

Queensland



SUGAR INDUSTRY ACT 1999

**Reprinted as in force on 1 July 2004
(includes commenced amendments up to 2004 Act No. 3)**

Reprint No. 3I revised edition

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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Revised edition indicates further material has affected existing material. For example—

- a correction
- a retrospective provision
- other relevant information.

Queensland



SUGAR INDUSTRY ACT 1999

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SUGAR INDUSTRY ACT 1999

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2004]

An Act about the sugar industry in Queensland, and for other purposes

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*.

2 Commencement

(1) Chapter 4, part 10 commences on 1 October 1999.

(2) The remaining provisions commence on 1 January 2000.

3 Principal object of Act

The principal object of the Act is to facilitate an internationally competitive, export oriented sugar industry based on sustainable production that benefits those involved in the industry and the wider community.

4 Definitions

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this Act.

5 Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of the Act.

6 State bound

This Act binds all persons, including the State.

CHAPTER 2—PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND MILLING

PART 1—CANE PRODUCTION AREAS

Division 1—Establishment of entitlement

7 Cane production area

(1) A person may hold an entitlement called a “**cane production area**”.

(2) A cane production area entitles the person (a “**grower**”) to enter a supply agreement with the owner of a particular mill for the supply to the mill of cane grown on a particular number of hectares situated within land of a particular description.

Example—

A cane production area owned by Smith, of 10 hectares, within land description lot 1234 on plan A123456, Curra, relating to the Curra Mill means that Smith is a grower and may supply to the Curra mill cane grown on 10 hectares and grown within land description lot 1234 on plan A123456, Curra under a supply agreement with the owner of the Curra Mill. The supply agreement may, as provided by this Act, be either an individual agreement or a collective agreement.

(3) A grower is the only person who may enter a supply agreement with a mill owner.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent a person entering a supply agreement with a mill owner on condition the person becomes the holder of the relevant cane production area.

(5) A cane production area is property and may, for example, be sold, leased, subleased, or otherwise transferred, subject to requirements under this part.

(6) Disposal of land included in a cane production area does not effect a disposal of the cane production area.

(7) Land included in a cane production area may be the same area as, or greater than, but not less than, the number of hectares included in the cane production area.

Example—

The land description of grower Smith's cane production area mentioned in the example to subsection (2) may in fact encompass 20 hectares, but Smith's entitlement only relates to any 10 of those hectares at any one time.

(8) Particular land may be included in more than 1 cane production area.

(9) However, the total of all the numbers of hectares included in cane production areas in which particular land is included may not be greater than the land's actual area.

Example of subsection (8) and (9)—

Grower Smith may have 2 cane production areas, each of 10 hectares, and each with the same land description, actually encompassing 20 hectares. How Smith disposes of cane grown on the 20 hectares to a mill or mills depends on the mill or mills to which the cane production area relates and the supply agreements Smith is permitted to enter under this Act.

(10) Part 2, division 4, provides for the supply to the mill by the mill owner of cane grown on land included in the owner's cane production area.

Division 2—Applications for grant, variation or cancellation of cane production areas

Subdivision 1—General provisions

8 Explanation of div 2

(1) A cane production area may be granted, varied or cancelled by a cane production board on application to it under subdivision 2.

(2) Applications may affect each of the details of a cane production area, that is to say, they may ask a cane production board to do 1 or more of the following—

- (a) grant or cancel the cane production area;
- (b) vary the holder;
- (c) vary the description of land included in the cane production area;

- (d) vary the number of hectares by cancelling or allocating a number of hectares;
- (e) vary a cane production area's conditions.

(3) A single application may be all that is needed to achieve a desired change in cane production area entitlements.

Example—

A grower may sell the grower's cane production area to someone else in a simple transaction associated with the sale of a cane farm. In this case a single application would be made under section 13.

(4) A combination of applications may be needed to achieve a desired outcome and may, if convenient, be included in a single application form.

Example—

A grower may sell the grower's cane production area to someone else who proposes to farm in a completely different place. In this case, a combination of applications would be made under section 13 (to vary the holder) and section 14 (to vary the land description to the new farm). For some reason, the new grower may want a new cane production area, involving the cancellation of the old cane production area under section 16(1)(a) and the grant of a new cane production area under section 12 combined with the transfer of the number of hectares.

(5) An application or combination of applications may be for the purpose of changing a grower's cane production area entitlements relating to more than 1 mill by effectively achieving the following—

- (a) cancellation of a cane production area relating to 1 mill, or of a number of hectares included in it;
- (b) granting of a cane production area relating to another mill or an allocation of a number of unallocated hectares to an existing cane production area relating to the other mill.

(6) An application mentioned in subsection (5) must comply with division 3.

9 General provisions applying to applications

(1) Subject to division 3, an application for the grant, variation or cancellation of a cane production area must be made to the cane production board established for the mill to which the cane production area will relate or relates.

(2) A grant or variation (other than a cancellation of a number of hectares included in a cane production area) of a cane production area, on

application to a cane production board, may be for a particular period or indefinite.

(3) An application must be made in the way decided by the board, subject to this Act.

(4) The board may decide the application in the way it considers appropriate, subject to this Act.

(5) Before deciding an application, the board may require the applicant to provide particular information to the board.

(6) In granting or varying a cane production area, the board may impose conditions on the cane production area.

Examples of conditions—

1. A condition requiring the grower to contribute financially to cane railways facilitating use of the land for growing cane.
2. A condition limiting the harvesting of cane to a particular period each year.
3. A condition requiring the grower to enter into an individual agreement with the mill for a particular period or stating conditions about the grower's participation in the collective agreement made for the mill for a particular period.
4. A condition requiring the grower to use practices relating to land use, land management and environmental protection.

(7) Applications involving the grant of a number of currently unallocated hectares can not be called for or accepted by a cane production board unless it has first advertised their availability in a newspaper circulated throughout the area where cane supplied to the mill or an adjacent mill is grown.

(8) A grant, variation or cancellation on any application under this division takes effect when it is recorded in the register kept by the board under section 176,¹ unless the contrary intention appears.

10 Information notice must be given for refusal of application

If a cane production board refuses to grant an application under this part, or grants an application on a condition not sought by the applicant, the board must give the applicant an information notice within 28 days after making the decision.

¹ Section 176 (Cane production board to keep cane production area register)

Subdivision 2—Particular applications to cane production boards**11 Grant of new or increased cane production area from out of unallocated hectares**

(1) A person may apply to be granted a cane production area, or an increase in the number of hectares included in a cane production area held by the person, by the allocation of a stated number of unallocated hectares.

(2) For a grant of a cane production area, the application must state the description of land the applicant wishes to have included in it.

(3) The cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that any consultation, required for the purposes of the grant under guidelines under any of the following, has happened—

- (a) a regulation;
- (b) section 163(d);
- (c) section 163(e).²

(4) Also, the cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that, if the application is granted—

- (a) the total number of hectares that will be included in cane production areas relating to the mill will not be more than the limit decided for the mill under section 37;³ and
- (b) the land that will be included in the cane production area will be suitable cane land, having regard to the anticipated effect of conditions applying to the cane production area; and
- (c) for a grant of a cane production area, the grower will have, or be likely to obtain, an estate or interest in the land that will be included in it entitling the grower to use it to grow cane; and
- (d) for a grant of a cane production area, the land that will be included in the cane production area will not include land also included in a cane production area relating to another mill, or if it will, division 3 has been complied with if it applies.

2 Section 163 (Functions and powers of a cane production board)

3 Section 37 (Negotiating team must decide expansion of cane production areas)

(5) Also, the cane production board may grant the application only after considering anything it is required to consider under a regulation.

(6) In this section—

“unallocated hectares” means hectares from out of the unallocated hectares relating to the mill to which the cane production area will relate or relates.

12 Grant of new or increased cane production area from out of transferred hectares

(1) An application may be made for the grant of, or for an increase in the number of hectares included in, a cane production area (the **“relevant cane production area”**) relating to a mill by the allocation of a number of hectares transferred from another cane production area relating to the mill.

(2) For the grant of the relevant cane production area, the application must state the description of land the applicant wishes to have included in it.

(3) The application must be made by the grower seeking to transfer the hectares, or if a disposition of a number of hectares from a grower to another person is involved, by the grower and the other person.

(4) The cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that—

- (a) every third party consent required under section 17 has been obtained; and
- (b) any consultation, required for the purposes of the grant under guidelines under any of the following, has happened—
 - (i) a regulation;
 - (ii) section 163(d);
 - (iii) section 163(e).⁴

(5) Also, the cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that, if the application is granted—

- (a) the land that will be included in the relevant cane production area will be suitable cane land, having regard to the anticipated effect of conditions applying to the cane production area; and

⁴ Section 163 (Functions and powers of a cane production board)

- (b) for the grant of a cane production area, the grower will have, or be likely to obtain, an estate or interest in the land that will be included in it entitling the grower to use it to grow cane; and
- (c) the land that will be included in the cane production area will not include land also included in a cane production area relating to another mill, or if it will, division 3 has been complied with if it applies.

(6) If the total number of hectares included in a cane production area are being transferred, the cane production area must be cancelled under section 16(1)(a).

(7) Also, section 18(3) to (7) applies.

13 Transfer of cane production area to another person

(1) An application may be made to transfer the cane production area of a grower (the “**transferor**”) to another person (the “**transferee**”).

(2) The application must be made by the transferor and the transferee.

(3) The board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that every third party consent required under section 17 has been obtained.

(4) Also, the cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that, if the application is granted, the transferee will have, or be likely to obtain, an estate or interest in the land that will be included in the cane production area entitling the transferee to use it to grow cane.

(5) Also, section 18(3) to (7) applies.

14 Variation of description of land included in cane production area

(1) A grower may apply for a variation of the description of land included in the grower’s cane production area.

(2) The cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that—

- (a) every third party consent required under section 17 has been obtained; and

- (b) any consultation, required for the purposes of the grant under guidelines under any of the following, has happened—
 - (i) a regulation;
 - (ii) section 163(d);
 - (iii) section 163(e).⁵

(3) Also, the cane production board may grant the application only if it is satisfied that, if the application is granted—

- (a) the land that will be included in the cane production area will be suitable cane land, having regard to the anticipated effect of conditions applying to the cane production area; and
- (b) the grower will have, or be likely to obtain, an estate or interest in the land that will be included in the cane production area entitling the grower to use it to grow cane.

15 Variation of conditions of cane production area

(1) A grower may apply for a variation in the conditions on which the grower holds the grower's cane production area.

(2) The cane production board must grant the application if, by unanimous decision, it considers the variation appropriate.

16 Cancellation of cane production area or hectares on application

(1) A grower may apply to have the grower's cane production area cancelled, or to vary the cane production area by cancelling a part of its number of hectares, for the purpose of—

- (a) the grant or variation of another cane production area relating to the same mill; or
- (b) permanently ceasing to grow cane in relation to the cancelled cane production area or to the extent relevant to the cancelled number of hectares, including on land previously used to grow the cane.

5 Section 163 (Functions and powers of a cane production board)

(2) The cane production board must grant the application if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the purpose of the cancellation or variation is as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b); and
- (b) every third party consent required under section 17 has been obtained.

(3) For subsection (2)(a), the board must be satisfied that division 3 does not apply.

(4) On the grant of an application under subsection (1)(b), the number of hectares of the cancelled cane production area, or the number of hectares cancelled, become unallocated hectares for the mill to which the cane production area relates or related.

17 Third party consent required in particular circumstances

(1) This section applies to an application for the following—

- (a) transfer of a number of hectares from a cane production area;
- (b) transfer of a cane production area from a grower to another person;
- (c) variation of the description of land included in a cane production area;
- (d) cancellation of a cane production area or of a part of the number of hectares included in a cane production area.

(2) The application must provide a statutory declaration stating the following about the relevant land—

- (a) whether or not a third party has an interest in the land;
- (b) if there is a third party, whether or not the declarant has obtained the third party's written consent to the transfer, variation or cancellation.

(3) The statutory declaration must be made by the transferor, if a disposition to another person is involved, or if not, by the applicant.

(4) If a third party has refused to give written consent, the following provisions apply—

- (a) the applicant may ask the cane production board deciding the application to dispense with the consent;

- (b) the third party must be given notice of the applicant's request and is entitled to be heard by the board on it;
- (c) the board may dispense with the consent if it considers it is being unreasonably withheld.

(5) The application can not be granted unless the consent of each third party mentioned in subsection (2) has been obtained or dispensed with under subsection (4).

(6) In this section—

“relevant land” means the land included in the cane production area mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (d) or the description of which is being varied as mentioned in subsection (1)(c).

18 Relationship between entitlement change and supply agreement obligations

(1) An application under this division may be necessary to provide for a change to a supply agreement applying to a grower because a grower supplies cane to a mill under a supply agreement that depends on the grower's entitlements under a cane production area.

(2) However, a cancellation or variation of a cane production area under this division, other than as expressly provided by this Act, has no effect on the obligations under the supply agreement of anyone bound by it.⁶

(3) Subsections (4) to (6) apply to an application for the following—

- (a) transfer of a cane production area from 1 person to another;
- (b) cancellation of a cane production area or of part of the number of hectares included in a cane production area.

(4) If a collective agreement applies or applied to the cane production area, the application must provide the transferor's statutory declaration stating the following about the cane production area—

- (a) whether or not the transferor has an outstanding obligation under the agreement;
- (b) if there is an outstanding obligation, its nature.

⁶ In relation to collective agreements, see section 44 (Collective agreement—effect).

(5) The purpose of subsection (4) is to ensure that—

- (a) any relevant obligations of a grower under a collective agreement are considered by the grower before making the application; and
- (b) division 3 is complied with, if it applies.

(6) If—

- (a) the application is one mentioned in subsection (3)(a); or
- (b) the application is one mentioned in subsection (3)(b), and a disposition of a number of hectares from a grower to another person is involved;

the transferee is bound by an obligation required to be disclosed under subsection (4).

(7) In this section—

“transferee” means the person to whom another person’s cane production area is being transferred, or to whose cane production area a number of hectares is being transferred under a disposition.

“transferor” means the person who holds the cane production area being transferred to another person or a number of hectares which are being cancelled.

Division 3—Applications affecting cane production areas relating to more than 1 mill effectively moving cane supply from 1 mill to another

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

19 Purpose and explanation of div 3

(1) The purpose of this division is to establish a number of processes that enable growers to move the supply of cane grown on particular land from 1 mill to another mill if—

- (a) entities associated with both mills consent; or
- (b) the move is necessary to allow growers to increase the number of hectares from which they can supply cane; or

- (c) because of a significant sustainable lengthening of the current mill's crushing season due to a significant sustainable increase in cane productivity, the move is necessary to allow growers to achieve more efficient crushing arrangements.

(2) A move by a grower under each process involves—

- (a) the grower obtaining a grant of unallocated hectares relating to a mill (the receiving mill mentioned in section 30(1)) other than the mill to which the grower's cane production area currently relates (the **“current mill”**); and
- (b) cancellation of the grower's cane production area relating to the current mill, or of a number of hectares included in it, as may be necessary to take account of the move.

(3) Each process ensures the termination of the grower's obligations under any collective agreement made for the current mill that would otherwise apply to the relevant cane.

(4) If the move is necessary to allow the grower to increase the number of hectares from which the grower is supplying cane, the process ensures the cane supply to the current mill is not reduced because it requires the resulting increase in unallocated hectares relating to the mill to be granted under section 11.

(5) Subdivisions 2 to 4 provide various processes each of which establishes a basis for the grower to move to the receiving mill, and how this may affect other growers or potential growers.

(6) Subdivision 5 provides for the grower's application to the cane production board established for the receiving mill and the result of a grant.

20 Definitions for div 3

In this division—

“cane productivity”, in relation to a mill, means the total number of tonnes of cane crushed by the mill, calculated as the average tonnage for each hectare included in all the cane production areas that relate to the mill.

“current cane production area”, for a grower making an application under this division, means the grower's cane production area relating to the current mill.

“current cane production board”, for a grower making an application under this division, means the cane production board established for the current mill.

“current mill”, for a grower making an application under this division, means the current mill mentioned in section 19(2).

“grant of unallocated hectares” means a grant under section 11 of a cane production area, or an increase in the number of hectares included in a cane production area, from out of unallocated hectares relating to a mill.

“horizontal expansion”, in relation to a mill, means expansion in cane production areas relating to the mill.

“productivity increase”, in relation to a mill, means a sustainable increase in cane productivity relating to the mill, disregarding the effect of any horizontal expansion.

“receiving cane production board”, for a grower making an application under this division, means the cane production board established for the receiving mill.

“receiving mill”, for a grower making an application under this division, means the receiving mill mentioned in section 30(1).

“regulation process” means a process provided for under a regulation.

Subdivision 2—Consent process

21 Consent process

(1) A grower may obtain consents to the grower’s application under section 30 from the owners of the current mill and the receiving mill and the mill suppliers’ committees of those mills.

(2) All these consents are necessary if the grower is relying on compliance with section 30(1)(a) as the basis of the application.

Subdivision 3—Horizontal expansion process

22 Start of horizontal expansion process

(1) All references in this subdivision to the mill owner, growers, cane production areas, unallocated hectares, the cane production board (the “**board**”), the negotiating team, the mill suppliers’ committee, crushing season and crushing capacity relate to the current mill, unless the contrary intention appears.

(2) To start the process under this subdivision, the mill owner or the mill suppliers’ committee may ask the board to call for applications from growers for the grant of unallocated hectares.

(3) The object of the request is to find out the level of demand for expansion of cane production areas over the currently available unallocated hectares.

(4) As provided for under a regulation, the board must call for applications from growers for the grant of unallocated hectares.

(5) In response to the call, a grower may apply to the board for a grant of unallocated hectares.

(6) As provided for under a regulation, the board must—

- (a) assess the level of demand; and
- (b) if there is a demand, refer the assessment to the negotiating team.

(7) For subsection (6)(b), for each application, the board must make the assessment it considers appropriate of the likelihood the grower’s application would be granted if unallocated hectares were available.

(8) For subsection (7), each assessment must include consideration of whether the grower has enough suitable cane land for the grant.

(9) Each grower whose application the board considers it would grant is an “**eligible grower**”.

23 If the negotiating team agrees on horizontal expansion

If the negotiating team agrees on expansion in cane production areas, the board must grant the increased number of unallocated hectares for the mill under section 11.

24 If the negotiating team does not agree on horizontal expansion

(1) If the negotiating team does not agree on expansion in cane production areas, section 219 applies to the dispute and an arbitration process must be used.

(2) To resolve the dispute, the arbitrator must decide, after consulting with the negotiating team, everything about the expansion, including the crushing season length.

(3) Subject to subsection (4)—

- (a) the arbitrator's decision has effect as a final decision of the negotiating team under section 219; and
- (b) if the arbitrator decides there is to be an expansion of cane production areas, for the purposes of section 23, the negotiating team is taken to have agreed to the expansion.

(4) If the mill owner rejects the arbitrator's decision because the owner refuses to invest the capital necessary to carry out the decision, the arbitrator's decision is of no effect as a final decision of the negotiating team under section 219.

