an offence to obstruct the inspector unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and
- (b) the inspector considers the person's conduct is an obstruction.

(3) In this section—

“**obstruct**” includes hinder and attempt to obstruct.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

30ZG Arrangements for fees

(1) A person may apply to the chief executive for approval of an arrangement for the payment of fees under this Act.

Example—

An arrangement may be for the payment of fees in advance or in arrears.

(2) The application must be—

- (a) in writing stating the particulars of the proposed arrangement; and
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.

(3) If the chief executive approves the proposed arrangement, the person may pay fees under this Act in accordance with the arrangement.

31 Delegation

The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers to a person who is a public service employee.

32 Protection

(1) An officer or employee of the department, incurs no civil liability for an honest act or omission in the performance or purported performance of functions under this Act.

(2) A liability that would, apart from this section, attach to an officer or employee, attaches instead to the State.

34 Proceedings for offences

(1) An offence against this Act may be prosecuted in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886*, upon the complaint of any person authorised in writing in that behalf either generally or in the particular case by the Minister.

(2) A prosecution for an offence against this Act may be commenced within 1 year from the time when the matter of complaint arose or within 6 months after the matter of complaint comes to the knowledge of the complainant, whichever is the period later to expire.

(3) An authority to prosecute purporting to have been signed by the Minister is evidence of that authority without proof.

35 Offence by corporation

Where an offence against this Act committed by a corporation is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the corporation, he or she, as well as the corporation, shall be deemed to have committed that offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

36 Fees and penalties

All fees paid and all penalties and costs recovered in relation to proceedings under this Act shall be paid to and form part of the consolidated fund.

37 Evidentiary provisions

In any proceedings—

- (a) it is not necessary to prove the appointment of the chief executive; and
- (b) a signature purporting to be that of the chief executive is evidence of the signature it purports to be; and

- (c) a certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating that it is a copy or an extract of a document is evidence of the matter; and
- (d) a certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating that on a day or time mentioned in the certificate—
 - (i) a security interest was registered; or
 - (ii) a document was filed or produced in the chief executive's office;
 is evidence of the matter; and
- (e) a certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating that a document is a copy of a security interest certificate is evidence that it is a security interest certificate issued under the Act.

38 Recognised States

(1) If the Governor in Council is satisfied that—

- (a) another State or a Territory has enacted a law in relation to the registration of security interests; and
- (b) suitable arrangements may be made between Queensland and the other State or Territory for the recording and transfer of information in relation to the registrations;

the Governor in Council may, by regulation, declare that other State or Territory to be a recognised State.

(2) If a security interest is registered under the law of a recognised State, the security interest is taken to have been registered under this Act.

39 Regulation-making power

(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A regulation may make provision with respect to—

- (a) the matters for which fees, costs and charges are payable under this Act, the amounts of the fees, costs and charges, the persons who are liable to pay fees, costs and charges, when fees, costs

and charges are payable, and the recovery of any unpaid amount of fees, costs and charges; and

- (b) prescribing offences for contraventions of a regulation, and fixing a maximum penalty of a fine of 20 penalty units for each contravention.

(3) The power to make a regulation under this Act to prescribe a fee includes, and is declared to have always included, the power to prescribe fees for the following—

- (a) an application to change particulars of a registered security interest entered in the register;
- (b) an application for correction of an error, omission or failure mentioned in section 19;¹⁴
- (c) an application for approval for a person to hold an account with the chief executive for fees payable by the person under this Act;
- (d) the inspection of an application made to the chief executive, other than an application mentioned in paragraph (c).

40 Approved forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

PART 8—VALIDATION AND DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

45 Validation of regulatory provisions

(1) A regulatory provision as made and as amended from time to time prescribing for a matter mentioned in the provision is taken to be, and always to have been, as validly made as the provision would be, or would have been, if this Act had always authorised the Governor in Council to make a regulation prescribing for the matter in the provision.

(2) In this section—

14 Section 19 (Correction of errors)

“**matter**” includes fee.

“**regulatory provision**” means each of the following provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Securities Regulation 1995*—

- (a) sections 9(3), 11(b) and 12;
- (b) schedule, items 6, 7, 8 and 12.

46 Validation of inclusion of particulars of water damaged motor vehicles on register

The inclusion by the chief executive on the register of the particulars of a water damaged motor vehicle before the commencement of the *Motor Vehicles Securities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2001* is taken to be and always to have been validly included as if this Act had always authorised the chief executive to include the particulars on the register.