(5) If subsection (4) applies and the arbitrator decides that the mill owner, in connection with the arbitration, has not offered to increase crushing capacity by an amount that in all the circumstances is measurable, the arbitrator must also make the following declaration to the board about the measurable increase—

- (a) the mill owner has failed to agree to it;
- (b) the amount, expressed as a number of hectares calculated under a regulation (the “**declared measurable increase**”).

(6) The board must then as soon as practicable give a notice to the eligible growers and the mill owner.

(7) The notice must state that the board will follow a regulation process stated in the notice, and used to prevent any significant decrease in the total number of hectares included in cane production areas relating to the mill—

- (a) to facilitate cancellations of eligible growers' cane production areas, or numbers of hectares included in them, in support of the growers applications under section 30; and
- (b) to grant unallocated hectares arising from the cancellations to other eligible growers in priority to other persons.

(8) The board must comply with the process.

(9) However, the process is subject to a resolution of the dispute within the negotiating team at any time.

25 Process for moving supply from current mill

(1) The regulation process under section 24(7) must provide for at least the process stated in the following subsections.

(2) An eligible grower may apply to the board for the board to—

- (a) give the grower a notice that it will take the action mentioned in section 24(7)(a) in relation to a stated number of hectares included in the grower's cane production area (a **“move consent notice”**); or
- (b) make a grant mentioned in section 24(7)(b) applied for by the grower under section 22(5).

(3) As eligible growers make applications mentioned in subsection (2), a reasonably fair way of selecting each eligible grower in priority to other eligible growers must be used to give move consent notices or make the grants mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

(4) The selection process mentioned in subsection (3) applied to a grower must depend on whether unallocated hectares arising out of the cancellation mentioned in section 24(7)(a) relating to the grower will be able to be granted to another eligible grower.

(5) Also, the process mentioned in subsection (3) must involve a grower's application under subsection (2) being refused, if—

- (a) the board considers that unallocated hectares arising out of the cancellation mentioned in section 24(7)(a) relating to the grower will not be able to be granted to another eligible grower; or
- (b) the process has ended.

(6) As the applications of eligible growers under subsection (2) are processed—

- (a) eligible growers are to be issued with move consent notices; and
- (b) other eligible growers are to be given notices that their applications under subsection (2)(b) will be granted as particular cancellations mentioned in section 24(7) are recorded by the board.

(7) An eligible grower given a notice mentioned in subsection (6)(b) may withdraw the grower's application under subsection (2)(b) at any time before the cancellation relating to the grant is made, but afterwards may only withdraw it as provided under a regulation.

(8) As cancellations under section 31 are made based on move consent notices under this subdivision, the board must exercise its powers under section 11 to grant unallocated hectares, arising out of the cancellations, to growers previously given notice of the grant as mentioned in subsection (6)(b).

(9) The process must end when the first of the following happens—

- (a) there are no more applications under subsection (2) to be processed;
- (b) the total of the numbers of unallocated hectares granted by the following boards equal the amount of the declared measurable increase—
 - (i) the current cane production board, in exercising its powers under section 11 to grant unallocated hectares arising from cancellations under section 31;
 - (ii) receiving cane production boards, in exercising their powers under section 30 based on move consent notices.

(10) An application under subsection (2) must be made by an eligible grower within 5 years after the arbitrator's declaration under section 24(5) or before the end of the process under subsection (9)(b), whichever happens first.

26 Other provisions that may be included in the process

(1) A regulation under section 24(7) may provide for time limits, including—

- (a) a time limit in a move consent notice after which the notice ceases to have effect; or
- (b) a time limit within which a grower must make an application under section 30.

(2) For section 25(8), the regulation may permit the grants mentioned in the subsection to be made, and to be binding on the growers, unless the growers withdraw their applications as provided under the regulation.

(3) Subsection (1) and (2) and section 25 do not limit the matters that may be included in the process under a regulation under section 24(7).

Subdivision 4—Productivity increase process

27 Establishment of productivity increase process

(1) All references in this subdivision to the mill owner, growers, cane production areas, unallocated hectares, the cane production board (the “**board**”), the negotiating team, the mill suppliers’ committee, crushing capacity and crushing season relate to the current mill, unless the contrary intention appears.

(2) To start the process under this subdivision, the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3) must exist arising from an arbitrated dispute within the negotiating team about the framing or variation of a collective agreement.

(3) The circumstances are as follows—

- (a) for a particular crushing season, the mill suppliers’ committee asks the mill owner to increase the crushing capacity;
- (b) the basis is that the length of the crushing season has significantly increased because of a significant sustainable increase in cane productivity;
- (c) the arbitrator’s final decision is that—
 - (i) the crushing season length has significantly increased because of a significant sustainable increase in cane productivity of a particular amount (the “**sustainable increase**”); and
 - (ii) the mill’s crushing capacity should be increased by a stated amount;
- (d) the mill owner rejects the arbitrator’s decision;
- (e) the arbitrator decides the mill owner, in connection with the arbitration, has not offered to increase crushing capacity by an amount that in all the circumstances is measurable.

(4) The arbitrator must make the following declaration to the board about the sustainable increase—

- (a) the mill owner has failed to agree to it;

(b) the amount, expressed as a number of hectares calculated under a regulation (the “**declared sustainable increase**”).

(5) The board must then as soon as practicable give a notice to growers and to the mill owner.

(6) The notice must state that the board will follow a regulation process stated in the notice to facilitate cancellations of growers’ cane production areas, or numbers of hectares included in them, in support of growers applications under section 30.

(7) The notice must state that the cancellations relate to a stated total number of hectares included in existing cane productions areas that is no more than the declared sustainable increase.

(8) The board must comply with the process.

(9) However, the process is subject to a resolution of the dispute within the negotiating team at any time.

(10) To give notice to growers under subsection (5), it is enough to advertise, in a newspaper circulating in the area where cane supplied to the mill is grown, information on how a copy of the notice may be obtained.

(11) In this section—

“**arbitrated dispute**” means a dispute that has been arbitrated under section 219.

28 Process of moving supply from current mill

(1) The regulation process provided for under section 27(6) must provide for at least the process stated in the following subsections.

(2) A grower may apply to the board for the board to give the grower a notice that it will take the action mentioned in section 27(6) in relation to a stated number of hectares included in the grower’s cane production area (a “**move consent notice**”).

(3) As growers make applications mentioned in subsection (2), a reasonably fair way of selecting each grower in priority to other growers must be used to give move consent notices.

(4) Also, the process mentioned in subsection (3) must involve a grower’s application under subsection (2) being refused if the process has ended.

(5) The process must end when the first of the following happens—

- (a) there are no more applications under subsection (2) to be processed;
- (b) receiving cane production boards, in exercising their powers under section 30 based on move consent notices issued under the process, make grants of unallocated hectares equal to the amount of the declared sustainable increase.

(6) An application under subsection (2) must be made by a grower within 5 years after the arbitrator's declaration under section 27(4) or before the end of the process under subsection (5)(b), whichever happens first.

(7) Despite cancellations under section 31 based on move consent notices under this subdivision, the number of hectares that are cancelled do not become unallocated hectares available to be granted under section 11.

29 Other provisions that may be included in the process

(1) A regulation under section 27(6) may provide for time limits, including—

- (a) a time limit in a move consent notice after which the notice ceases to have effect; or
- (b) a time limit within which a grower must make an application under section 30.

(2) Subsection (1) and section 28 do not limit the matters that may be included in the process provided for under a regulation under section 27(2).

Subdivision 5—Applications relating to receiving mill

30 Application allowing supply to receiving mill

(1) If a grower—

- (a) has obtained the consents mentioned in section 21; or
- (b) has received a move consent notice mentioned in section 25(2) or 28(2);

the grower may apply under section 11 to a cane production board established for a mill other than the current mill (the “**receiving mill**”) to be granted unallocated hectares relating to the receiving mill.

(2) In addition to the other requirements for the application under division 2, the application must provide the following—

- (a) the consents or move consent notice mentioned in subsection (1);
- (b) particulars of the land from which the grower intends to supply cane to the receiving mill, if the application is granted;
- (c) the number of hectares on which is grown the cane that the grower intends to cease supplying to the current mill and start supplying to the receiving mill, if the application is granted;
- (d) the particulars of the current cane production area and a request for its cancellation, or of a stated number of hectares included in it, as may be necessary to ensure—
 - (i) consistency between cane production area entitlements; and
 - (ii) that the grower may comply with each collective agreement applying to the grower, if the application is granted.

(3) The information provided under subsection (2)(b) to (d) must be consistent with the corresponding information included in the consents or move consent notice provided under subsection (2)(a).

(4) The receiving cane production board can not act on a move consent notice unless it is in force when the board acts.

(5) The receiving cane production board may, under section 11, grant the application effective from the start of the crushing season for the next year.

31 Cancellation of supply to current mill

(1) If the receiving cane production board grants the application, it must give notice to the current cane production board to cancel the current cane production area or the number of hectares mentioned in section 30(2)(d) included in it, effective from the start of the crushing season for the next year.

(2) When it receives the notice, the current cane production board must record the cancellation in its register effective from the start of the crushing season for the next year.

(3) The cancellation takes effect from the start of the crushing season for the next year.

(4) On cancellation, the grower is not bound by a collective agreement made for the current mill, so far as it relates to the activities of the grower after the cancellation in growing, harvesting and supplying cane in the exercise of the entitlement granted by the application.

(5) The obligations of the grower under an individual agreement are not affected only because the application has been granted.

(6) This section does not limit the number of different applications that may be made under division 2 in support of the purpose mentioned in section 19.⁷

Example—

An application under section 14 to vary the description of land included in a relevant cane production area may be necessary or convenient.

(7) A number of hectares cancelled under subsection (3) on the grant of an application based on consents mentioned in section 21, or a move consent notice mentioned in section 25(2) become unallocated hectares for the current mill.

Division 4—Cancellation of cane production area without application

32 Cane production board may cancel a cane production area for particular reasons

(1) The cane production board established for a mill to which a cane production area relates may cancel the cane production area, or vary the cane production area by cancelling part of its number of hectares, if satisfied that—

- (a) land included in the cane production area has become permanently used for another purpose excluding cane growing; or
- (b) no cane has been supplied to the mill under a supply agreement for at least 2 years; or
- (c) the grower has not complied with a condition of the cane production area.

⁷ Section 19 (Purpose and explanation of div 3)

Sugar Industry Act 1999

(2) For subsection (1)(b), a period must not be counted if an agreement under section 40 provided that no cane need be supplied to the mill for the period.

(3) Before the board cancels the cane production area or part of the cane production area's number of hectares, it must give notice to the grower calling on the grower to show cause why the cancellation should not happen.⁸

(4) If the grower does not show as required cause or enough cause why the cancellation should not happen, the board may proceed with the cancellation.

(5) If the board is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (c), it may, instead of immediately ordering the cancellation, allow the grower a period to dispose of the cane production area or the part of its number of hectares.

(6) The cancellation takes effect when it is recorded in the register kept by the board under section 176.⁹

(7) Within 21 days after the board makes a decision under subsection (1) or (5), it must give an information notice to the grower.

(8) The cancellation has no effect on any right the mill owner may have to take proceedings against the grower to recover an amount under, or for breach of, a supply agreement.

(9) The number of hectares of the cancelled cane production area, or the number of hectares cancelled, become unallocated hectares for the mill to which the cane production area relates or related.

8 Section 248 contains general provisions about show cause proceedings.

9 Section 176 (Cane production board to keep cane production area register)

***Division 5—Registration requirements for grant, variation or
cancellation of cane production areas***

33 Giving effect to cane production board's decisions

(1) A cane production board must, as required under a regulation, record in its register kept under section 176 the effect of the decision of any cane production board granting an application or cancelling a cane production area or part of the number of hectares of a cane production area under this part.

(2) However, if the decision is made on an application made in anticipation of an agreement being made or other event happening in relation to a cane production area, on the applicant's request the cane production board may delay recording the effect of the decision until it receives a request from the applicant to record it.

Example—

An application may be made for a variation needed for an anticipated commercial transaction that afterwards may fail to proceed. The cane production board may delay recording the effect of the decision until it receives confirmation that the transaction has proceeded.

Division 6—Cane production area plans

34 Agreed cane production area plan is evidence

A plan verified by a grower and the owner of the mill to which the grower's cane production area relates, showing for a date or period the boundaries of the description of land included in the cane production area or where cane is being, or proposed to be, grown on the land for supply to the mill, is evidence of those things.

35 Submission of plan to cane production board

(1) If a grower or mill owner is not satisfied of the accuracy of a plan mentioned in section 34 submitted by the one to the other for verification, the dissatisfied grower or owner may submit an alternative plan to the cane production board established for the mill.

(2) If satisfied the plan is accurate, the cane production board must certify to that effect.

(3) If dissatisfied, the cane production board may reject the plan or certify a plan amended by it.

(4) The chairperson must sign the cane production board's certificate.

(5) The certified plan may be filed by the grower or mill owner in the cane production board's office.

(6) The certified plan is evidence of the things in the plan.

36 Cane production board may interpret disputed plans

(1) If there is a dispute between a mill owner and a grower or between growers about the accuracy or interpretation of a plan verified under section 34 or certified under section 35, the owner or a grower may apply to the cane production board established for the mill to decide the issue.

(2) The board may decide the issue.

(3) The cane production board's decision is binding on the owner and grower and anyone else relying on a right or obligation of the owner or grower that is established by the plan.

Division 7—Expansion generally

37 Negotiating team must decide expansion of cane production areas

(1) A negotiating team established for a mill must decide everything about the size of expansion of cane production areas relating to the mill and the length of a crushing season (“**expansion**”).

(2) In deciding anything about expansion, the negotiating team's objective is to enhance the profit of the mill owner and the growers supplying cane, while taking full account of local circumstances.

38 Disputes

(1) This section applies if—

(a) there is a dispute about expansion; and

(b) a final decision under section 219¹⁰ is made.

10 Section 219 (Dispute resolution about functions)

(2) The decision is binding on the mill owner and growers.

(3) However, if the decision requires capital investment by the mill owner, and the mill owner refuses to invest the capital, the decision is of no effect.

(4) Nothing in this division requires a grower to accept an allocation of hectares to the grower's cane production area without making an application.

(5) This section does not apply if the processes under division 3, subdivision 3 or 4, are being used.

PART 2—CANE SUPPLY AND PROCESSING AGREEMENTS

Division 1—Cane supply is governed by supply agreements

39 Object of pt 2

(1) The object of this part is to ensure that the supply by growers of cane to a mill, the cane's crushing and the payment to growers in return are governed by agreements (each a **“cane supply and processing agreement”** or **“supply agreement”**) between growers and mill owners.

(2) A supply agreement may be either an individual agreement or a collective agreement.

(3) A supply agreement may be for 1 or more crushing seasons.

40 Individual agreement

(1) An individual agreement is a supply agreement made directly between 1 or more growers and a mill owner.

(2) An individual agreement between a grower and a mill owner may provide that the grower need not supply cane to the owner's mill.

(3) An individual agreement may be for more than or for all or part of the period of the collective agreement otherwise applying to the grower and for all or part of the supply of cane grown by the grower.

41 Collective agreement—nature

(1) A collective agreement is a supply agreement made by a negotiating team.

(2) A negotiating team must make a collective agreement for the mill for which it is established.

(3) There may only be 1 collective agreement in force at any 1 time for a mill.

(4) A negotiating team established for more than 1 mill may make a collective agreement applying to more than 1 of the mills.

42 Collective agreement—before the start of negotiations

(1) No later than 28 days before starting negotiations for a collective agreement, the negotiating team must publish in a newspaper circulating in the area where the cane to which the agreement will apply is grown a notice, stating the following—

- (a) the intention to start negotiations;
- (b) the day negotiations will start;
- (c) the negotiating team's address for service;
- (d) the period or range of periods the collective agreement may possibly cover;
- (e) the day before which notices in relation to individual agreements are required to be given to the mill suppliers' committee for the purposes of section 48(2) and (3).

(2) The cost of publishing the notice must be paid in equal amounts by the mill suppliers' committee and the mill owner.

(3) If the notice is not published as required under subsection (1), the agreement can not be made.

(4) However, the negotiating team may, without giving public notice, have preliminary discussions to decide the matters mentioned in subsection (1)(d) and (e).

43 Collective agreement—making

(1) A collective agreement made for a mill must be signed by the members of the negotiating team or by the commissioner under subsection (3).

(2) Within 21 days after a collective agreement is made, the negotiating team must publish, in a newspaper circulating in the area from which cane will be supplied to the mill under the agreement, a notice of the signing of the agreement and how a copy can be obtained.

(3) If a member of a negotiating team does not sign a collective agreement, despite the fact that there are no disputes on its content or that any dispute has been decided under section 219, the commissioner may sign the agreement in the member's place, on the application of another member, the mill suppliers' committee or the mill owner.

44 Collective agreement—effect

(1) A collective agreement made for a mill is binding and enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction as a contract on—

- (a) the mill owner; and
- (b) each grower who enters, or who is taken to have entered into, the agreement; and
- (c) each person having title to, or interest in, the mill or the land from which cane is to be supplied to the mill, or the cane.

(2) Under subsection (1)(b), unless excused under section 47 or a relevant supply agreement, any grower who grows cane on land included in the grower's cane production area has a contractual obligation to supply the cane to the mill to which the grower's cane production relates.

45 Variation of collective agreement

(1) This section applies to a collective agreement made for a mill and to the negotiating team established for the mill.

(2) The negotiating team may vary the agreement on application, made within 21 days after the agreement is published as required under section 43(2), by 20 or more growers bound by the agreement.

(3) Also, the negotiating team may vary the agreement on application made at any time by the mill owner or the mill suppliers' committee on the grounds of a change of circumstances.

(4) An agreement provision that has been made or confirmed by a final decision under section 219¹¹ can not be affected under subsection (2).

(5) Sections 42(1) to (4) and 43 apply to the variation in the same way as they apply to the agreement.

46 Which agreement applies to particular grower

(1) Each grower must have a supply agreement with a mill owner for each season.

(2) A grower may enter an individual agreement with the owner of the mill, or a collective agreement made for the mill, to which the grower's cane production area relates.

(3) A grower who does not voluntarily enter a supply agreement is taken to have entered the collective agreement made for the mill to which the grower's cane production area relates.

(4) Subject to this Act, a grower may, under subsection (2), enter into an individual agreement with a mill owner at any time.

47 Grower may give notice of change of entitlement

(1) This section applies only to a collective agreement made for a mill for a period longer than 4 years.

(2) Before the collective agreement is made, a grower may give notice to the negotiating team of a proposed cancellation of the grower's cane production area, or of a number of hectares included in it, to take effect from a day after the end of the 4 year period.

(3) If the cancellation is granted, the grower is excused from any obligation under the agreement to grow cane or supply cane to the mill after the cancellation takes effect in relation to the cancelled cane production area or number of hectares.

11 Section 219 (Dispute resolution about functions)

(4) This section does not limit part 1, division 3.¹²

(5) In this section—

“**grower**” means a grower whose cane production area relates to the mill.

“**negotiating team**” means the negotiating team established for the mill.

Division 2—Process for entering individual agreements

48 Individual agreement entered by grower with mill owner

(1) Notice must be given under this section of an individual agreement between a grower and the mill owner.

(2) A grower must give notice, as required under subsections (3) to (5), to the mill suppliers’ committee before a collective agreement is made for the mill, if the grower—

- (a) has entered into an individual agreement with the mill owner for all or part of any period to which the collective agreement will apply; or
- (b) has entered into an agreement, arrangement or understanding, written or unwritten, with the mill owner to enter an individual agreement with the mill owner for all or part of any period to which the collective agreement will apply (a “**prearrangement**”).

(3) Notice must be given as follows—

- (a) for a prearrangement entered into before the committee started negotiating the collective agreement (the “**start**”) if the relevant individual agreement was not entered into before the start—within 14 days after the prearrangement was entered into;
- (b) for an individual agreement entered into before the start—within 14 days after the individual agreement was entered into;
- (c) for a prearrangement entered into after the start and before the collective agreement is made—the earlier of the following—
 - (i) the end of 5 days after the prearrangement was entered into;

12 Part 1, division 3 (Applications affecting cane production areas relating to more than 1 mill effectively moving cane supply from 1 mill to another)

Sugar Industry Act 1999

- (ii) the day mentioned in the notice published under section 42(1)(e) for the collective agreement (the “**published day**”);
- (d) for an individual agreement entered into after the start and before the collective agreement is made—the earlier of the following—
 - (i) the end of 5 days after the individual agreement was entered into;
 - (ii) the published day.

(4) Notice must be given in relation to an individual agreement as required under subsection (3)(b), (c) or (d) even if notice in relation to the agreement has already been given under any paragraph of the subsection.

(5) Notice given by a grower under subsection (2) must state the following—

- (a) the period the individual agreement relates to or it is intended it will relate to;
- (b) the part of the grower’s cane production area the individual agreement relates to or it is intended it will relate to.

(6) Within 7 days after a collective agreement is made, the mill owner must give to the mill suppliers’ committee notice of every individual agreement the owner has entered with growers before the collective agreement was made for all or part of the period to which the collective agreement applies.

(7) If, during the period to which a collective agreement applies, the mill owner enters an individual agreement with a grower for all or part of the period to which the collective agreement applies, the owner must give notice of the agreement to the mill suppliers’ committee within 7 days after the agreement is entered into.

(8) Notice given by a mill owner under subsection (6) or (7) of an individual agreement must give enough details of the agreement to allow the effect of the agreement on the collective agreement to be decided for the purposes of section 49.

(9) However, the details need not include details of the price payable to the grower for cane under the individual agreement.

(10) If notice of an individual agreement, including a prearrangement relating to it is not given as required under subsections (2) to (8), the application of the collective agreement to the grower and the mill owner is unaffected by the individual agreement and the collective agreement applies to them.

49 Individual agreement—stopping or cancelling

(1) Within 21 days after it receives notice of an individual agreement, the mill suppliers' committee may refer to mediation the issue of whether the agreement should not be made, or, if made, cancelled.

(2) To refer the issue to mediation, the mill suppliers' committee must give notice to the parties to the mediation.

(3) The parties to the mediation are the mill suppliers' committee and the parties to the individual agreement.

(4) The mediator must be—

- (a) a person agreed to by the parties to the mediation; or
- (b) if the parties can not agree—the commissioner or a person nominated by the commissioner.

(5) A person nominated by the commissioner under subsection (4)(b) must have appropriate qualifications or experience for the mediation.

(6) In the mediation, the only ground to be considered is whether the individual agreement's provisions will have a significant adverse effect on growers supplying cane to the mill under the collective agreement.

Example—

Provisions that may result in a cane grower who supplies cane to the mill under the collective agreement being excluded from harvesting during peak ccs levels.

(7) For subsection (6), the individual agreement is not taken to have the mentioned significant adverse effect only because it provides for a price payable to the grower for cane under the individual agreement other than as decided under the collective agreement.

(8) If the mediation ends with the parties in dispute, the mill suppliers' committee may apply within 21 days to a Magistrates Court sitting in the magistrates court district in which the mill is situated for an order stopping the making of, or cancelling, the agreement.

(9) The only ground of the application is the ground mentioned in subsection (6).

(10) The parties to the application are the mill suppliers' committee and the parties to the individual agreement.

(11) The court may decide the application and make or refuse to make the order sought and, to facilitate the proceeding before the court, make any other order the court considers appropriate.

(12) If the individual agreement is cancelled, the relevant grower is taken to have entered the collective agreement.

Division 3—Content of supply agreements

50 Content of agreement

(1) A supply agreement must provide for the rights and obligations of any grower and mill owner, in relation to the following, about cane to be supplied to the mill by the grower under the agreement—

- (a) harvesting;
- (b) delivery to the mill;
- (c) transport and handling;
- (d) acceptance and crushing by the mill;
- (e) payment by the mill owner.

(2) A collective agreement must include payment arrangements linking the price of cane to the selling price of sugar, unless the negotiating team decides otherwise.

(3) For subsection (2), the selling price of sugar is the selling price declared by QSL.

(4) A collective agreement must provide that growers must grow cane on a stated minimum percentage of the number of hectares included in their cane production areas.

(5) A collective agreement may provide for different provisions for different growers.

(6) A supply agreement may provide for the following—

- (a) a financial incentive scheme of premiums, discounts and allowances relating to cane and sugar quality or to anything that may affect cane and sugar quality, having regard to best practice;

- (b) penalty payments in amounts, or referable to amounts, for a contravention of the agreement.

51 Cane required to be accepted by a mill

(1) If a grower delivers cane grown by the grower to a mill in accordance with the relevant supply agreement, the mill owner is contractually obliged to accept the cane for crushing.

(2) However, every supply agreement is taken to include a provision that the mill owner is not required to accept the following for crushing—

- (a) cane infested with a pest;
- (b) cane having in or on it a chemical residue in an amount more than the maximum residue limit of the chemical prescribed for cane under the *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*;
- (c) cane exposed to or having on or in it a chemical as prescribed under a regulation;
- (d) cane containing less than 7 units of commercial cane sugar;
- (e) cane grown, harvested, transported, handled, delivered or supplied in contravention of this Act or an applicable supply agreement.

52 Delivery and acceptance of cane

Every supply agreement is taken to include the following provisions—

- (a) cane is delivered to a mill if it is delivered or tendered for delivery in accordance with the agreement;
- (b) acceptance of cane by the mill owner comprises—
 - (i) the handling of cane from the point of delivery to the mill; and
 - (ii) its crushing; and
 - (iii) the acceptance of liability for its payment in accordance with the agreement;

- (c) no action taken about cane before the mill owner decides it is or is not acceptable, in accordance with the agreement provisions mentioned in section 51 or in the relevant supply agreement, is acceptance of the cane.

53 Emergency and natural disaster

Every collective agreement is taken to include a provision excusing a party from an obligation under the agreement the party is unable to fulfil because of natural disaster or other emergency affecting cane growing, harvesting, delivering, transporting or crushing.

54 Dispute resolution

(1) A collective agreement must provide for a final decision if there is—

- (a) a dispute within the negotiating team about a variation of the agreement; or
- (b) a dispute within a future negotiating team during the negotiations for the next collective agreement made for the mill.

(2) The negotiating team mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is bound by the provision mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

(3) Also, if there is no provision for resolution of a dispute within a negotiation team as provided under subsection (1), then the dispute resolution process provided under a regulation must be followed.

55 General considerations

(1) In negotiating a collective agreement for a mill, a negotiating team's objective is to enhance the profit of the mill owner and the growers supplying cane, while taking full account of local circumstances.

(2) Matters the negotiating team may consider include the following—

- (a) the amount of existing and proposed crushing capacity of the mill;
- (b) mill reliability;
- (c) likely loss of harvesting and crushing time because of weather conditions;

- (d) crushing season length and the risk of being unable to complete harvesting;
- (e) increases in the amount of cane to be crushed at the mill because of increases in productivity or the total number of hectares used to grow cane;
- (f) commercial cane sugar yield patterns, cane growing patterns and the effect of a harvesting date on future yields;
- (g) raw sugar marketing commitments and the likely selling price of sugar;
- (h) bulk raw sugar storage capacity limits;
- (i) cane payment arrangements;
- (j) cane and sugar quality;
- (k) crop size;
- (l) industrial dispute risk;
- (m) procedures requiring the mill owner to notify a grower that the grower's cane has not been accepted for crushing for a reason mentioned in section 51(2);
- (n) mill closure;
- (o) anything relevant to the harvesting, delivery, transport, handling and crushing of cane;
- (p) anything else relevant.

(3) The negotiating team must consider ways in which the growers and the mill owner may jointly improve profitability.

Division 4—Mill owner's cane

56 Object of div 4

The object of this division is to place the owner of a mill supplying cane to the mill in as similar a position, to any grower supplying cane to the mill, as can sensibly be achieved having regard to the provisions of this Act under which supply agreements govern the supply of cane to a mill.

57 Owner may hold cane production area and supply cane

(1) Under section 7(1), the owner may hold a cane production area relating to the mill.

(2) Nothing in this Act prevents the owner from supplying to the mill cane grown on land included in the cane production area (the “owner’s cane”).

58 Owner may opt to supply as if under provisions of individual agreement

(1) The owner may opt to be treated as if the owner’s cane is being supplied to the mill under an individual agreement, for more than or for all or part of the period of the collective agreement made for the mill.

(2) The owner may opt to be treated as mentioned in subsection (1) by giving notice under section 48(2) and (6) or 48(7) to the mill suppliers’ committee as the grower and mill owner mentioned in the subsections.

(3) The notice must state particulars of the following—

- (a) the number of hectares from which cane will be supplied;
- (b) the period when the cane will be supplied;
- (c) the cane to be supplied.

(4) Sections 48 and 49 apply as if the notice were notice of an individual agreement.

(5) However, for section 49, the provision for mediation does not apply and application may be made to a Magistrates Court under the section without proof of mediation ending with the parties in dispute.

(6) The application to the Magistrates Court must be made within 14 days after the notice mentioned in subsection (2) is given.

(7) Also, for section 49(6), the only significant adverse effect that may be relied on is one arising because the rate of cane supply to the mill under the collective agreement has changed due to the supply of the owner’s cane.

59 Application of collective agreement and notice

(1) To the extent the owner does not opt to be treated as mentioned in section 58(1), the provisions of the collective agreement made for the mill apply to the supply of the owner's cane to the mill.

(2) The provisions of the collective agreement apply to the extent they can sensibly be applied and on the basis that the owner is both the grower and the owner.

(3) The owner must, before the start of negotiations for the collective agreement, give to the mill suppliers' committee notice of the number of hectares from which, and when, the cane will be supplied.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

**PART 4—CANE ACCESS, HARVESTING AND
MILL SUPPLY****63 Access right to harvest and supply cane**

(1) This part provides for the grant by a land-holder or the commissioner of 2 types of right (each an **“access right”**)—

- (a) a permit to pass; and
- (b) a cane railway easement.

(2) A permit (a **“permit to pass”**) may be granted to—

- (a) a grower to facilitate harvest of cane and supply to a mill; or
- (b) a mill owner to facilitate harvest of cane and supply of cane to any mill or between any mills or to service a cane railway easement.

(3) A permit to pass authorises the person to whom it is granted and a person acting on the person's behalf to use another person's land under the permit's conditions.

(4) An easement (a **“cane railway easement”**) may be granted to a mill owner to facilitate harvest of cane and supply of cane to any mill or between any mills.

(5) A cane railway easement may be granted whether or not it is annexed to or used and enjoyed together with any other land.

(6) The grant of an access right is subject to the powers under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* of the chief executive or a railway manager within the meaning of that Act.

64 Land-holder may grant an access right

A land-holder may grant an access right affecting the holder's land under an agreement with a mill owner or a grower.

65 Commissioner may grant an access right

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person seeking an access right affecting land does not reach agreement with the land-holder for the grant, after reasonable negotiation or attempts to negotiate; and
- (b) the commissioner considers the grant necessary for a purpose mentioned in section 63(2) or (4) in relation to the person; and
- (c) the grant, if made, would not affect native title, or if it would, there is an indigenous land use agreement consenting to the grant.

(2) A person may make an application to the commissioner to be granted the access right.

(3) The applicant must give a copy of the application to—

- (a) every person the applicant knows will be entitled to claim compensation if the right is granted; and
- (b) anyone the commissioner directs should be given a copy.

(4) A person given a copy of the application is entitled to make written submissions to, and be heard by, the commissioner about the application.

(5) The commissioner may grant the application and may impose reasonable conditions on the grant.

Examples of conditions—

A condition that the mill owner or grower construct and maintain at or near the boundaries of the land cattle grids or other structures.

(6) However, the commissioner must not grant the application unless the commissioner is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the grant, if made, would not affect native title, or, if it would, there is an indigenous land use agreement consenting to the grant.

(7) In this section—

“**indigenous land use agreement**” means an indigenous land use agreement under the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth registered on the register of indigenous land use agreements.

66 Notice of decision

The commissioner must, within 21 days after the decision, give the applicant an information notice of the decision under section 65 and, if the access right is granted, any person the commissioner considers may be entitled to claim compensation.

67 Grant of access right takes effect on registration

(1) For the grant of an access right by the holder of land to a mill owner or grower to take effect, a notice must be given to the commissioner.

(2) The notice must be—

- (a) in the approved form; and
- (b) signed by the mill owner or grower and the land-holder; and
- (c) accompanied by the fee required under a regulation.

(3) On receiving the notice, the commissioner must record particulars of the access right in the access rights register.

(4) The access right mentioned in subsection (3) then takes effect and not beforehand.

(5) If the commissioner grants an access right, the commissioner must record particulars of the access right in the access rights register.

(6) The access right mentioned in subsection (5) then takes effect and not beforehand.

68 Compensation on grant of access right

(1) Subject to subsection (6), if the commissioner or a land-holder grants an access right, the land-holder whose land is affected and the mill owner

or grower to whom the access right is granted may agree on the amount of any compensation payable to the land-holder.

(2) If the land-holder and the mill owner or grower can not agree on the amount—

- (a) the holder or the mill owner or grower may apply to the Land Court to decide the amount; or
- (b) they may jointly apply to the commissioner to appoint a valuer to decide the amount.

(3) On an application under subsection (2)(a), the Land Court may decide the amount.

(4) On an application under subsection (2)(b), the following provisions apply—

- (a) the commissioner may appoint a valuer;
- (b) the valuer may decide the amount;
- (c) the valuer's decision is final.

(5) The costs of a valuation under subsection (4) are to be paid by—

- (a) if the access right granted is a cane railway easement—the mill owner; or
- (b) if the access right granted is a permit to pass—the holder of the permit to pass.

(6) The commissioner, in granting a permit to pass to a person, may order the person to pay to the land-holder whose land is affected by the permit 1 or both of the following—

- (a) an amount, or amounts from time to time, towards the cost to the land-holder of the use of the permit;
- (b) an amount as compensation for significant detriment to the land-holder's use of the land.

69 Access rights register

(1) The commissioner must keep a register called the access rights register.

(2) The commissioner must record in the register the following particulars of an access right—

- (a) type;
- (b) assigned number;
- (c) date of registration;
- (d) holder's name;
- (e) names and addresses of the holders of the lands affected by the grant of the right;
- (f) description of the lands affected;
- (g) other particulars decided by the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner must record each access right in the order of granting.

(4) The record of an access right in the register is taken to be adequate notice to all persons of the access right's existence.

(5) The *Land Title Act 1994* is subject to subsection (4).

(6) If an access right is relinquished by its holder, the holder must immediately give notice of the relinquishment to the commissioner and to the land-holders recorded in the register for the right.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(7) On receiving the notice, the commissioner must record the relinquishment in the register.

(8) The register must be available for inspection at the office of the commissioner during the ordinary working hours of the office.

(9) A person may inspect a particular record in the register on payment of the fee required under a regulation.

70 Certificates

(1) In a proceeding, a certificate purporting to be signed by a person authorised by the commissioner stating any information recorded in the access rights register is evidence of the information stated.

(2) The certificate may be issued at any time on payment of the fee required under a regulation.

71 Noting of access right on other registers

(1) This section applies to the registrar of titles or other person who under an Act keeps a register of title to land that is the subject of an access right (“**registrar**”).

(2) A person to whom an access right is granted must give notice of the grant to the registrar of titles within 28 days after the access right is granted.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(3) A person to whom an access right is granted may give notice of the grant to any registrar other than the registrar of titles.

(4) On being given a notice under subsection (2) or (3), the registrar must enter in the register a note warning of the existence of the access right recorded in the access rights register.

(5) The note is not taken to be registration of the access right on the register.

72 Variation and cancellation of access right, dispute resolution and enforcement

(1) The land-holder whose land is affected by an access right and the holder of the access right may, by agreement, vary or cancel the access right or a condition on which it is held.

(2) If the access right is recorded or noted in a register kept under this or another Act by any person, notice by the parties to the variation or cancellation, produced with the documents the person requires, is enough authority for the person to vary the particulars of, or remove particulars of, the access right or condition from the register.

(3) Despite subsection (1) but subject to subsection (7), the commissioner may in special circumstances vary or cancel an access right, or a condition on which it is held, on application by—

- (a) the land-holder whose land is affected by the access right; or
- (b) the holder of the access right.

(4) A change in the use of the land affected by the access right is not in itself special circumstances for subsection (3).

(5) The commissioner may direct the applicant to give a copy of the application to any other person the commissioner considers may have an interest in the application.

(6) A person given a copy of the application under subsection (5) is entitled to make written submissions to, and be heard by, the commissioner about the application.

(7) A cane railway easement may be cancelled under subsection (3) only on the basis that it has not been used for at least 2 years.

(8) The commissioner must give an information notice of a decision under subsection (3), by public notice or otherwise, to anyone the commissioner considers may have an interest in the decision.

(9) The commissioner may mediate in disputes about the exercise of an access right.

(10) An access right, and any condition on which it is held, may be enforced by application to the Land Court.

(11) If an access right, or condition of an access right, is recorded or noted in a register kept under this or another Act by any person, written notification by the commissioner—

- (a) of a variation or cancellation of the right under subsection (3); and
- (b) that—
 - (i) no appeal has been properly lodged against the variation or cancellation; or
 - (ii) if an appeal has been lodged—the appeal has been dismissed;

produced with the documents the person requires, is enough authority for the person to vary the particulars of, or remove particulars of, the access right or condition from the register.

73 Compensation on cancellation or variation of access right

(1) If the commissioner cancels or varies an access right under section 72 on an application by a holder of the access right, section 68 applies in the same way it applies to the grant of an access right by the commissioner on the application of a mill owner or grower.

(2) If the commissioner cancels or varies an access right under section 72 on an application by the holder of the land affected by the right, the land-holder and the holder of the access right may agree on the amount of any compensation payable to the holder of the access right.

(3) If the land-holder and the holder of the access right can not agree on the amount—

- (a) the land-holder or the holder of the access right may apply to the Land Court to decide the amount; or
- (b) they may jointly apply to the commissioner to appoint a valuer to decide the amount.

(4) On an application under subsection (3)(a), the Land Court may decide the amount.