47 Validation for particular fee

(1) This section applies to a fee charged by the chief executive, before the commencement of the *Fair Trading (Fees) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002*, for an application under section 7¹⁵ for renewal of registration of a security interest if, after that commencement, a similar fee may be validly charged for an application of that type.

(2) The fee is taken always to have been validly charged.

48 Declaration about commencement of certain provisions

To remove any doubt, it is declared that the *Motor Vehicles Securities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2001*, section 19(4), part 3, sections 35, 36, 38 to 40, 42 and 46(2) are always taken to have commenced on 7 June 2001.

15 Section 7 (Application for registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest)

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	40
3 Key	41
4 Table of reprints	41
5 Tables in earlier reprints	42
6 List of legislation	42
7 List of annotations	45

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 9 May 2003. Future amendments of the Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	to 1995 Act No. 57	28 November 1995	13 December 1995
1A	to 1996 Act No. 56	1 December 1996	20 January 1997
2	to 1996 Act No. 56	1 December 1996	2 June 1998
2A	to 1999 Act No. 4	7 May 1999	2 December 1999
2B	to 2000 Act No. 20	1 July 2000	21 July 2000
2C	to 2001 Act No. 45	15 July 2001	24 August 2001
2D	to 2002 Act No. 13	8 June 2002	21 June 2002
			(Column discontinued)
			Notes
2E	to 2002 Act No. 13	1 July 2002	
2F	to 2002 Act No. 52	30 September 2002	
2G	to 2002 Act No. 68	1 January 2003	
2H	to 2002 Act No. 68	2 January 2003	provs exp 1 January 2003
2I	to 2003 Act No. 22	9 May 2003	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986 No. 24

date of assent 8 April 1986

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

s 3 commenced 1 August 1986 (proc pubd gaz 26 July 1986 p 2283)

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1986 (proc pubd gaz 1 November 1986 p 1353)

amending legislation—

Motor Vehicles Securities Act Amendment Act 1986 No. 38

date of assent 15 September 1986

ss 1–2, 4 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1986 (proc pubd gaz 1 November 1986 p 1353)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch

date of assent 25 October 1989

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991 No. 42 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 5 August 1991

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No. 40 pts 1, 4

date of assent 14 August 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 139 commenced 4 December 1992 (1992 SL No. 384)

remaining provisions commenced 17 April 1995 (1995 SL No. 90)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 32 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 3 June 1993

commenced on date of assent

Consumer Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 82 pts 1, 8

date of assent 17 December 1993

commenced on date of assent

Consumer Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1995 No. 1 pts 1, 5 s 3 sch 1

date of assent 3 March 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 17 April 1995 (1995 SL No. 89)

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 No. 57 ss 1–2, 4 sch 2

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Public Service Act 1996 No. 37 ss 1–2, 147 sch 2

date of assent 22 October 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 361)

**Consumer Law and Other Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996
No. 56 pts 1, 15**

date of assent 20 November 1996

commenced on date of assent

Bills of Sale and Other Securities Amendment Act 1999 No. 4, pts 1, 4

date of assent 18 March 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 7 May 1999 (1999 SL No. 78)

GST and Related Matters Act 2000 No. 20 ss 1, 2(4), 29 sch 3

date of assent 23 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(4))

**Motor Vehicles Securities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2001 No. 38 pts 1–2,
s 46(1) sch 1 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)**

date of assent 7 June 2001

ss 1–3, 6(2) (to the extent it ins the defs “auctioneer”, “Auctioneers and Motor Dealers legislation”, “identifying particulars”, “insurer” and “water damaged motor vehicle”), 7 (to the extent it ins s 5B), 8(3), 19(4), 25 (to the extent it ins ss 30A–30G, 30H, 30I–30M, 30N–30P, 30Q–30X, 30Y–30Z, 30ZA–30ZE and 30ZF–30ZG), 26, 27 (to the extent it ins ss 44A, 45–46) commenced on date of assent

s 27 (to the extent in ins s 46A) commenced 8 June 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

remaining provisions never proclaimed into force and rep 2003 No. 22 s 31 (provisions were to commence 8 June 2003 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2002 SL No. 114 s 2))

amending legislation—

**Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3 (amends
2001 No. 38 above)**

date of assent 28 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 13 ss 1, 124 sch (amends 2001 No. 38 above)

date of assent 24 April 2002
commenced on date of assent

Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001 No. 45 ss 1–2, 29 sch 3

date of assent 28 June 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
sch 3 commenced 15 July 2001 (see s 2(2) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)
remaining provision commenced immediately before 15 July 2001 (see s 2(1) of Act 2001 No. 45 (Qld) and Corporations Act 2001 No. 50 (Cwlth) and proc pubd Cwlth of Australia gaz 13 July 2001, No. S285)

Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3), pt 15

date of assent 24 April 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 149)

Motor Vehicles Securities and Another Act Amendment Act 2002 No. 50 pts 1–2

date of assent 24 September 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 30 September 2002 (see s 2)

Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (National Competition Policy) Amendment Act 2002 No. 52 ss 1, 2(2), 19 sch

date of assent 24 September 2002
ss 1–2, 19 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2003 (2002 SL No. 296)

Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002 No. 68 ss 1–2(1), 339 sch 4

date of assent 29 November 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2003 (see s 2(1))

Motor Vehicles Securities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2003 No. 22 ss 1–2, pt 2 s 30 sch

date of assent 9 May 2003
ss 1–3, 6(1)–(2) (to the extent it ins def “approved forms” and “motor vehicle”), 7–8, 9(2)–(3), 15(2)–(3), 16, 19, 25 (to the extent it ins new s 40), 26, 30, 31, items 1–2, 4–21 of the schedule (to the extent it amends the Motor Vehicles Securities Act 1986) commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))
remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(2))

7 List of annotations

Title amd R1 (see RA s 37)
sub 2001 No. 38 s 4 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 5 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Short title

s 1 sub 2001 No. 38 s 5 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Commencement

s 2 om R1 (see RA s 37)

Transitional provisions

s 3 amd 1986 No. 38 s 4
om 1992 No. 40 s 138

Amendment of Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act

s 4 om 1992 No. 40 s 138

Definitions

prov hdg sub 1996 No. 56 s 137

s 2 (prev s 5) amd 1992 No. 40 s 139(3)
renum 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch
def “**approved form**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 6(2)
def “**auctioneer**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2)
def “**Auctioneers and Motor Dealers legislation**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2)
def “**boat**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
def “**chassis number**” ins 2002 No. 50 s 4(1)
def “**existing security interest**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
def “**hire-purchase agreement**” amd 2002 No. 52 s 19 sch
def “**holder**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
def “**identifying particulars**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2)
amd 2002 No. 50 s 4(2)
def “**insurer**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2)
def “**Minister**” om 1992 No. 40 s 139(1)
def “**motor vehicle**” sub 1992 No. 40 s 139(1)–(2); 2001 No. 38 s 6(1)–(2) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 6(1)–(2)
def “**primary section**” ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
def “**registered security interest**” ins 1992 No. 40 s 139(2)
def “**registrar**” sub 1992 No. 40 s 139(1)–(2)
om 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1
def “**security interest**” amd 2001 No. 38 s 6(3) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

def **“security interest certificate”** ins 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1
 def **“transferred security interest”** ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2) (amd 2002
 No.13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22
 s 31)
 def **“VIN”** ins 2002 No. 50 s 4(1)
 def **“water damaged motor vehicle”** ins 2001 No. 38 s 6(2)

Meaning of “motor vehicle”

s 3 (prev s 5A) ins 2001 No. 38 s 7 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003
 No. 22 s 31)
 renum (as s 3) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om
 2003 No. 22 s 31)
 (prev s 5A) ins 2003 No. 22 s 7
 renum 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Meaning of “water damaged motor vehicle”

s 4 (prev s 5B) ins 2001 No. 38 s 7
 renum (as s 4) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om
 2003 No. 22 s 31)
 amd 2002 No. 50 s 5
 renum 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Application of declared sections

s 5 (prev s 5C) ins 2001 No. 38 s 7 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003
 No. 22 s 31)
 renum (as s 5) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om
 2003 No. 22 s 31)
 (prev s 5C) ins 2003 No. 22 s 8
 renum 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

PART 2—REGISTRATION AND PRIORITY OF SECURITY INTERESTS

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 7 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Register

s 6 amd 1986 No. 38 s 5
 sub 1992 No. 40 s 140
 amd 1995 No. 1 ss 16, 3 sch 1; 1996 No. 56 s 138; 2001 No. 38 s 8(3); 2001
 No. 38 ss 8(1)–(2), 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003
 No. 22 s 31); 2002 No. 50 s 6; 2003 No. 22 s 9(2)–(3)

Approval of standard forms of instruments

s 6A ins 1986 No. 38 s 6
 om 1992 No. 40 s 141

Application for registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest

prov hdg amd 1996 No. 56 s 139(1)
s 7 amd 1986 No. 38 s 7
 sub 1992 No. 40 s 142
 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 1996 No. 56 s 139(2); 2001 No. 38 s 9 (never
 proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2002 No. 50 s 7

Registration, or renewal of registration, of security interest

- prov hdg** amd 1996 No. 56 s 140(1)
s 7AA ins 1992 No. 40 s 142
 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 1996 No. 56 s 140(2)–(4)
 renum (as s 7A) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and
 om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Expiry of registration

- s 7AB** ins 1996 No. 56 s 141
 (2)–(9) exp 1 January 2003 (see s 7AB(9))
 renum (as s 7B) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and
 om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Renewal of registration and expiry of renewed registration

- s 7AC** ins 1996 No. 56 s 141
 renum (as s 7C) 2001 No. 38 s 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and
 om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Registration of confiscation orders

- s 7A** ins 1991 No. 42 s 3 sch
 amd 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2; 2001 No. 38 s 10 (never proclaimed into force and
 om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
 sub 2002 No. 68 s 339 sch 4

Application for assignment of a registered security interest

- s 8** amd 1986 No. 38 s 8
 sub 1992 No. 40 s 143
 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 2001 No. 38 s 11 (never proclaimed into force and
 om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Registration of assignment of a registered security interest

- s 9** sub 1986 No. 38 s 9; 1992 No. 40 s 143
 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1

Registration becomes effective on next business day

- s 10** sub 1992 No. 40 s 143
 amd 1996 No. 56 s 142

Effect of failure to register a security interest

- s 11** sub 1992 No. 40 s 143
 om 2001 No. 38 s 12 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Priority of security interests

- s 12** sub 1992 No. 40 s 144; sub 2001 No. 38 s 13 (as amd 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3)
 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)
 amd 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3

PART 3—DISCHARGE OF REGISTERED SECURITY INTERESTS, AND PARTICULAR OFFENCES

- pt hdg** ins 2001 No. 38 s 14 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Division 1—Discharge of registered security interests

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 14 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Application for discharge of registered security interest

s 14 amd 1986 No. 38 s 10
sub 1992 No. 40 s 146
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 2001 No. 38 s 15 (never proclaimed into force and
om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 15(2)–(3)

Registration of discharge of registered security interest

s 15 amd 1986 No. 38 s 11
sub 1992 No. 40 s 146
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Registration fees

s 16 amd 1986 No. 38 s 12
om 1992 No. 40 s 147

Onus to cancel registration on discharge

s 17 amd 1986 No. 38 s 13
sub 1992 No. 40 s 148
amd 1993 No. 32 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2; 2003
No. 22 s 16

Rectification of register

s 18 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1
sub 2001 No. 38 s 16 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Removal of particulars of improperly registered interests

s 18A ins 2001 No. 38 s 16 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Correction of errors

s 19 amd 1986 No. 38 s 14
sub 1992 No. 40 s 149
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1

Chief executive may cancel registration

s 20 sub 1992 No. 40 s 149
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1

Division 2—False or misleading information or documents

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 17 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

False or misleading information

s 21 amd 1986 No. 38 s 15
sub 1992 No. 40 s 149

False or misleading documents

s 21A ins 1992 No. 40 s 149

PART 4—SECURITY INTERESTS

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 18 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Division 1—Security interest certificates

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 18 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Security interest certificate

s 22 sub 1992 No. 40 s 150; 1995 No. 1 s 17
amd 2001 No. 38 ss 19(1)–(3) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003
No. 22 s 31), (4), (5), 46(1) sch 1 (never proclaimed into force and om
2003 No. 22 s 31)

Inspecting register

s 23 sub 1992 No. 40 s 150; 1995 No. 1 s 17; 2001 No. 38 s 20 (never proclaimed
into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 19

Inspecting searchable application

s 23A ins 2002 No. 13 s 57
amd 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Forged etc. certificates

s 24 amd 1992 No. 40 s 151
sub 1995 No. 1 s 17

Division 2—Notice and extinguishment of security interests

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 21 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Notice of security interest

s 25 prev s 25 amd 1992 No. 40 s 152
om 1995 No. 1 s 18
pres s 25 (prev s 13) renum and reloc 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Extinguishing of security interest

s 26 amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1; 2001 No. 38 s 22 (never proclaimed into force and
om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Revival of extinguished security interest

s 26A ins 2001 No. 38 s 23 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Purchases to which s 26 does not apply

prov hdg amd R1 (see RA s 5(d))
s 27 amd 1992 No. 40 s 153; 2001 No. 38 s 24 (never proclaimed into force and om
2003 No. 22 s 31); 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3

Compensation for loss etc. by holder of security interest

s 28 amd 1986 No. 38 s 16; 1992 No. 40 s 154; 1993 No. 82 s 42; 1995 No. 1 s 3
sch 1; 2000 No. 20 s 29 sch 3