(5) On an application under subsection (3)(b), the following provisions apply—

- (a) the commissioner may appoint a valuer;
- (b) the valuer may decide the amount;
- (c) the valuer's decision is final.

(6) The cost of the valuation must be paid by the applicants subject to the following—

- (a) if the access right was held by the mill owner—the mill owner must pay the cost;
- (b) if the access right was held by a grower and the holder of the land affected is another grower—each grower must pay half the cost;
- (c) if the access right was held by a grower and the holder of the land affected by the right is neither a grower nor mill owner—the grower must pay the cost.

74 Rectification or reinstatement of land on cancellation or variation of access right

(1) This section applies if the commissioner cancels an access right affecting land or varies an access right in a way that excludes land affected by the right.

(2) The commissioner may give a written order to the person who is or was the holder of the right to carry out rectification or reinstatement of the land as directed by the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner must give a copy of the order to the holder of the land.

(4) The holder of the land may give a copy of the order to the registrar of the Supreme Court.

(5) The order may then be enforced as an order of the court.

75 Construction etc. of railways, obstruction of access right

(1) For supply of cane to a mill, a mill owner or a person authorised by the mill owner may—

- (a) construct, maintain, alter and use a railway or road, and carry out any other necessary works on—
 - (i) land of the mill owner or over which the mill owner holds an access right; or
 - (ii) subject to the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 919,¹³ a road for which the mill owner holds a permit under that section; or
 - (iii) subject to the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, a State-controlled road for which the mill owner holds an approval under section 50¹⁴ of that Act; and
- (b) use on the railway or road vehicles or rolling stock and other machinery and equipment the mill owner may consider necessary.

(2) A person must not obstruct or attempt to obstruct the use of an access right or a right under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Example—

Removal or attempt to remove rail line used in connection with an access right.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a person may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order restraining anyone else from obstructing or attempting to obstruct the applicant's use of an access right or a right under subsection (1).

13 *Local Government Act 1993*, section 919 (Ancillary works and encroachments on roads)

14 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, section 50 (Ancillary works and encroachments)

(4) The application must be made to the Magistrates Court sitting in the magistrates court district in which the obstruction or attempt is happening or anticipated.

(5) The court may make the order sought on the conditions it considers appropriate.

(6) A person who suffers loss or damage because another person obstructs or attempts to obstruct the person's use of the person's access right or right under subsection (1) may recover the amount of the loss or damage as a debt from the other person.

PART 5—MILLS

Division 1—What are mills

76 Meaning of “mill”

A “**mill**” is works that are—

- (a) equipped for the manufacture of sugar from cane; or
- (b) proposed to be constructed and equipped for the manufacture of sugar from cane and established as a new mill under division 3.

Division 2—Merging of mills

77 Declaration of day a merged mill is recognised

(1) This section applies if works that are more than 1 existing mill become a single mill (the “**merged mill**”) under an arrangement between—

- (a) 1 or more owners of more than 1 existing mill (the “**existing mills**”); and
- (b) the mill suppliers' committees established for the existing mills.

(2) The merged mill is established as a single mill for the purposes of this Act from the day the gazette notice mentioned in subsection (4) is published.

(3) For the purposes of the gazette notice, the parties to the arrangement mentioned in subsection (1) must give notice of the arrangement to the Minister.

(4) After receiving the notice, the Minister must publish a gazette notice declaring the merged mill to be a mill for the purposes of this Act.

78 Effect of merger on cane production areas

From the establishment of existing mills as a merged mill, cane production areas that immediately before the establishment related to the existing mills become related to the merged mill.

Division 3—Proposed mills

79 Object of div 2

The object of this division is to facilitate—

- (a) the establishment of a mill; and
- (b) arrangements made in anticipation of the establishment of a mill, including, for example, arrangements about supply agreements and the grant of cane production areas.

80 Establishment of relevant industry bodies

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person wants to establish a mill; and
- (b) the Minister is satisfied—
 - (i) the person has demonstrated the necessary commitment to establishing the mill; and
 - (ii) arrangements necessary for the operation of this Act (“**arrangements**”) will be in place for growers (“**proposed growers**”) to supply the mill with cane under 1 or more supply agreements.

(2) A cane production board may be established for the proposed mill under chapter 4, part 6.¹⁵

(3) If a cane production board is established for the mill, chapter 4, part 9,¹⁶ applies as if the mill had been established.

81 Cane production areas and supply agreements

(1) A cane production board established for a proposed mill may exercise powers under chapter 2, part 1,¹⁷ about cane production areas necessary for this Act to operate in relation to the mill, including in a way that gives effect to arrangements under section 80.

(2) Other bodies established under this Act may, or must, exercise powers in relation to the establishment of the cane production areas as if the mill had been established.

(3) However, a power exercised under subsection (1) or (2) is of no effect to create, vary or cancel a cane production area until the mill is established.

(4) A collective agreement made by a negotiating team established for a proposed mill under section 80(2) is of no effect until the mill is established.

(5) For this part—

- (a) the Minister may, by gazette notice, declare the day the mill is established; and
- (b) the declared day is taken to be the day the mill is established.

Division 4—Mill closure

82 Closure

(1) For this division, a mill (the “**closed mill**”) is closed if it permanently stops carrying on the business of crushing cane.

15 Chapter 4 (Administration), part 6 (Cane production boards)

16 Chapter 4 (Administration), part 9 (Negotiating teams)

17 Chapter 2 (Production, supply and milling), part 1 (Cane production areas)

(2) The closed mill is taken to close at the last moment of the day on which it is closed.

(3) The owner of the mill must immediately give written notice to the Minister of the day of the closure.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(4) The Minister may declare the closure day by gazette notice.

(5) Other than for subsection (3) the day so declared is taken, for this division, to be the day the mill closed.

83 Meaning of “receiving mill” and “closed mill cane”

(1) A “**receiving mill**” for the closed mill is a mill that undertakes the crushing of closed mill cane.

(2) “**Closed mill cane**” means cane that would have been supplied to the closed mill under supply agreements if it had not closed.

84 Continuation of mill suppliers’ committee for particular purpose

(1) On the closure of the closed mill, the mill suppliers’ committee continues to exist as provided for under subsections (2) to (4).

(2) Persons entitled to establish the committee from time to time are the persons (the “**previous growers**”) who held cane production areas—

- (a) that related to the closed mill before it closed; and
- (b) that included land from which cane is currently not being supplied to another mill under a cane production area relating to the other mill.

(3) For subsection (2), it is sufficient if the committee is established from time to time in a way the committee considers practicable to meet the requirements of the subsection.

(4) The function of the committee is to help the previous growers in their negotiations to obtain the grant of cane production areas relating to another mill for all or part of the land that was included in their cane production areas relating to the closed mill.

(5) The function under subsection (4) includes helping the previous growers to negotiate arrangements for the transport of cane.

(6) In this section—

“another mill” means—

- (a) a mill other than the closed mill; or
- (b) the closed mill subsequently reopened under a new owner.

85 Abolition of relevant industry bodies

(1) On the closure of the closed mill, the cane production board and negotiating team established for the closed mill cease to exist and their members cease to hold office.

(2) If the board or team is established for the closed mill and another mill, subsection (1) does not affect the board or team so far as it is established for the other mill.

86 Action may be taken to support transfer of access rights

(1) The object of this section is to authorise a regulation to support or complement arrangements made between the owner of a receiving mill and the owner, or other person managing the affairs, of the closed mill.

(2) A regulation may provide for the grant to the receiving mill’s owner of access rights for the harvesting or supply to the mill, and transport between the mill and another mill, of closed mill cane.

(3) The grant may be a transfer of access rights previously held by the closed mill’s owner, or an additional grant of access rights.

(4) A grower or land-holder is not entitled to compensation only because an access right relating to the grower’s cane or the land-holder’s land is transferred under a regulation from a closed mill owner to a receiving mill owner.

(5) To remove doubt, it is declared that subsection (4) does not prevent a compensation arrangement being negotiated between interested parties.

(6) The regulation must provide for a grant of additional access rights under subsection (2) to be subject to provisions about compensation and review that are equivalent to or the same as the provisions applying if a grant of access rights is made under section 65.¹⁸

(7) The regulation may provide for—

18 Section 65 (Commissioner may grant an access right)

- (a) changes to registers held under any Act to give effect to changes in access rights; and
- (b) documents evidencing access rights transferred under subsection (2) to be interpreted in a way that gives effect to the transfer.

Division 5—Cane analysis programs

87 Requirement to have cane analysis program and purpose

(1) Each mill must have a cane analysis program.

(2) A cane analysis program is a program made for a mill to obtain information about cane received at the mill.

(3) The purpose of obtaining the information is to supervise the payment to growers of amounts owing to them under the scheme for the acquisition of sugar provided for by this Act.

88 Content of program

A cane analysis program may provide for any of the following—

- (a) the weighing, examining or testing of cane received at the mill for its quantity, quality or another condition;
- (b) the appointment by the commissioner or another entity of a person to perform the duty of weighing, examining or testing cane or sugar, the qualifications of the person and the performance of duties by the person;
- (c) the observation and checking of performance of duties by persons appointed under paragraph (b) by other persons appointed under the program;
- (d) facilities to be provided by the mill owner;
- (e) directions that may be given by persons authorised under the program;
- (f) returns of information obtained under the program that must be given to the commissioner;

- (g) monitoring procedures calculated to provide reasonable and regular checking that the provisions of the program and directions given under the program are being complied with;
- (h) payment and recovery of costs associated with the program;
- (i) anything provided for under a regulation.

89 Costs of program

(1) The costs of the operation of a cane analysis program established at the request of a mill owner or mill suppliers' committee are to be paid by the owner of the mill and the mill suppliers' committee—

- (a) in the proportions agreed to by them; or
- (b) if there is no agreement—
 - (i) on the costs of the operation of a provision of the cane analysis program mentioned in section 88(c)—in equal amounts; or
 - (ii) on other costs—as decided by the dispute resolution process under section 92.

(2) A person incurring costs payable by the owner of a mill or a mill suppliers' committee under section 88 may recover the costs as a debt from the owner or committee.

90 Approval process for program

(1) A negotiating team established for a mill may propose to the commissioner for approval a cane analysis program for the mill or a change to the mill's program.

(2) The commissioner may advise the team about an appropriate program before the team proposes the program to the commissioner.

(3) In deciding whether to approve the program, the commissioner may consider anything the commissioner considers relevant and must consider the following—

- (a) the program's likely effectiveness;
- (b) the extent to which the program is able to be audited;
- (c) whether the provisions of the program are reasonable.

(4) On approving the program or change, the commissioner must give the mill owner and the mill suppliers' committee notice of the program's provisions.

(5) A program or change becomes binding on the persons to whom it is stated to apply when the notice is given.

(6) In approving a program, the commissioner may cancel an existing program.

91 Enforcement of program

A person who suffers loss or damage because of a contravention by another person of a cane analysis program, or direction given under a program, binding on the other person, may recover the amount of the loss or damage as a debt from the other person.

92 Dispute resolution

(1) This section applies if a negotiating team can not agree on the making of a cane analysis program for a mill or a change to a mill's program.

(2) The dispute must be resolved under the dispute resolution process established under section 218(3)(b).¹⁹

(3) If the dispute resolution process has not been established, the dispute resolution process established under a regulation must be followed.

Division 6—Cane quality programs

93 Requirement to have cane quality program

(1) The negotiating team established for a mill must make a cane quality program for the mill.

(2) The program is taken to be part of the collective agreement for the mill and of any supply agreement made with the mill owner.

(3) A negotiating team that makes a program must immediately give a copy of it to QSL.

¹⁹ Section 218 (Functions and powers)

94 Purpose of program

The purpose of a cane quality program is to facilitate the management of sugar quality to meet customer requirements for quality decided by QSL.

95 Content of program

(1) A cane quality program may provide for anything about achieving cane quality, including quality standards and tests.

(2) A program may also provide for a scheme of premiums and discounts for cane or sugar quality.

96 Costs of program

The costs of the operation of a cane quality program made for a mill are to be paid by the owner of the mill and the mill's suppliers' committee—

- (a) in the proportions agreed to by them; or
- (b) if there is no agreement, in equal amounts.

97 Dispute resolution

(1) This section applies if a negotiating team can not agree on the making of a quality program for a mill or a change to a mill's program.

(2) The dispute must be resolved under the dispute resolution process established under section 218(3)(b).²⁰

(3) If the dispute resolution process has not been established, the dispute resolution process established under a regulation must be followed.

*Division 7—Commissioner's function for redirection of cane***98 Redirection of cane**

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a mill (the “**first mill**”) can not crush cane because of a mishap; and

²⁰ Section 218 (Functions and powers)

- (b) an adjacent mill (the “**second mill**”) is able to crush the cane that is the subject of a supply agreement with the first mill.

Examples of mishaps—

- breakdown of a boiler at the mill
- a natural disaster.

(2) The commissioner may require the relevant mill owners and the mill suppliers’ committees to attend a compulsory conference as required by the commissioner.

(3) The purpose of the conference is to decide whether the parties can agree on the redirection of cane to the second mill.

(4) The conference may be held using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between persons taking part in the conference.

(5) The parties to the conference must bear their own costs for the conference.

(6) A person must not contravene a requirement under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—40 penalty units.

Division 8—Payments to be made for growers

99 Mill owner must make payment for grower

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the cane production board established for a mill approves the making of any category of payment by the mill owner, for a grower, to a third person from out of the grower’s payments; and
- (b) the grower has authorised the mill owner to make payments of the category to the third person.

(2) The mill owner must make each payment to the third person as authorised by the grower.

Maximum penalty—2 penalty units.

(3) In this section—

“**grower’s payments**” means any amount due by the mill owner to the grower.

“**payment**” means the payment of an amount.

“**third person**” means an entity other than the mill owner or grower.

CHAPTER 3—MARKETING

PART 1—MARKETING OF SUGAR VESTED IN QSL

100 Vesting of sugar in QSL

(1) All sugar on manufacture becomes the absolute property of QSL free from all mortgages, charges, liens, pledges and trusts.

(2) However, the sugar does not become the property of QSL if the authority grants, under part 2, an exemption for the sugar.²¹

(3) Property divested from any person because of this section is changed to a right to receive payments under this Act.

(4) To the extent that a contract, agreement, security or other document, whether made before or after this Act, is contrary to this section, it is of no effect.

101 QSL to market and pay for vested sugar

(1) QSL must market the sugar vested in it.

(2) When QSL considers enough information is available for the purpose, QSL must calculate—

- (a) the net value for each tonne of sugar included in each payment scheme; and
- (b) the payments due to each mill owner.

(3) The payments must be made as provided under the relevant payment scheme.

²¹ See however sections 107Q(3) (Consequences), 107R(5)(b) (Annual return) and 107S(4)(b) (Authority may seek further documents or information).

(4) If QSL does not make a payment to a mill owner, the mill owner may recover the amount as a debt from QSL.

(5) QSL may recover as a debt from a mill owner any excess payments made to the mill owner.

102 Schemes for payment

(1) Payment to mill owners for sugar vested in QSL must be calculated and made—

- (a) under payment schemes; and
- (b) by reference to the raw sugar equivalent of sugar that each mill owner delivers to QSL that is the product of cane harvested in each crushing season and manufactured in the year of harvest and the next following year.

(2) QSL may establish as many payment schemes on as many bases as it considers appropriate, including, for example, schemes based on producer pricing or early season sugar production.

(3) Also, QSL may, as it considers appropriate, share out to each payment scheme—

- (a) revenue received by the corporation; and
- (b) the costs of QSL's operations.

(4) Without limiting the power under subsection (3), QSL may share out costs of QSL's operations over a particular period to a future period.

(5) QSL may amend a payment scheme.

(6) Before establishing or amending a payment scheme, QSL must consult with organisations representing mill owners and growers.

(7) QSL may consider anything relevant in establishing a payment scheme, including, for example, the following—

- (a) weight of sugar delivered by a mill owner to QSL;
- (b) quality of sugar delivered by a mill owner to QSL;
- (c) costs incurred by a mill owner in complying with directions under section 103;
- (d) anything else affecting the proceeds of sale by QSL of sugar delivered by a mill owner to QSL.

(8) For a payment scheme to take effect—

- (a) QSL must give notice of it to relevant mill owners; and
- (b) the relevant mill owners must give notice of it to relevant growers.

(9) Even though any part of the process of crushing cane and manufacturing sugar happens at a mill other than the mill (the “**agreement mill**”) where the cane is to be crushed or sugar manufactured under the conditions of the supply contract for the cane, for the purposes of payment to mill owners by QSL, the process is taken to have happened at the agreement mill.

103 Production of brands of raw sugar

(1) The object of this section is to facilitate the marketing of sugar vested in QSL.

(2) QSL may make arrangements with a mill owner under which the owner is to produce a particular brand of raw sugar in a particular period or amount.

(3) Despite subsection (2), QSL may give a direction to a mill owner requiring the owner to produce a particular brand of raw sugar in a particular period or amount.

(4) The following provisions apply to the direction—

- (a) the mill owner must comply with it;
- (b) QSL must pay to the mill owner the part of the amount of the owner’s costs in complying with it that is more than the amount of the costs the owner would otherwise incur in producing the industry standard brand of raw sugar;
- (c) if a mill owner does not comply with it, the owner must pay to QSL the amount of any loss or damage suffered by QSL because of the failure.

(5) An amount payable under subsection (4)(b) or (c) may be recovered as a debt.

(6) The dispute resolution process provided under a regulation must be followed if a dispute arises in relation to costs incurred by a mill owner because of the direction.

(7) The mill owner must inform the relevant growers of an arrangement made under subsection (2) or a direction given under subsection (3) as soon as practicable after it is made or given.

(8) However, a failure to comply with subsection (7) has no effect on the arrangement or direction.

(9) In this section—

“**industry standard brand**” of raw sugar is the brand of raw sugar stated under a regulation.

104 Directions about delivery etc.

(1) All sugar vested in QSL under section 100(1) must be delivered to QSL as directed under subsection (2).

(2) QSL may give directions it considers appropriate to mill owners or growers about—

- (a) how sugar vested in it must be kept before it is supplied to QSL; or
- (b) how sugar vested in it must be supplied to QSL, including—
 - (i) times, places and way of supply; or
 - (ii) delivery to places or persons or other action that will be treated as supply to QSL; or
- (c) the payment by the manufacturer of sugar of costs associated with its supply to QSL; or
- (d) the conditions on which QSL will accept sugar vested in it; or
- (e) information that must be given to QSL by any person concerned in the supply to, and acceptance by, QSL of sugar, and the form and way in which the information must be given; or
- (f) anything else for which directions are necessary to facilitate the discharge by QSL of its functions for sugar vested in it.

(3) A person who does not comply with a direction is liable for the amount of any loss or damage suffered by QSL because of the failure.

(4) The amount may be recovered by QSL as a debt.

(5) Subsection (3) does not limit the proceedings that may be taken against anyone for a contravention of a direction.

105 Sugar quality standards

(1) QSL may make a standard about how sugar quality is decided and affects amounts payable to a mill owner.

(2) The standard may—

- (a) apply generally to all persons and matters or be limited in its application to—
 - (i) particular persons or matters; or
 - (ii) particular classes of persons or matters; or
- (b) apply generally or be limited in its application by reference to stated exceptions or factors.