Compensation for loss during first 12 months of operation of section

s 29 om 1992 No. 40 s 155

Compensation for loss etc. by purchaser

s 30 amd 1992 No. 40 s 156; 1993 No. 82 s 43; 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2; 1999 No. 4
s 41
sub 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

PART 5—INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Division 1—Inspectors

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Appointment and qualifications

s 30A ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Appointment conditions and limit on powers

s 30B ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Issue of identity card

s 30C ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Production or display of inspector's identity card

s 30D ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

When inspector ceases to hold office

s 30E ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Resignation

s 30F ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Return of identity card

s 30G ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Division 2—Powers of inspectors

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Subdivision 1—Entry of places

sdiv hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Power to enter places

s 30H ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Subdivision 2—Procedure for entry

sdiv hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Entry with consent

s 30I ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Application for warrant

s 30J ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Issue of warrant

s 30K ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Special warrants

s 30L ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Warrants—procedure before entry

s 30M ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Subdivision 3—Powers after entry

sdiv hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

General powers after entering places

s 30N ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Failure to help inspector

s 30O ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Failure to give information

s 30P ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Subdivision 4—Power to seize evidence

sdiv hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Seizing evidence at a place that may be entered without consent or warrant

s 30Q ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Seizing evidence at a place that may only be entered with consent or warrant

s 30R ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Securing seized things

s 30S ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Tampering with seized things

s 30T ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Power to support seizure

s 30U ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Receipts for seized things

s 30V ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Return of seized things

s 30W ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Access to seized things

s 30X ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Subdivision 5—Power to obtain information

sdiv hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Power to require name and address

s 30Y ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Failure to give name or address

s 30Z ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Division 3—General enforcement matters

div hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (renum 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into
force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Notice of damage

s 30ZA ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Compensation

s 30ZB ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

False or misleading information

s 30ZC ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

False or misleading documents

s 30ZD ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Obstructing inspectors

s 30ZE ins 2001 No. 38 s 25

Notification of insurer's intention to sell water damaged motor vehicle

s 30ZF ins 2001 No. 38 s 25
om 2002 No. 50 s 8

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS

pt hdg ins 2001 No. 38 s 25 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31);
2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Arrangements for fees

s 30ZG ins 2001 No. 38 s 25
amd 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Delegation

s 31 amd 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch
sub 1992 No. 40 s 157; 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1
amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Protection

s 32 sub 1992 No. 40 s 157
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1

General penalty for offence

s 33 om 1992 No. 40 s 158

Proceedings for offences

s 34 amd 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch

Fees and penalties

s 36 amd 1992 No. 40 s 159

Evidentiary provisions

s 37 amd 1986 No. 38 s 17
sub 1992 No. 40 s 160
amd 1995 No. 1 s 3 sch 1

Recognised States

s 38 sub 1986 No. 38 s 18; 1992 No. 40 s 160
amd 1995 No. 1 s 19

Regulation-making power

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 38 s 26(1)
s 39 ins 1986 No. 38 s 19
sub 1992 No. 40 s 160
amd 2001 No. 38 s 26(2)–(4)

Approved forms

- s 40** prev s 40 ins 1992 No. 40 s 160
om 1995 No. 57 s 4 sch 2
pres s 40 ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 25

PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES SECURITIES AND OTHER ACTS AMENDMENT ACT 2001

- pt hdg** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (renum 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Validations

- s 41** prev s 41 ins 1993 No. 82 s 44
exp 17 January 1994 (see s 41(8))
AIA s 20A applies (see s 41(7))
pres s 41 ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Registration of existing security interest under Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act 1955

- s 42** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Chief executive to register transferred security interest

- s 43** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Transitional rules for deciding priority of security interests

- s 44** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

Chief executive may require notice about water damaged motor vehicles

- s 44A** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27
exp 7 June 2002 (see s 44A(3))

PART 7—VALIDATION AND DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

- pt hdg** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (renum 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31)

PART 8—VALIDATION AND DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

- pt hdg** ins 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch

Validation of regulatory provisions

- s 45** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27

Validation of inclusion of particulars of water damaged motor vehicles on register

- s 46** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27

Validation for particular fee

- s 47** ins 2001 No. 38 s 27 (amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch) (never proclaimed into force and om 2003 No. 22 s 31); 2003 No. 22 s 26

Declaration about commencement of certain provisions

s 48 (prev s 46A) ins 2001 No. 38 s 27
renum 2003 No. 22 s 30 sch