(3) The standard may include, for example—

- (a) specified quality criteria and tests for the criteria; and
- (b) a financial incentive scheme of premiums, discounts and allowances depending on sugar quality.

(4) For a standard to take effect—

- (a) QSL must give notice of it to the mill owner; and
- (b) the mill owner must give notice of it to the relevant growers.

(5) QSL may notify the standard in a way it considers appropriate, including, for example, in a way that preserves its commercial confidentiality.

106 QSL's operating costs

(1) From the proceeds received by it from the sale of sugar vested in it under section 100, QSL must provide for—

- (a) all costs of the sale of the sugar; and
- (b) all costs of QSL in the discharge of its statutory functions, including the budgets of the authority and the commissioner and other amounts stated as costs in QSL's budget; and
- (c) payments to accounts established under subsection (2).

(2) QSL may keep in its accounts the provisions QSL considers appropriate to fund its operation or to provide for its contingent or future liabilities.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), QSL may keep provisions in its accounts for the sharing out of its costs for a particular period to a future period.

107 Exemption of sugar for local consumption

(1) A mill owner need not deliver to QSL a quantity of sugar manufactured at the mill (“**local consumption exempt sugar**”) but may instead retain local consumption exempt sugar for local consumption or sell local consumption exempt sugar to another mill owner to be retained for local consumption.

(2) Local consumption exempt sugar—

- (a) must not be more than .25% of the total quantity of the sugar vested in QSL under section 100; and
- (b) is divested from QSL.

(3) Despite subsection (1), a mill owner (the “**first owner**”) may arrange with the owner of another mill to manufacture sugar at the other mill that is to be all or part of the first owner’s local consumption exempt sugar.

(4) Sugar mentioned in subsection (3) is to be treated under subsection (1) as if it were manufactured at the first owner’s mill.

(5) QSL, by notice given to the mill owner, may impose conditions on the retention or sale of local consumption exempt sugar, including, for example, the way the total quantity of sugar vested in QSL is to be calculated for subsection (1).

(6) A mill owner may only sell local consumption exempt sugar—

- (a) to growers and workers connected with the mill; and
- (b) in quantities not less than 15 kg at any one time; and
- (c) on any conditions that may be imposed under subsection (5).

(7) A mill owner must give written notice to QSL as required by QSL of an amount of local consumption exempt sugar sold by the owner.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

(8) A mill owner who sells local consumption exempt sugar must keep at the mill, and allow to be inspected at any time, on reasonable request to the

owner by a person authorised to do so by QSL, a record of each sale, including the quantity and the purchaser's name.

Maximum penalty for subsection (8)—40 penalty units.

PART 2—EXEMPTIONS FROM VESTING IN QSL

Division 1—Preliminary

107A Definitions for pt 2

In this part—

“amendment”, of an exemption, means an amendment of the following details stated in the exemption certificate—

- (a) the exemption's on-user; or
- (b) the exemption's exempt use of the sugar.

“annual return” means an annual return given under section 107R.

“applicant”, for an exemption or amendment of an exemption, means a supplier who applies for the exemption or amendment of the exemption.

“exemption” means a grant from the authority to exempt the sugar manufactured from a supplier's sugar cane from becoming, under section 100, the property of QSL.

“exemption application” means an application for an exemption.

“exemption certificate” means a certificate given under section 107L(1).

“exemption certificate details” see section 107M(2).

“exemption conditions” see section 107J.

“exempt sugar”, for an exemption, means sugar for which the exemption has been granted.

“exempt use” see section 107B.

“late exemption application” see section 107E(4).

“on-user” means a person who has a contract, arrangement or understanding with an applicant for the use of the applicant’s sugar for an exempt use.

“periodic estimate” see section 107C(2).

“periodic estimate day” see section 107C(3).

“use”, for exempt sugar, does not include storing the sugar other than incidentally to another use that is an exempt use.

107B Meaning of “exempt use”

An **“exempt use”**, for sugar, means sugar that is intended to have any of the following uses—

- (a) to be used for the manufacture of an alternative product;

Example of an alternative product—

ethanol

- (b) to be exported in bags (but not bulk);
- (c) a use similar to a use mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Division 2—Periodic estimates

107C Information given to authority

(1) This section applies, in each year, to a supplier who applies, or intends to apply, or holds an exemption for the year’s crushing season.

(2) The supplier must give the authority the following information (a **“periodic estimate”**)—

- (a) an estimate of the supplier’s total production of sugar for the year’s crushing season;
- (b) an estimate of the amount of the sugar mentioned in paragraph (a) for which the supplier intends to make an exemption application.

(3) The periodic estimate must be given to the authority on or before each of the following days for the year (a **“periodic estimate day”**)—

- (a) 31 March;

- (b) 31 May;
- (c) 31 July.

(4) If the supplier does not give the authority each periodic estimate for the year, the supplier must not be granted an exemption for the year's crushing season.

107D Information authority gives QSL

(1) The authority must, within 7 days after each periodic estimate day, give QSL the following information—

- (a) the name of the supplier;
- (b) an estimate of the amount of the supplier's sugar that will, under section 100,²² become the property of QSL.

(2) The authority must not give QSL any periodic estimate given to the authority under section 107C.

Division 3—Obtaining exemption certificate

Subdivision 1—Exemption applications

107E Applying for exemption

(1) A supplier may make an exemption application to the authority.

(2) The application must be made—

- (a) within a year's crushing season; and
- (b) on or before 16 September in the year.

(3) However, an exemption application may, for a year's crushing season, be made after 16 September in the year only if the application—

- (a) is made within the year's crushing season; and
- (b) is an application for which the maximum amount of sugar to be exempted is 5 000 tonnes.

22 Section 100 (Vesting of sugar in QSL)

(4) An exemption application made under subsection (3) is called a “late exemption application”.

107F Requirements for application

An exemption application must—

- (a) state the following—
 - (i) the applicant’s name and address;
 - (ii) the period of the exemption;
 - (iii) the proposed use of the sugar;
 - (iv) the amount of sugar to be exempted; and
- (b) be accompanied by—
 - (i) evidence that the applicant is the supplier of the sugar to be exempted; and
 - (ii) the reasonable fee fixed by the authority for deciding the application that is no more than its actual costs of deciding the application; and
 - (iii) for a late exemption application—a document to show the applicant’s contract, arrangement or understanding with the on-user.

107G Authority may seek further documents or information

(1) This section applies if a supplier makes a late exemption application.

(2) The authority may, after the application has been made, give the applicant a notice requiring the applicant—

- (a) to give the authority a stated document or information relevant to the application; or
- (b) to verify the correctness of the document or information by statutory declaration.

(3) However, the notice may be given only within 15 business days after the authority receives the application.

(4) The application is taken to be withdrawn if, within the stated period in the notice, the applicant does not comply with a requirement under subsection (2).

Subdivision 2—Deciding exemption application**107H Decision on exemption application**

(1) Subject to section 107C(4),²³ the authority must, within 7 days after the last of the following events to happen, consider and decide either to grant, grant on conditions²⁴ or refuse each exemption application—

- (a) the making of the application;
- (b) if the authority has, under section 107G, required the applicant to give a document or information—the giving of the required document or information.

(2) If the authority does not make a decision within 7 days after the event stated in subsection (1) happens—

- (a) the exemption application is taken to be granted 7 days after the event happens; and
- (b) the authority must, under section 107L,²⁵ give the applicant a signed exemption certificate.

107I Criteria for decision

(1) Subject to section 107C(4), the authority must grant an exemption application if satisfied—

- (a) the applicant is the supplier of the sugar to be exempted; and
- (b) the proposed use of the sugar to be exempted under the application is an exempt use.

(2) If the authority is not satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1), it must refuse the application.

107J Exemption conditions

The authority may, in granting a late exemption application, impose conditions on the exemption the authority considers necessary or desirable

23 Section 107C (Information given to authority)

24 See section 107J (Exemption conditions)

25 Section 107L (Grant of exemption application)

to ensure the exempt sugar under the application is used only for an exempt use (“**exemption conditions**”).

107K Period of exemption

(1) An exemption application may be granted for 1 or more than 1 crushing season.

(2) If the authority decides to grant an exemption application, the exemption remains in force for the period—

- (a) commencing on the day when the authority makes its decision; and
- (b) ending on the last day of the period of the exemption.

Subdivision 3—Action after decision on exemption application

107L Grant of exemption application

(1) If an exemption application is granted, the authority must as soon as practicable give the applicant a signed exemption certificate.

(2) The exemption certificate must state the following—

- (a) the applicant’s name and address;
- (b) the period of the exemption;
- (c) the amount of sugar exempted.

(3) However, if the exemption application granted is a late exemption application, the exemption certificate must also state—

- (a) the on-user’s name and address; and
- (b) any other information the authority considers appropriate.

107M Exempt use on copy of exemption certificate

(1) The authority must—

- (a) keep a copy of the exemption certificate; and
- (b) state on the copy—
 - (i) the exempt use of the sugar; and

(ii) any other information the authority considers appropriate.

(2) The information recorded, under section 107L, on the exemption certificate and, under this section, on the copy of the certificate is the applicant's "**exemption certificate details**".

107N Information authority gives QSL

(1) The authority must, for each supplier granted an exemption application for a year's crushing season, give QSL the following information—

- (a) the name of the supplier;
- (b) the amount of the supplier's sugar that will, under section 100, become the property of QSL.

(2) The information mentioned in subsection (1) must be given—

- (a) on or before 30 September in the year; or
- (b) for a late exemption application—within 2 weeks after the exemption application is made; or
- (c) if the authority requires, under section 107G(2),²⁶ the supplier to give the authority a stated document or information—after the supplier gives the authority the document or information.

107O Notice of refusal of exemption application

The authority must, as soon as practicable after making a decision as follows about an exemption application, give the applicant an information notice about the decision—

- (a) a decision to refuse the application;
- (b) a decision to impose an exemption condition.

26 Section 107G (Authority may seek further documents or information)

*Division 4—Procedure for amendment of exemption***107P Application for amendment of exemption**

(1) A supplier may at any time apply to the authority for an amendment of the supplier's exemption.

(2) The application for amendment must—

(a) state each of the following—

- (i) the applicant's name and address;
- (ii) if the proposed use of the sugar (the **“new use”**) is different from the exempt use stated on the applicant's exemption certificate—the new use;
- (iii) if the period of exemption for which the applicant is applying (the **“new period of exemption”**) is different from the period of exemption stated on the applicant's exemption certificate—the new period of exemption; and

(b) be accompanied by the reasonable fee fixed by the authority for deciding the application that is no more than its actual costs of deciding the application.

(3) However, if the supplier's exemption was for a late exemption application, the application for amendment must also—

(a) if the on-user (the **“new on-user”**) is different from the on-user stated on the applicant's exemption certificate—state the new on-user's name and address; and

(b) be accompanied by—

- (i) if there is a new on-user—a document to show the applicant's contract, arrangement or understanding with the new on-user; and
- (ii) if there is a new proposed use—a document to show the new proposed use.

(4) Sections sections 107G to 107M and 107O apply to the application for an amendment of the exemption as if it were an exemption application, subject to the following—

(a) section 107G(1) applies as if 'a late exemption application' were replaced by 'an application for amendment to the supplier's

exemption and the exemption was for a late exemption application’;

(b) section 107J applies as if ‘a late exemption application’ were replaced by ‘an application for amendment to the supplier’s exemption if the exemption was for a late exemption application’;

(c) section 107L(3) applies as if ‘exemption application granted is a late exemption application’ were replaced by ‘an application for amendment to the supplier’s exemption is granted and the exemption was for a late exemption application’.

(5) If the applicant is granted an amendment of the applicant’s exemption—

(a) the exemption the applicant held before the granting of the amendment of the exemption lapses; and

(b) the exemption that is amended under this section is taken to be the exemption for this part.

Division 5—Consequences of improper use of exempt sugar by exemption holder or on-user

107Q Consequences

(1) This section applies to a person who is a holder of an exemption or an on-user for an exemption if the person uses the exemption’s exempt sugar other than—

(a) for the exempt use stated for the sugar in the exemption; or

(b) if the person has a contract with QSL for the use of the sugar—for the use decided by QSL.

(2) The exemption is taken never to have had any effect.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), section 100(1)²⁷ applies as if the exemption had never been granted.²⁸

27 Section 100 (Vesting of sugar in QSL)

28 See also section 107V (Improper use of exempt sugar)

Division 6—Annual returns**107R Annual return**

(1) This section applies to a supplier who is the holder of an exemption.

(2) The supplier must, on or before 31 January in the year after each year's crushing season for which the supplier holds the exemption, give the authority an annual return that complies with subsection (3), unless the supplier has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

(3) An annual return must include the following information and documents about the exemption's exempt sugar—

- (a) if any of the sugar has been used for an exempt use—the amount of sugar used; and
- (b) if any of the sugar is in storage—the amount of sugar in storage; and
- (c) evidence that the sugar was used for the exempt use or is in storage.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

(4) However, if the supplier has been granted a late exemption application, the supplier is not required to give the authority an annual return for the exemption's exempt sugar.

(5) If the supplier does not comply with subsection (2)—

- (a) the exemption is taken never to have had any effect; and
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), section 100(1)²⁹ applies as if the exemption had never been granted.

107S Authority may seek further documents or information

(1) The authority may, after a supplier's annual return has been given, give the supplier a notice requiring the supplier—

- (a) to give the authority a stated document or information relevant to the annual return; or

29 Section 100 (Vesting of sugar in QSL)

- (b) to verify the correctness of the document or information by statutory declaration.

(2) However, the notice may, for the year's crushing season for which the supplier holds the exemption, be given only within 15 business days after 31 January in the following year.

(3) The supplier must, within 15 business days after the authority gives the notice, comply with the notice, unless the supplier has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

(4) If the supplier does not comply with subsection (3)—

- (a) the exemption is taken never to have had any effect; and
(b) without limiting paragraph (a), section 100(1)³⁰ applies as if the exemption had never been granted.

Division 7—Application of Freedom of Information Act 1992

107T Exempt matter

A document held, under this part, by the authority in connection with the following is exempt matter under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*—

- (a) the giving of periodic estimates;
(b) the making or granting of exemption applications;
(c) the giving of annual returns.

Division 8—Prohibited conduct

107U False or misleading application

(1) A person must not make an application as follows containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular—

- (a) an exemption application;

30 Section 100 (Vesting of sugar in QSL)

- (b) an application for amendment of an exemption.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

(2) Section 252³¹ does not apply to an application mentioned in subsection (1).

107V Improper use of exempt sugar

A person must not use exempt sugar under an exemption for a use other than each of the following—

- (a) for the exempt use stated for the sugar in the exemption;
- (b) if the person has a contract with QSL for the use of the exempt sugar under the exemption—for the use decided by QSL.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

107W False or misleading periodic estimate and annual return

(1) A person must not give the authority a periodic estimate or annual return containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units.

(2) Section 252³² does not apply to a periodic estimate or annual return mentioned in subsection (1).

107X Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with div 8

(1) The executive officers of a corporation must ensure the corporation complies with this division.

(2) If a corporation commits an offence against a provision of this division, each of its executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

Maximum penalty—the penalty for the contravention of the provision by an individual.

31 Section 252 (Offence to make false statement in application or submission)

32 Section 252 (Offence to make false statement in application or submission)

(3) Evidence that the corporation has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this division is evidence that each of its executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the provision.

(4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove that—

- (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—the officer exercised reasonable diligence to ensure the corporation complied with the provision; or
- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.

(5) It is also a defence in a proceeding against an executive officer for the officer to prove information that tended to incriminate the corporation was obtained under a direction or requirement under this part.

CHAPTER 4—ADMINISTRATION

PART 1—MINISTER'S POWERS

108 Minister may establish advisory bodies

The Minister may establish an advisory committee or other body to help the Minister in the administration of this Act.

109 Reports to Minister

(1) This section applies to the following entities—

- (b) the authority;
- (c) the commissioner;
- (e) a cane production board.

(2) If the Minister asks, the entity must give the Minister a report about anything specified by the Minister about the discharge by it of functions under this Act or to its activities.

(3) If the Minister specifies a period of time within which a report is to be given, the report must be given within the period.

(4) A regulation may provide for reports that a cane production board must give to the Minister.

110 Minister's directions

(1) This section applies to the following entities—

- (b) the authority;
- (c) the commissioner;
- (e) a cane production board.

(2) The Minister may give written directions to the entity about the discharge of its functions.

(3) The entity must comply with the directions.

(4) The Minister may give a direction only if the Minister—

- (a) is satisfied the direction is necessary to ensure the discharge by the entity of its functions does not conflict with major government policies; and
- (b) has informed the entity in writing that a direction is under consideration and given it an adequate opportunity to discuss with the Minister the need for the direction.

(5) The Minister must cause a copy of the direction to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after giving the direction.

(6) This section does not apply to directions the Minister is authorised to give about matters under another provision of this Act or any other Act.

111 Minister's directions in entities' annual report

(1) This section applies to the following entities—

- (b) the authority;
- (c) the commissioner.

(2) The entity must include in each annual report prepared by it under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 46J,³³ a report of any direction given to it by the Minister during the financial year for which the report is prepared.

112 Review of sugar vesting scheme

(1) The Minister must appoint a person to review the effectiveness of, and the need for the continuation, alteration or abolition of, the sugar vesting scheme established under chapter 3.

(2) The review must be started—

- (a) not later than 1 December 2006; or
- (b) if QSL asks for the review to be started on an earlier date—on the earlier date.

(3) The review must be completed not later than 31 December 2007.

PART 3—QUEENSLAND SUGAR LIMITED

119 QSL does not represent the State

(1) QSL does not represent the State.³⁴

(2) QSL can not make the State liable for the debts and obligations of QSL or any other person.

120 Application and non-application of certain Acts

(1) To remove doubt, it is declared that—

- (a) QSL is not a statutory body for—
 - (i) the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*; and
 - (ii) the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*; and

33 *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, section 46J (Annual report)

34 QSL is a company limited by guarantee, established under the Corporations Law.

(b) QSL is not a unit of public administration under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

(2) However, in relation to the performance of its statutory functions or the exercise of its statutory powers, QSL is a public authority for—

- (a) the *Ombudsman Act 2001*; and
- (b) the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*.

121 QSL's constitution

(1) QSL's constitution must be consistent with this Act.

(2) QSL must give the Minister and the authority notice of any proposed change to QSL's constitution dealing with its purpose or function.

Note—

For the effect of a failure to give notice, see section 141(1)(b).³⁵

(3) QSL must give the notice before QSL's board makes a decision on the proposed change.

(4) The Minister may approve the proposed change for the purpose of section 141.

122 QSL's board

(1) QSL's constitution must provide that at least 3 of QSL's directors, other than the managing director or the chief executive officer, must—

- (a) have expertise in commodity marketing, finance, vesting, law or business administration; and
- (b) be independent of sugar industry representative bodies.

(2) For 3 years starting on 1 August 2000, the chairperson of QSL must be a director who—

- (a) has recognised expertise in corporate governance; and
- (b) is independent of sugar industry representative bodies.

³⁵ Section 141 (Meaning of “moved out of the control of the Queensland sugar industry”)

123 Audit of QSL

(1) QSL must consult with the auditor-general about the appointment of a registered company auditor to audit QSL.

(2) Each year, QSL must give a copy of its audited financial statements, and the auditor's full report on the financial statements, to the Minister, the auditor-general and the authority.

(3) The Minister, the auditor-general or the authority must not disclose the financial statements or the report on the statements, or anything in the statements or the report, to any other entity.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the Minister, the auditor-general or the authority giving the report, for the purpose of this Act, to staff or consultants under their control.

(5) In this section—

“registered company auditor” means a registered company auditor under the Corporations Act, section 9.

124 Minister's directions to QSL

(1) The Minister may give written directions to QSL about the performance of its statutory functions and the exercise of its statutory powers.

(2) QSL must comply with the direction.

(3) The Minister may give a sugar price direction only if—

- (a) the Minister has given QSL notice of the Minister's intention to give the direction; and
- (b) QSL has been given a reasonable opportunity to discuss the proposed direction with the Minister.

(4) The Minister may give any other type of direction only if—

- (a) the Minister is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist justifying the Minister's intervention in the public interest; and
- (b) the Minister has given QSL notice of the Minister's intention to give the direction; and
- (c) QSL has been given a reasonable opportunity to discuss the proposed direction with the Minister.

(5) A direction—

- (a) must state the date from when it is to take effect; and
- (b) must be published in the gazette as soon as practicable after it is given; and
- (c) must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after it is given.

(6) QSL may include in its next annual report—

- (a) the text of a direction given by the Minister; and
- (b) a statement of any effect that the direction has had, or is expected to have, on QSL's operations.

(7) The Minister is not taken to be a director of QSL because of the existence, or the exercise, of the Minister's power of direction.

(8) If QSL does not comply with the direction, the Minister must draw the matter to the attention of the Legislative Assembly.

(9) QSL is not entitled to compensation for any actual or prospective loss because of the Minister's direction.

(10) In subsection (3)—

“sugar price direction” means a direction about the pricing of raw sugar for sale to domestic customers.

125 Minister may require information from QSL

(1) The Minister may, by notice given to QSL, require QSL to give to the Minister or the authority information about the performance of its statutory functions or the exercise of its statutory powers.

(2) The notice must state the time within which the information is required to be given.

(3) QSL must comply with the notice.

PART 4—THE SUGAR AUTHORITY

Division 1—Constitution and membership

126 Establishment of authority

- (1) The Sugar Authority is established.
- (2) The authority—
 - (a) is a body corporate; and
 - (b) has a seal; and
 - (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

127 Judicial notice of corporation’s seal

All courts and persons acting judicially are to take judicial notice of the corporation’s seal and are to presume the seal affixed to any document to have been duly affixed until the contrary is proved.

128 Membership

- (1) The authority consists of—
 - (a) the commissioner, as chairperson; and
 - (b) if the Governor in Council makes an appointment under subsection (2), the appointed members of the authority.
- (2) The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint up to 3 other persons with expertise in the application of competition principles, commodity marketing, finance, vesting, law or business administration to be members of the authority.
- (3) Each appointed member of the authority is appointed for the term decided by the Governor in Council.

129 Remuneration

Appointed members of the authority are to be paid the fees and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.

*Division 2—General provisions about the authority***130 Application of div 2**

This division applies only if the authority has appointed members.

131 Disqualifications for appointment

A person is not qualified to be, or continue as, an appointed member of the authority if the person—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (b) is convicted of an indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily; or
- (c) becomes incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (d) holds an elected or appointed position in QSL or in a sugar industry representative body.

132 Vacation of office

(1) The office of an appointed member of the authority becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns office by notice given to the Minister; or
- (c) is absent without the authority's permission from 3 consecutive meetings of the authority of which due notice has been given; or
- (d) is no longer qualified to be a member.

(2) In this section—

“**meeting**” means the following—

- (a) if the member does not attend—a meeting with a quorum present;
- (b) if the member attends—a meeting with or without a quorum present.

133 Meetings of authority

(1) The authority must meet as often as its chairperson decides is necessary.

(2) The authority may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, by using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meeting.

(3) A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(4) Despite subsection (2), the chairperson of the authority may, in writing, refer a question requiring consideration by the authority to all the authority's members.

(5) For subsection (4)—

- (a) a written decision of the members is taken to be a decision of the members at a duly constituted meeting of the authority; and
- (b) a reference using any technology for transmission to members is adequate reference in writing; and
- (c) a reply to a reference using any technology is an adequate written decision.

(6) The quorum at a meeting of the authority is a majority of the members present and voting.

(7) The chairperson, or in the absence of the chairperson, a member present at a meeting, must preside at a meeting of the authority.

(8) All questions at a meeting must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

(9) The member presiding at a meeting is to have a vote, and if there is an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

(10) Subject to this Act, procedure at meetings of the authority is to be decided by the authority.

134 Member's interest in a matter to be considered by the authority

(1) If a member of the authority has an interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, by the authority, the member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the authority as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the authority.

(3) If the interest is a material personal interest, the member must not—

- (a) vote on the matter; or
- (b) vote on a proposed resolution (a “**related resolution**”) under subsection (4)(a) about the matter (whether in relation to the member or another member); or
- (c) be present while the matter, or a related resolution, is being considered by the authority; or
- (d) otherwise take part in any decision of the authority in relation to the matter or a related resolution.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the matter if—

- (a) the authority has at any time passed a resolution that states—
 - (i) the member, interest and matter; and
 - (ii) that the members voting for the resolution are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the member from considering or voting on the matter; or
- (b) if a quorum of the authority can not be formed because of subsection (3)—the Minister has given a written direction to that effect for the matter.

Division 3—Authority’s functions, powers and duties

135 Functions of authority

(1) The authority’s main function is to monitor the performance of QSL in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) The authority also has—

- (a) the function provided for under division 4; and
- (b) the function of granting exemptions and giving exemption certificates.

136 General powers of authority

The authority has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—

- (a) enter into contracts; and
- (b) acquire, hold, dispose of, and deal with, property; and
- (c) appoint and act through agents and attorneys; and
- (d) do anything else necessary or convenient to be done for its functions.

137 Authority's staff

The authority may employ the persons, and engage the consultants and service providers, that it considers necessary.

138 Authority's budget

(1) The commissioner must prepare and give to the Minister a draft budget for the authority for each financial year in the form and when the Minister directs.

(2) The Minister must decide the authority's budget for the financial year.

(3) Before the Minister decides the authority's budget, the Minister must consult with QSL and sugar industry representative bodies.

(4) The authority's budget is payable by QSL and from fees and charges collected from matters associated with the granting of exemptions.

(5) The authority must authorise spending only under the budget decided by the Minister, unless the Minister otherwise directs.

(6) The Minister may vary the budget as requested, either with or without amendment.

139 Application of various public sector Acts

(1) The authority is—

- (a) a statutory body for the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* and the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*; and

- (b) a unit of public administration under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

(2) The *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B³⁶ states the way in which the authority's powers under this Act are affected by the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

Division 4—When authority can take over QSL's functions and powers

140 Application of div 4

This division applies only if the Minister is satisfied that QSL has moved out of the control of the Queensland sugar industry.

141 Meaning of “moved out of the control of the Queensland sugar industry”

(1) QSL is taken to have “moved out of the control of the Queensland sugar industry” if any of the following happen—

- (a) QSL's constitution is no longer consistent with this Act;
- (b) QSL changes a provision of its constitution dealing with its purpose or function without the Minister's approval;
- (c) QSL becomes an externally-administered body corporate;
- (d) QSL no longer has the required number of grower representatives and mill owners with the required voting power in QSL;
- (e) if QSL converts to a company limited by shares—
 - (i) QSL is listed on a prescribed financial market; and
 - (ii) QSL no longer has the required number of grower representatives and mill owners with the required voting power.

³⁶ *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B (Powers under this Act and relationship with other Acts)

(2) In this section—

“**externally-administered body corporate**” has the meaning given by the Corporations Act, section 9.³⁷

“**prescribed financial market**” see Corporations Act, section 9.

“**required number**”, of grower representatives and mill owners, means a number of grower representatives and mill owners that is at least 75% of all the members, or shareholders, of QSL.

“**required voting power**”, in QSL, means the ability to freely exercise at least 75% of the total voting power associated with the membership, or shareholding, of QSL.

142 Minister’s directions to authority to take over QSL’s functions and powers

(1) After consulting with sugar industry representative bodies, the Minister may give written directions to the authority to take over QSL’s functions and powers under this Act.

(2) If the direction is given, a reference to QSL in chapters, 2, 3 4, 6 and 7 is taken to be a reference to the authority.

(3) The direction—

- (a) must state the date from when it is to take effect; and
- (b) be published in the gazette as soon as practicable after it is given; and
- (c) be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after it is given.

37 Corporations Act, section 9 (Dictionary) provides—

“**externally-administered body corporate**” means a body corporate:

- (a) that is being wound up; or
- (b) in respect of property of which a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed (whether or not by a court) and is acting; or
- (c) that is under administration; or
- (ca) that has executed a deed of company arrangement that has not yet terminated; or
- (d) that has entered into a compromise or arrangement with another person the administration of which has not been concluded.

PART 6—CANE PRODUCTION BOARDS

Division 1—Establishment and membership

161 Establishment of a cane production board

(1) The Minister must establish cane production boards for mills.

(2) A cane production board may be established for 1 mill or for more than 1 mill if a single negotiating team is established for the mills.

162 Objectives of a cane production board

The principal objectives of a cane production board established for a mill are—

- (a) to ensure the efficient participation by growers supplying cane to the mill and the mill owner in the scheme established under this Act; and
- (b) to enhance the benefits to the growers and mill owner from cane production and milling; and
- (c) to help the sustainable production of cane on land included in cane production areas relating to the mill.

163 Functions and powers of a cane production board

(1) A cane production board established for a mill has the following functions—

- (a) to administer the granting, transfer, cancellation or variation of cane production areas relating to the mill and other matters relating to the cane production areas;
- (b) to implement the decisions of the negotiating team established for the mill about expansion in cane production areas relating to the mill;
- (c) to administer the processes relating to moving cane supply between mills, including the consent process, horizontal expansion process and productivity increase process;

- (d) to make guidelines about land use, the environment and transport applying in relation to applications for grants of cane production areas or increases in the number of hectares included in cane production areas relating to the mill;
- (e) to make guidelines about anything relevant to cane growing on land included in cane production areas relating to the mill;
- (f) to make charges for services and facilities it provides;
- (g) to perform other functions given to it under this or another Act.

(2) A cane production board may do anything necessary or convenient to be done for its functions.

164 Power to engage assistance

A cane production board may employ the persons, and engage the consultants and service providers it considers necessary.

165 Membership of a cane production board

(1) A cane production board is to consist of 5 members appointed by the Minister, of whom—

- (a) 1 is to be appointed chairperson; and
- (b) 2 are to be appointed on being nominated by the owner or owners of the mill or mills for which the cane production board is established; and
- (c) 2 are to be appointed on being nominated by the mill suppliers' committee or committees established for the mill or mills mentioned in paragraph (b).

(2) The chairperson must be a person whom the Minister is satisfied will act independently in the discharge of the chairperson's functions.

(3) A member of a cane production board is to be appointed for a term not longer than 3 years.

166 Acting appointments

A person who is not a member of a cane production board may be appointed to act as a member for any meeting of the board by the entity that nominated the member for appointment.³⁸

167 Remuneration of members

(1) The chairperson of a cane production board is to be paid the fees and allowances decided by the Minister.

(2) Payment is to be made jointly by—

- (a) the owner or owners of the mill or mills for which the board is established; and
- (b) the mill suppliers' committee or committees established for the mills.

(3) A member of a cane production board appointed on the nomination of a mill owner is to be paid by the mill owner the fees and allowances that are decided by the mill owner.

(4) A member of a cane production board appointed on the nomination of a mill suppliers' committee is to be paid by the committee the fees and allowances that are decided by the committee.

(5) The State is not liable to pay to a member of a cane production board fees and allowances for service as a member.

Division 2—General provisions about cane production boards**168 Disqualifications for appointment**

A person is not qualified to be or to continue as a member of a cane production board if the person—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors;
or

38 *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 24B contains provisions about acting appointments.

- (b) is convicted of an indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily; or
- (c) becomes incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (d) is not able to manage a corporation because of the Corporations Act, part 2D.6; or
- (e) is named in the register held by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission under the Corporations Act, section 1274AA.³⁹

169 Vacation of office

(1) The office of a member of a cane production board becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns office by notice given to the Minister; or
- (c) is absent without the board's permission from 3 consecutive meetings of the board of which due notice has been given; or
- (d) is no longer qualified to be a member.

(2) In this section—

“**meeting**” means the following—

- (a) if the member does not attend—with a quorum present;
- (b) if the member attends—with or without a quorum present.

170 Meetings of a cane production board

(1) A cane production board must meet as often as its chairperson decides is necessary.

(2) A board may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meeting.

³⁹ Corporations Act, part 2D.6 (Disqualification from managing corporations) and section 1274AA (Register of disqualified company directors and other officers)

(3) A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(4) Despite subsection (2), the chairperson of a board may, in writing, refer a question requiring consideration by the board to all the board's members.

(5) For subsection (4)—

- (a) a written decision of the members is taken to be a decision of the members at a duly constituted meeting of the board; and
- (b) a reference using any technology for transmission to members is adequate reference in writing; and
- (c) a reply to a reference using any technology is an adequate written decision.

(6) The quorum at a meeting must include at least—

- (a) 1 member nominated by mill owners; and
- (b) 1 member nominated by mill suppliers' committees.

(7) The chairperson, or in the absence of the chairperson and any deputy of the chairperson, a member elected by members present at a meeting, must preside at a board meeting.

(8) All questions at a board meeting are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

(9) Subject to this Act, procedure at board meetings is to be decided by the board.

171 Member's interest in a matter to be considered by a board

(1) If a member of a cane production board has an interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, by the board, the member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the board as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(2) The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the board.

(3) If the interest is a material personal interest, the member must not—

- (a) vote on the matter; or

- (b) vote on a proposed resolution (a **“related resolution”**) under subsection (4)(a) about the matter (whether in relation to the member or another member); or
- (c) be present while the matter, or a related resolution, is being considered by the board; or
- (d) otherwise take part in any decision of the board in relation to the matter or a related resolution.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the matter if—

- (a) the board has at any time passed a resolution that states—
 - (i) the member, interest and matter; and
 - (ii) that the members voting for the resolution are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the member from considering or voting on the matter; or
- (b) if a quorum of the board can not be formed because of subsection (3)—the Minister has given a written direction to that effect for the matter.

(5) In this section—

“interest”, of a member relating to a matter for consideration at a meeting, does not include—

- (a) if a member is a grower—an interest the member has in common with growers in general; and
- (b) if a member is a mill owner—an interest the member has in common with mill owners in general.

172 Administrative costs

The administrative costs of a cane production board are to be paid by the mill owners and the mill suppliers’ committees—

- (a) in the proportions agreed to by them; or
- (b) if there is no agreement, in equal amounts.

173 Legal and professional costs

A cane production board may only incur legal or other professional costs if the majority of its members mentioned in section 165(1)(b) and (c) agree.

Division 3—Amalgamation of cane production boards

174 Amalgamation

(1) The Minister may amalgamate cane production boards established for more than 1 mill if—

- (a) a single negotiating team is established for the mills; or
- (b) the mills merge into a single mill (the **“merged mill”**).

(2) From the day on which the Minister first appoints all of the members of the new cane production board after the amalgamation—

- (a) each of the existing cane production boards are abolished (an **“abolished board”**) and the members go out of office; and
- (b) a single cane production board is established for the mills for which the abolished boards were established, or the merged mill (the **“new board”**).

(3) For any term of office of all of the members of the new board, the Minister may decide that the number of its members to be appointed on the nomination of the mill owner or mill owners concerned and the mill suppliers' committee or committees concerned is to be greater than 4.

(4) A decision under subsection (3) is to provide for an equal number of members to be appointed on the nomination of the mill owner or mill owners concerned and on the nomination of the mill suppliers' committee or committees concerned.

(5) Other than the extent necessary to take into account the increase in membership, the provisions of division 1 about the appointment of members apply.

175 Other effects of amalgamation

(1) This section applies from the establishment of the new board.

(2) All assets of an abolished board immediately before the establishment of the new board become the assets of the new board.

(3) All liabilities of an abolished board immediately before the establishment of the new board become the liabilities of the new board.

(4) A proceeding that, if an abolished board were not abolished, might have been continued or taken by or against the abolished board, may be continued or taken by or against the new board.

(5) All matters started by an abolished board before the date on which the new board is established may be completed by the new board.

(6) A reference to an abolished board in an Act or document existing before the establishment of the new board has effect as if it were a reference to the new board, if the context permits.

(7) Persons employed or engaged by an abolished board are taken to be employed or engaged by the new board on the same terms and conditions as before.

(8) The new board must take all necessary action to replace the registers kept under section 170 by the abolished boards with a single register recording each cane production area relating to each mill for which the new board is established or the merged mill.

(9) The negotiating team established for the mill or mills for which the new board is established must take all necessary action—

- (a) under section 90,⁴⁰ to replace the cane analysis programs applying to the mills for which the abolished boards were established with a single cane analysis program for the mills or for the merged mill; and
- (b) under section 93,⁴¹ to replace the cane quality programs made for the mills or for the merged mill for which the abolished boards were established with a single cane quality program for the mills or for the merged mill.

Division 4—Cane production board register

176 Cane production board to keep cane production area register

(1) A cane production board must keep a register recording each cane production area that relates to the mill for which it is established.

40 Section 90 (Approval process for program)

41 Section 93 (Requirement to have cane quality program)

(2) The register must record the following information about the cane production area—

- (a) the name of the holder and an address for service;
- (b) the description of the land included in it;
- (c) the number of hectares included in it;
- (d) any conditions to which it is subject;
- (e) grants, variations and cancellations of cane production areas;
- (f) any other information required under a regulation.

(3) The cane production board may also record in the register the existence of the interests of mortgagees, lessors or sublessors of land included in cane production areas.

(4) The register must be kept in a form and way so that the information required to be registered may be inspected at the principal office of the board during the ordinary working hours of the office.

(5) A person may inspect an entry in the register on payment to the board of a reasonable fee decided by the board.

(6) A regulation may provide for information that must be notified to a cane production board for registration, for the procedure for notification and for registration of notified information.

(7) An entry of information in the register is adequate notice of the information to all persons who subsequently have dealings in relation to the entitlement or land to which the information relates.

(8) This section is subject to section 325.

PART 8—REPLACEMENT ENTITIES FOR CANE PROTECTION AND PRODUCTIVITY BOARDS

Division 1—Interpretation and application

198 Definitions for pt 5A

In this part—

“**assets**”, of a board, means all assets of the board immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**authorised person**”, for a replacement entity, means an individual with its written authority.

“**board**” means a cane protection and productivity board established under section 177.

“**liabilities**”, of a board, means all liabilities of the board immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**proposed transfer day**” see section 201(a).

“**replacement entity**” see section 201(b).

“**transfer day**”, for a board, means the day approved by the Minister under section 203 for the transfer of the board’s assets and liabilities to a replacement entity.

199 Application to transfers from more than 1 board

(1) This division applies in relation to the following in the same way it applies to a transfer from a single board to a replacement entity—

- (a) a transfer of assets and liabilities from more than 1 board to a single replacement entity on the same transfer day;
- (b) a transfer of assets and liabilities from a board to a replacement entity that, on the transfer day, already has received the assets and liabilities of another board under this part.

(2) For subsection (1), each provision of divisions 2 and 3 is applied separately to each board.

Division 2—Steps to transfer and dissolution

200 Decision to transfer to person

A board may, before 30 June 2004, decide to dissolve itself and transfer its assets and liabilities to a person.⁴²

42 See the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 32D (References to persons generally).

201 Things that must be decided for the transfer

Under section 200, the board must decide the following—

- (a) the day on which the board proposes to transfer its assets and liabilities (the “**proposed transfer day**”);
- (b) the person to which it will transfer its assets and liabilities (the “**replacement entity**”).

202 Deciding the replacement entity

A board may decide a person will be its replacement entity only if—

- (a) the replacement entity has, by notice to the board signed by an authorised person for the entity, agreed to be the replacement entity; and
- (b) the relevant mill owner and a majority of the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill agree with the proposed transfer.

203 Notice of decision about replacement entity

(1) The board must give the Minister notice of any decision under section 200.

(2) The notice must state the following—

- (a) the day the decision was made;
- (b) the proposed transfer day;
- (c) the replacement entity’s name;
- (d) whether the replacement entity’s functions will include the functions of the board under section 190(a) to (e);
- (e) that the replacement entity will deal with the assets of the board for the benefit of the relevant mill owner and the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill;
- (f) the way the replacement entity will—
 - (i) deal with the liabilities of the board; and
 - (ii) hold, dispose of and deal with the assets.

(3) The notice must be accompanied by—

- (a) a copy of the notice mentioned in section 202(a);⁴³ and
- (b) evidence that the relevant mill owner and a majority of the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill agree with the proposed transfer.

204 Minister's decision

(1) The Minister must consider the notice and may require information from the board.

(2) The Minister must, before approving the transfer for the board, be satisfied the replacement entity will deal with the board's assets for the benefit of the relevant mill owner and the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill.

(3) If the Minister considers that all requirements of this Act have been complied with for the transfer, the Minister must, by notice given to the board, approve the proposed transfer day, or another day after the proposed transfer, as the transfer day for the board.

(4) If the Minister does not consider that all the requirements for the transfer have been complied with, the Minister must, by notice given to the board, refuse to approve a transfer day and state the reasons for the refusal.

205 Transfer

On the transfer day, all of the board's assets and liabilities are transferred to, and become the assets and liabilities of, the replacement entity.

206 Dissolution

On the transfer day, the board is dissolved and its productivity area is abolished.

43 Section 202 (Deciding the replacement entity)

Division 3—Provisions facilitating transfer**207 Exemption for cooperatives**

If the replacement entity is a cooperative, the *Cooperatives Act 1997*, section 268⁴⁴ does not apply to the transfer of the board's assets and liabilities to the replacement entity.

208 Registration of transferred assets

(1) A certificate signed by an authorised person for the replacement entity is evidence of an asset having become an asset of the entity on the transfer day if the certificate—

- (a) identifies the asset; and
- (b) states the asset was, immediately before the transfer day, an asset of the board; and
- (c) states that, under this division, the asset became an asset of the replacement entity on the transfer day.

(2) If the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions under a law of the State for assets of that kind under a law of the State, the entity must do the following as if the certificate were an appropriate instrument of transfer of the asset—

- (a) register the matter in the same way as transactions for assets of that kind;
- (b) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

Example of an 'entity with registration functions'—

- the registrar of titles.

(3) A transfer of the asset to the replacement entity may be registered or given effect to under the law of another State or the Commonwealth if—

- (a) the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions for assets of that kind under the other State's or the Commonwealth's; and
- (b) the entity is permitted by law to do so.

44 *Cooperatives Act 1997*, section 268 (Acquisition and disposal of assets)

209 References to board

A reference to the board in an Act or document existing before its dissolution, from its dissolution has effect as if it were a reference to the replacement entity, if the context permits.

210 Continuity of proceedings and matters

(1) A proceeding that, if the board were not dissolved, might have been started or continued by or against the board, from the dissolution may be started or continued by or against the replacement entity.

(2) All matters started by the board before its dissolution may be completed by the replacement entity after the board's dissolution.

211 Employees

(1) If the notice mentioned in section 203⁴⁵ states that the replacement entity's functions will include the functions of the board under section 190(a) to (e), a person employed by the board immediately before the transfer day for the board becomes, on the transfer day, an employee of the replacement entity.

(2) If the notice mentioned in section 203 states that the replacement entity's functions will not include the functions of the board under section 190(a) to (e)—

- (a) a person's employment by the board immediately before the transfer day is, on the transfer day, taken to be lawfully terminated under the Industrial Relations Act; and
- (b) the replacement entity and the employee may agree the employee is, on the transfer day, to be employed by the replacement entity; and
- (c) if an agreement is not made under paragraph (b)—
 - (i) the person has, under the Industrial Relations Act, the rights given to an employee whose employment has been lawfully terminated under that Act; and

45 Section 203 (Notice of decision about replacement entity)

- (ii) the rights given to the person may be exercised against the replacement entity as if the replacement entity had been the employer who terminated the person's employment.

(3) If a person employed by the board immediately before the transfer day becomes, under subsection (1) or (2)(b), an employee of the replacement entity, subsections (4) to (7) apply.

(4) Subsection (1) or (2)(b) does not—

- (a) constitute a redundancy or retrenchment of the person's employment by the board; or
- (b) entitle the person to a benefit or payment merely because the person is no longer employed by the board; or
- (c) interrupt the person's continuity of service.

(5) For the Industrial Relations Act, the person's period of employment with the board is taken to be an equivalent period of employment with the replacement entity.

(6) Subject to the Industrial Relations Act, the person has the same employment rights against the replacement entity that the person had against the board immediately before the transfer day.

(7) If an industrial instrument under the Industrial Relations Act bound the person and the board immediately before the transfer day, it binds the person and the replacement entity.

212 Officers cease holding office

(1) Each person who, immediately before the transfer day, was an officer of the board goes out of office on the transfer day.

(2) No compensation is payable to a person because of subsection (1).

Division 4—Status of replacement entity

213 Replacement entity

A replacement entity is not a cane protection and productivity board for any purpose.

Division 5—Expiry and savings provisions**213A Expiry of pt 8**

This part expires on 1 July 2004.

213B Saving of operation of pt 8

This part is declared to be a law to which the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20A,⁴⁶ applies.

PART 9—NEGOTIATING TEAMS***Division 1—Establishment of negotiating team*****214 Establishment**

(1) A negotiating team is established for each mill.

(2) Adjacent mills may have a single negotiating team established for them by the joint appointment of members under section 215(2) by the mill owners and mill suppliers' committees.

215 Membership

(1) The negotiating team for a mill, or 2 or more adjacent mills, consists of 4 members.

(2) Two of the members are to be appointed by the mill owner, or jointly by the mill owners, and 2 are to be appointed by the mill suppliers' committee, or jointly by the mill suppliers' committees.

(3) Additional members may be appointed under an agreement between the mill owner or owners and the mill suppliers' committee or committees.

⁴⁶ *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20A (Repeal does not end saving, transitional or validating effect etc.)

(4) Before 1 January in each year and as necessary throughout the year, the owner of the mill or mills and mill suppliers' committee or committees must tell each other the names of their members on the negotiating team for the year.

216 Acting appointments

A person who is not a member of a negotiating team may be appointed to act as a member for any meeting of the team by the entity, or jointly by the entities, that nominated the member for appointment.⁴⁷

217 Objective of a negotiating team

The objective of a negotiating team is to help growers and the owner of the mill for which it is established to jointly improve profitability.

Division 2—Functions and powers

218 Functions and powers

(1) A negotiating team established for a mill or mills has the following functions—

- (a) to make a collective agreement for the mill or mills;
- (b) to decide all matters about expansion of the total number of hectares included in cane production areas relating to the mill or mills;
- (c) to develop and propose to the commissioner for approval a cane analysis program, or a change to the cane analysis program, for the mill or mills;
- (d) to make a cane quality program for the mill or mills;
- (e) to perform other functions given to it under this or another Act.

(2) A negotiating team may do anything necessary or convenient to be done for its functions.

(3) A negotiating team must agree on a dispute resolution process—

⁴⁷ *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 24B contains provisions about acting appointments.

- (a) for agreements as mentioned in section 54;⁴⁸ and
- (b) for its other functions.

(4) A negotiating team must appoint a secretary with an address for service of the negotiating team.

219 Dispute resolution about functions

(1) This section applies if a dispute arises within a negotiating team about a matter mentioned in section 218(1).

(2) If a dispute resolution process agreed by the negotiating team applies to the dispute, the process must be followed.

(3) A decision arising out of the dispute resolution process is taken to be the final decision of the negotiating team.

(4) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990* does not apply if the final decision is reached by arbitration.

(5) To remove doubt, for the *Judicial Review Act 1991*, sections 4 and 20(1),⁴⁹ the decision mentioned in subsection (3) is “**a decision to which this Act applies**”.

(6) If there is no dispute resolution process agreed by the negotiating team that applies, the dispute resolution process provided for under a regulation must be followed.

220 Power to engage assistance

A negotiating team may employ the persons, and engage the consultants and service providers, it considers necessary.

Division 3—General provisions about negotiating teams

221 Meetings and decisions of a negotiating team

(1) A negotiating team must meet as often as it decides is necessary.

48 Section 54 (Dispute resolution)

49 *Judicial Review Act 1991*, sections 4 (Meaning of “decision to which this Act applies”) and 20 (Application for review of decision)

(2) A negotiating team may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meeting.

(3) A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(4) Despite subsection (2), a negotiating team may, in writing, refer a question requiring consideration by the team to all the members of the team.

(5) For subsection (4)—

- (a) a written decision of the members of the negotiating team is taken to be a decision of the members at a duly constituted meeting of the board; and
- (b) a reference to members using any technology is adequate reference in writing; and
- (c) a reply to a reference using any technology is an adequate written decision.

(6) The quorum at a meeting is all the members of the negotiating team.

(7) A decision of a negotiating team must be unanimous or as decided under a dispute resolution process under section 219.

PART 10—SUGAR INDUSTRY COMMISSIONER

Division 1—Commissioner

222 Appointment of commissioner

(1) There is to be a Sugar Industry Commissioner.

(2) The commissioner is to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(3) The commissioner holds office for the term, not longer than 5 years, and on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.

223 Functions of commissioner

The commissioner has the following functions—

- (a) to grant access rights and to keep the access rights register;
- (b) to keep a central register of cane production areas;
- (c) if asked by a cane production board, to help the board in the administration of its objectives;
- (d) to facilitate the existence of an effective cane analysis system;
- (e) to approve cane analysis programs;
- (f) to mediate in negotiations within the sugar industry in Queensland, other than in matters in which the commissioner is the decision maker, if asked by all parties to the mediation;
- (g) to be a member of the authority;
- (h) to receive any assets and liabilities transferred to the commissioner under chapter 10;⁵⁰
- (i) to act for the benefit of the sugar industry.

223A Powers of commissioner

The commissioner has power to do any of the following—

- (a) enter into contracts;
- (b) acquire, hold, dispose of and deal with property;
- (c) appoint and act through agents and attorneys;
- (d) anything else necessary or convenient to be done for the commissioner's functions.

224 Remuneration

The commissioner is to be paid the remuneration, including allowances, decided by the Governor in Council.

⁵⁰ See section 364 (Continuity of proceedings and matters).

225 Disqualifications for appointment

A person is not qualified to be or to continue as commissioner if the person—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (b) is convicted of an indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily; or
- (c) becomes incapable of performing the duties of commissioner because of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (d) is not able to manage a corporation because of the Corporations Act, part 2D.6; or
- (e) is named in the register held by the Australian Securities Investment Commission under the Corporations Act, section 1274AA.⁵¹

226 Vacation of office

The office of commissioner becomes vacant if the commissioner—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) resigns office by notice given to the Governor in Council; or
- (c) is absent, without the Minister's permission and without reasonable excuse, for 14 consecutive days or 28 days in any year; or
- (d) is no longer qualified to continue as commissioner; or
- (e) is removed from office under section 232.

227 Commissioner's independence

(1) In performing functions of office mentioned in section 223,⁵² the commissioner must act independently and impartially.

51 Corporations Act, part 2D.6 (Disqualification from managing corporations) and section 1274AA (Register of disqualified company directors and other officers)

52 Section 223 (Functions of commissioner)

(2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent QSL providing staff and other resources to the commissioner to carry out his or her functions effectively and efficiently.

228 Commissioner's budget

(1) The commissioner must prepare and give to the Minister a draft budget for each financial year in the form and when the Minister directs.

(2) The Minister must decide the commissioner's budget for the financial year.

(3) Before the Minister decides the commissioner's budget, the Minister must consult with QSL and industry representative bodies.

(4) The commissioner's budget is payable by QSL.

(5) The commissioner must authorise spending only under the budget decided by the Minister, unless the Minister otherwise directs.

(6) If, under chapter 10,⁵³ assets or liabilities are transferred to the commissioner, the commissioner may ask the Minister to amend the budget.

(7) The Minister may vary the budget as requested, either with or without amendment.

229 Commissioner's staff

The commissioner may employ the persons the commissioner considers necessary.

230 Commissioner's power to delegate

(1) The commissioner may delegate the commissioner's powers to—

- (a) an appropriately qualified member of the commissioner's staff;
or
- (b) an entity established under this Act; or
- (c) an appropriately qualified member or officer of an entity established under this Act.

⁵³ See section 364 (Continuity of proceedings and matters)

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the commissioner may delegate a power under chapter 2, part 5, division 5⁵⁴ to an individual mentioned in subsection (1) or to another appropriately qualified person.

(3) The commissioner may delegate the commissioner's power to mediate in disputes about the exercise of an access right under section 72(9)⁵⁵ to—

- (a) the chairperson of the cane production board established for a mill that is or is proposed to be supplied with cane through the use of the access right; or
- (b) an appropriately qualified mediator.

231 Prohibition on political activity

The commissioner must not use any of the funds made available to the commissioner under this Act for any purpose in connection with the politics of any political party or any candidate for political office.

232 Removal of commissioner

(1) This section applies if the Governor in Council is satisfied that the commissioner has contravened section 231.

(2) The Governor in Council may remove the commissioner from office by notice given to the commissioner.

Division 2—Commissioner's function for registers

233 Commissioner and registers

(1) The commissioner must keep a register of the total number of hectares included in cane production areas.

(2) If the commissioner requires a cane production board to give information to the commissioner for entry on the register, the board must give the information within the reasonable period the commissioner may require.

54 Chapter 2, part 5, division 5 (Cane analysis programs)

55 Section 72 (Variation and cancellation of access right, dispute resolution and enforcement)

(3) If asked by a cane production board, the commissioner may help the board in any way the commissioner considers appropriate to properly keep the board's register about cane production areas.

(4) With the agreement of a mill owner and the mill suppliers' committee established for the mill, the commissioner may make arrangements, including financial arrangements, with the cane production board established for the mill under which the commissioner is to keep the board's register of information about cane production areas.

CHAPTER 5—APPEALS

234 Appeal to Magistrates Court

(1) The following persons may appeal to a Magistrates Court (“the court”) against the decisions mentioned in relation to the person—

- (a) a person whose application to register any matter on a register kept by the commissioner or a cane production board has been refused by the commissioner or the board;
- (b) a person who makes an application under chapter 2, part 1, division 2, and is dissatisfied with a decision made by a cane production board about the application that adversely affects the person's interests;
- (c) a grower who is dissatisfied with a decision made by a cane production board under chapter 2, part 1, division 3 that adversely affects the interests of the grower;
- (d) a person whose cane production area has been cancelled by a cane production board under chapter 2, part 1, division 4;
- (e) a grower or mill owner mentioned in section 36 who is dissatisfied with a decision of a cane production board under the section;
- (g) a holder of an access right or a land-holder mentioned in section 74 who is dissatisfied with a decision of the commissioner under section 74(2).

(2) The appeal is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal stating the grounds to the clerk of the court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the respondent.

(3) An appeal must be started within 28 days after the appellant—

- (a) for an appeal under subsection (1)(c)—is given notice of the relevant decision or becomes aware of the relevant decision, whichever happens later; or
- (b) otherwise—is given notice of the relevant decision.

(4) In deciding the appeal, the court—

- (a) is unaffected by the appealed decision; and
- (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (c) must observe natural justice.

(5) In deciding the appeal, the court may confirm the appealed decision or set the appealed decision aside and make another decision.

(6) If the court makes another decision, the decision is taken to be the decision of the respondent.

(7) However, a decision mentioned in subsection (6) can not be appealed against under this section.

(8) A party dissatisfied by the decision of the Magistrates Court may appeal to the District Court, but only on a question of law.

(9) In this section—

“decision” includes—

- (a) an order; and
- (b) for a cane production board’s decision—failure to make the decision.

234A Appeal to District Court—exemption application

(1) This section applies to a decision by the authority under section 107H.⁵⁶

(2) The applicant may appeal to the District Court (the **“court”**).

⁵⁶ Section 107H (Decision on exemption application)

(3) The appeal is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal stating the grounds to the clerk of the court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the authority.

(4) An appeal must be started within 28 days after the appellant is given notice of the authority's decision under section 107O.⁵⁷

(5) In deciding the appeal, the court—

- (a) is unaffected by the appealed decision; and
- (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence; and
- (c) must observe natural justice.

(6) In deciding the appeal, the court may confirm the appealed decision or set the appealed decision aside and make another decision.

(7) If the court makes another decision, the decision, other than for this section, is taken to be the decision of the respondent.

235 Appeal to Land Court

(1) This section applies to a decision by the commissioner under section 65 or 72(3).⁵⁸

(2) A person aggrieved by the commissioner's decision may appeal to the Land Court within 28 days after the notice of the decision is given by the commissioner under section 66 or 72(8).

(3) The appeal is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal stating the grounds to the registrar of the Land Court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the following—
 - (i) the commissioner;
 - (ii) any land-holder whose land is or would be affected by the relevant access right;
 - (iii) the holder of any relevant access right;

⁵⁷ Section 107O (Notice of refusal of exemption application)

⁵⁸ Section 65 (Commissioner may grant an access right) or 72 (Variation and cancellation of access right, dispute resolution and enforcement)

(iv) any grower affected by the relevant variation or cancellation, if the decision appealed against is under section 72(3).

(4) For subsection (3)(b)(ii) and (iv), it is enough if notice of the appeal is published in a newspaper circulating in the area where the access right is situated.

(5) The commissioner is not a party to the appeal merely because the commissioner is given a copy of the notice of appeal.

(6) In deciding the appeal, the court is unaffected by the appealed decision.⁵⁹

(7) In deciding the appeal, the court may confirm the appealed decision or set the appealed decision aside and make another decision.

(8) If the court makes another decision, the decision is taken to be the decision of the commissioner.

(9) However, a decision mentioned in subsection (8) can not be appealed against under this section.

CHAPTER 6—AUTHORISATIONS FOR COMPETITION LEGISLATION

236 Definitions for ch 6

In this chapter—

“**Competition Code**” means the Competition Code under the *Competition Policy Reform (Queensland) Act 1996*.

⁵⁹ For relevant general powers of the Land Court, see the *Land Court Act 2000*, section 7 (Land Court to be guided by equity and good conscience).

“competition legislation” means the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth), section 51(1)(b)⁶⁰ or the Competition Code of this jurisdiction, section 51.⁶¹

“harvesting equity committee” means a committee that—

- (a) consists of representatives of a mill owner and growers; and
- (b) is established under a collective agreement to review matters about the harvesting of cane to try to ensure the harvesting is carried out in a fair, effective and efficient way.

“settlement” means a contract, arrangement or understanding made or arrived at between any or all of the following—

- (a) a grower;
- (b) a harvesting equity committee;
- (c) a cane production board;
- (d) a mill owner;
- (e) a mill suppliers’ committee;
- (f) for a settlement about using a particular person for an activity mentioned in section 239(2)(a) or (b) or 240(2)(a) or (b),⁶² the person.

237 Cane production areas

(1) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

⁶⁰ *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth), section 51 (Exceptions)

⁶¹ The Competition Code, section 51 states that in deciding whether a person has contravened the Code, Part IV, certain things must be disregarded. Section 51(1) of the Code provides that the following must be disregarded—

- (a) ...
- (b) anything done in a State, if the thing is specified in, and specifically authorised by:
 - (i) an Act passed by the Parliament of that State; or
 - (ii) regulations made under such an Act.

⁶² Section 239 (Supply agreements—individual agreements) or 240 (Supply agreements—collective agreements)

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- (a) the granting of, or the refusal to grant, a cane production area, or an increase in the number of hectares included in a cane production area, by a cane production board;
- (b) the variation of, or the refusal to vary, the description of land included in a grower's cane production area by a cane production board;
- (c) the variation in, or the refusal to vary, the conditions on which a grower holds a cane production area by a cane production board;
- (d) the cancellation of, or the refusal to cancel, a grower's cane production area, or part of the number of hectares included in a cane production area, by a cane production board.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the granting, variation or cancellation only to the extent it is made for giving effect to a settlement.

(3) The things mentioned in subsection (1) are authorised even if they have the purpose, effect or likely effect of substantially lessening competition or one of the proscribed purposes stated in the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth), section 46(1)⁶³ or the Competition Code of this jurisdiction, section 46(1).⁶⁴

(4) The following conditions imposed on the granting or variation of a cane production area are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) a condition imposed on the growing of cane;
- (b) a condition imposed on the harvesting of cane;
- (c) a condition imposed on the delivery of cane;
- (d) a requirement about the use of a particular person for—
 - (i) the delivery of cane to a mill by a grower; or
 - (ii) the transport of cane by a mill owner;
- (e) a requirement that a grower must exercise the entitlement conferred by a cane production area within a certain time from the day the cane production area is granted;

63 *Trades Practices Act 1974* (Cwlth), section 46 (Misuse of market power)

64 Competition Code, section 46 (Misuse of market power)

- (f) a prohibition or limitation on the transfer of a cane production area within a certain time from the day the cane production area is granted.

Example of paragraph (a)—

A condition that a grower use practices allowing cane to be grown without undue damage to the environment.

Example of paragraph (b)—

A condition that cane is harvested in a particular period.

Example of paragraph (c)—

A condition that a grower pays an amount as a financial contribution to a cane railway to facilitate the use of the land for growing cane.

238 Expansions

(1) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the refusal of a mill owner or a mill suppliers' committee to give a consent under section 21⁶⁵ to a grower's application under section 30;⁶⁶
- (b) the rejection of a mill owner of the arbitrator's decision mentioned in section 24(4) or 27(3)(d);⁶⁷
- (c) the giving of, or the refusal to give, a move consent notice mentioned in section 25(2) or 28(2)⁶⁸ by a cane production board;
- (d) the making of a decision by a negotiating team about expansion under section 37.⁶⁹

(2) Subsection (1)(c) or (d) applies to the giving of, or the refusal to give, a notice or the making of a decision only to the extent the notice or refusal is given, or the decision is made, for giving effect to a settlement.

65 Section 21 (Consent process)

66 Section 30 (Application allowing supply to receiving mill)

67 Section 24 (If the negotiating team does not agree on horizontal expansion) or 27 (Establishment of productivity increase process)

68 Section 25 (Process for moving supply from current mill) or 28 (Process of moving supply from current mill)

69 Section 37 (Negotiating team must decide expansion of cane production areas)

(3) The things mentioned in subsection (1) are authorised even if they have the purpose, effect or likely effect of substantially lessening competition.

239 Supply agreements—individual agreements

(1) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the making of an individual agreement by 1 or more growers and a mill owner under section 40;⁷⁰
- (b) the variation of an individual agreement by the parties.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the making or variation of an individual agreement only to the extent the agreement makes provision about—

- (a) the harvesting of cane by a grower, including the use of a particular person for the harvesting; or
- (b) the use of a particular person for—
 - (i) the delivery of cane to a mill by a grower; or
 - (ii) the transport of cane by a mill owner; or
- (c) the acceptance and crushing of cane by a mill at a time fixed under the agreement.

(3) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the harvesting of cane by a grower under an individual agreement, including the use of a particular person for the harvesting;
- (b) the use of a particular person for—
 - (i) the delivery of cane to a mill by a grower under an individual agreement; or
 - (ii) the transport of cane by a mill owner under an individual agreement;
- (c) the acceptance and crushing of cane by a mill at a time fixed under an individual agreement.

70 Section 40 (Individual agreement)

(4) The things mentioned in subsections (1) and (3) are authorised even if they have the purpose, effect or likely effect of substantially lessening competition.

240 Supply agreements—collective agreements

(1) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the making of a collective agreement by a negotiating team under section 43;⁷¹
- (b) the variation of a collective agreement by a negotiating team under section 45.⁷²

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the making or variation of a collective agreement only to the extent the agreement is made or varied for giving effect to a settlement about—

- (a) the harvesting of cane by a grower, including the use of a particular person for the harvesting; or
- (b) the use of a particular person for—
 - (i) the delivery of cane to a mill by a grower; or
 - (ii) the transport of cane by a mill owner; or
- (c) the acceptance and crushing of cane by a mill at a time fixed under the agreement.

(3) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the harvesting of cane by a grower under a collective agreement, including the use of a particular person for the harvesting;
- (b) the use of a particular person for—
 - (i) the delivery of cane to a mill by a grower under a collective agreement; or
 - (ii) the transport of cane by a mill owner under a collective agreement;

71 Section 43 (Collective agreement—making)

72 Section 45 (Variation of collective agreement)

- (c) the acceptance and crushing of cane by a mill at a time fixed under a collective agreement.

(4) Subsection (3)(a) applies only to the extent the collective agreement gives effect to a settlement about the harvesting.

(5) Subsection (3)(b) applies only to the extent the collective agreement gives effect to a settlement about the use of the particular person for doing the thing mentioned in subsection (3)(b)(i) or (ii).

(6) The things mentioned in subsections (1) and (3) are authorised even if they have the purpose, effect or likely effect of substantially lessening competition.

241 Supply agreements—payments

(1) The entry into a supply agreement is specifically authorised for the competition legislation.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the entry only to the extent the agreement provides for the terms on which payments are to be made by a mill owner for cane to be supplied to a mill by a grower under the supply agreement.

(3) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the payment of a price for cane by a mill owner to a grower under a supply agreement mentioned in this section;
- (b) the receipt of a price for cane by a grower from a mill owner under a supply agreement mentioned in this section;
- (c) a financial incentive scheme of premiums, discounts and allowances relating to cane and sugar quality or to anything that may affect cane and sugar quality having regard to best practice under a supply agreement mentioned in this section.

242 Cane quality programs

(1) The making of a cane quality program by a negotiating team for a mill under section 93⁷³ is specifically authorised for the competition legislation.

73 Section 93 (Requirement to have cane quality program)

(2) Subsection (1) applies to the making of a cane quality program only to the extent the program provides for a scheme of premiums and discounts for cane quality and gives effect to a settlement.

243 Payment schemes

The establishment by QSL of payment schemes under section 102,⁷⁴ and anything done under or because of a payment scheme, is specifically authorised for the competition legislation.

244 Brand sugar

(1) The entry into of, and the giving of effect to, an arrangement between QSL and a mill owner under section 103⁷⁵ under which the owner is to produce a particular brand of raw sugar in a particular period or amount is specifically authorised for the competition legislation.

(2) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the giving of a direction by QSL to a mill owner of a mill under section 103(3) about sugar produced at the mill requiring the owner to produce a particular brand of raw sugar;
- (b) the production by the mill owner of a particular brand of raw sugar because of a direction given to the owner by QSL under section 103(3).

245 Directions about delivery

(1) This section applies to a direction given by QSL under section 104(2).⁷⁶

(2) The following things are specifically authorised for the competition legislation—

- (a) the giving of a direction about—
 - (i) how sugar vested in QSL must be kept before it is supplied to QSL; or

74 Section 102 (Schemes for payment)

75 Section 103 (Production of brands of raw sugar)

76 Section 104 (Directions about delivery etc.)

- (ii) how sugar vested in QSL must be supplied to QSL, including—
 - (A) when, where and how the sugar is to be supplied; and
 - (B) delivery of the sugar to places or persons or other action that will be treated as supply to QSL; or
 - (iii) the payment by the manufacturer of sugar of costs associated with its supply to QSL; or
 - (iv) the conditions on which QSL will accept sugar vested in it; or
 - (v) information that must be given to QSL by any person concerned in the supply to, and acceptance by, QSL of sugar, and the form and way in which the information must be given;
- (b) anything done under, or because of, a direction mentioned in paragraph (a) by—
- (i) QSL; or
 - (ii) a person to whom the direction is given.

246 Sugar price directions

(1) The entry by QSL into a contract for the sale of sugar for a price stated in a sugar price direction is specifically authorised for the competition legislation.

(2) In this section—

“**sugar price direction**” means a direction given by the Minister to QSL under section 124(1)⁷⁷ about the pricing of raw sugar for sale to domestic customers.

⁷⁷ Section 124 (Minister’s directions to QSL)

CHAPTER 7—MISCELLANEOUS

247 Injunctions

(1) Subsection (2) applies if a person has engaged, is engaging or is proposing to engage in conduct that is, was, or would be, any of the following—

- (a) a contravention of chapter 2 or 3;
- (b) attempting to contravene chapter 2 or 3;
- (c) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring a person to contravene chapter 2 or 3;
- (d) inducing or attempting to induce (whether by threats, promises or otherwise) a person to contravene chapter 2 or 3;
- (e) being in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the contravention by a person of chapter 2 or 3;
- (f) conspiring with others to contravene chapter 2 or 3.

(2) On the application of an interested entity, the court may grant an injunction restraining the person from engaging in the conduct and, if the court considers it is desirable to do so, requiring the person to do anything.

(3) If a person has failed, is failing, or is proposing to fail, to do anything that the person is required to do under chapter 2 or 3, the court may, on the application of an interested entity, grant an injunction requiring the person to do the thing.

(4) However, the court may grant the injunction under subsection (2) or (3) only if it is satisfied that there is no other adequate remedy.

(5) On an application under subsection (2) or (3), the court may grant the injunction sought with the consent of all the parties to the proceeding, whether or not the court is satisfied that the subsection applies.

(6) The court may grant an interim injunction pending a decision on an application under subsection (2).

(7) The court may discharge or vary an injunction, and may grant an injunction on conditions.

(8) The court's power to grant an injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be exercised—

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- (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in the conduct; and
- (b) whether or not the person has previously engaged in conduct of that kind; and
- (c) whether or not there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to another person if the person engages, or continues to engage, in the conduct.

(9) The court's power to grant an injunction requiring a person to do a thing may be exercised—

- (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to fail again, or to continue to fail, to do the thing; and
- (b) whether or not the person has previously failed to do a thing of that kind; and
- (c) whether or not there is an imminent danger of substantial damage to another person if the person fails, or continues to fail, to do the thing.

(10) The court may, in addition to, or instead of, ordering an injunction against a person, order the person to pay damages to someone.

(11) The court's powers under this section are in addition to its other powers.

(12) In this section—

“court” means the Supreme Court.

“interested entity” means an entity established under this Act or another person, whose interests have been, are or would be affected by the relevant conduct.

248 General provisions about show cause proceedings

(1) This section applies to any show cause proceeding under this Act.

(2) The notice to show cause must give the person to whom it is given at least 28 days in which to make submissions.

(3) The entity giving the notice—

- (a) may extend the period for making submissions at any time; and
- (b) must consider any submissions made by the person; and

- (c) must give the person a reasonable opportunity to be heard about the matter.

249 Statutory declaration

(1) This section applies to an application or submission to the commissioner or an entity established under this Act.

(2) The commissioner or entity may require particular information to be verified by statutory declaration as a condition of its consideration or further consideration of the application or submission.

250 Records to be kept

An entity established under this Act—

- (a) must keep the records that may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions; and
- (b) is a public authority under the *Public Records Act 2002*.

251 Superannuation schemes

(1) An entity established under this Act may—

- (a) establish or amend superannuation schemes; or
- (b) join in establishing or amending superannuation schemes; or
- (c) take part in superannuation schemes.

(2) The auditor-general may audit the schemes.

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, part 6.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, part 6 (Audit of consolidated fund and public sector entities)

252 Offence to make false statement in application or submission

A person must not, in an application or submission made to an entity under this Act, make any false or misleading statement without reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

253 Improper use of information prohibited

(1) A person who is, or has been, the commissioner, or a member, director, officer or employee of an entity established under this Act, must not make improper use of information acquired because of the person's position, or an opportunity provided by the position, to gain directly or indirectly an advantage for any person or to cause detriment to the entity or any person.

Maximum penalty—500 penalty units or 5 years imprisonment.

(2) An offence against this section is a misdemeanour.

254 Indemnity

(1) The persons mentioned in subsections (2) to (4) are to be indemnified as mentioned in the subsections against all actions, proceedings and claims in relation to acts done or omitted to be done by any of them in good faith and without negligence under this Act.

(2) The commissioner and the chairperson of QSL are to be indemnified by QSL.

(3) The chairperson of a cane production board is to be indemnified by the commissioner.

(4) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a person who is a chairperson, director or member of a body corporate established under this Act, or of a board of the body corporate, or who is an employee or agent of the body corporate, is to be indemnified by the body corporate.

(5) The following are declared to be excluded matters for the Corporations Act, section 5F, in relation to the Corporations Act, part 2D.2, division 1⁷⁹—

- (a) a person who is, or is to be, indemnified under this section;
- (b) QSL;
- (c) a cane production board;
- (d) another body corporate established under this Act.

255 Proceedings for an offence

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a proceeding for an offence against this Act must be taken in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886* within the later of the following—

- (a) 1 year after the offence is committed;
- (b) 6 months after the commission of the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the commission of the offence.

(2) A proceeding for an indictable offence may, at the election of the prosecution, be taken—

- (a) by way of summary proceedings under subsection (1); or
- (b) on indictment.

(3) A proceeding against a person for an indictable offence must be before a magistrate if it is a proceeding—

- (a) for the summary conviction of the person; or
- (b) for an examination of witnesses in relation to the charge.

(4) If a proceeding for an indictable offence is brought before a justice who is not a magistrate, jurisdiction is limited to taking or making a procedural action or order within the meaning of the *Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991*.

(5) If—

79 Corporations Act, section 5F (Corporations legislation does not apply to matters declared by State or Territory law to be an excluded matter) and part 2D.2, division 1 (Indemnities and insurance for officers and auditors)

- (a) a person charged with an indictable offence asks at the start of a summary proceeding for the offence that the charge be prosecuted on indictment; or
- (b) the magistrate hearing a charge of an indictable offence considers the charge should be prosecuted on indictment;

the magistrate—

- (c) must not decide the charge as a summary offence; and
- (d) must proceed by way of a committal proceeding.

(6) If a magistrate acts under subsection (5)—

- (a) any plea of the person charged, made at the start of the proceeding, must be disregarded; and
- (b) any evidence brought in the proceeding before the magistrate decided to act under subsection (5) is taken to be evidence in the proceeding for the committal of the person for trial or sentence; and
- (c) before committing the person for trial or sentence, the magistrate must make a statement to the person under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 104(2)(b).⁸⁰

(7) The maximum penalty that may be imposed on a summary conviction of an indictable offence is 100 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

(8) In this section—

“indictable offence” means an offence against section 253.⁸¹

255A Allegations of false or misleading matters

(1) This section applies to a proceeding for an offence against this Act described as involving—

- (a) false or misleading information; or
- (b) a false or misleading document or statement.

⁸⁰ *Justices Act 1886*, section 104 (Proceedings upon an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence)

⁸¹ Section 253 (Improper use of information prohibited)

(2) It is enough for the complaint starting the proceeding to state the document, information or statement was 'false or misleading' to the defendant's knowledge, without specifying which.

(3) In the proceeding, evidence that the document, information or statement was given or made recklessly is evidence that it was given or made so as to be false or misleading.

256 Evidence

(1) A document purporting to be a copy of a collective agreement and purporting to be certified as a copy by or on behalf of a party to the agreement is evidence of the agreement.

(2) A statement in a complaint for an offence against this Act of when the commission of the offence came to the knowledge of the complainant is evidence of that fact.

(3) A certificate purporting to be signed by a person authorised to do so by an entity established under this Act stating that a particular document is a document lodged with or held by the entity, or a copy of the document, is evidence of anything stated in the certificate.

(4) A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive officer of the BSES, or a person authorised by the chief executive officer, stating for a particular date or period and particular place that cane of a particular variety was non-approved cane is evidence of anything stated in the certificate.

257 Regulation-making power

(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

(2) A regulation may provide for a maximum penalty of not more than 20 penalty units for a contravention of a regulation.

CHAPTER 10—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2003

Division 1—Preliminary

344 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

“**amending Act**” means the *Sugar Industry and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003*.

“**unamended Act**” means this Act as in force immediately before the date of assent for the amending Act.

Division 2—Dissolution of BSES

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

345 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

“**assets**”, of BSES, means all assets of BSES immediately before the transfer day.

“**authorised person**”, for the replacement corporation, means its secretary or another individual with the written authority of its board of directors.

“**BSES**” means the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations established under the unamended Act, section 143.

“**cane protection and productivity board**” means a cane protection and productivity board established under the unamended Act, section 177,

and in existence under this Act immediately before the commencement.

“commencement” means the day the amending Act, section 22, commences.

“company limited by guarantee” means a company limited by guarantee under the Corporations Act, section 9.⁸²

“constitution”, of the replacement corporation, means its constitution, or proposed constitution, under the Corporations Act.

“liabilities”, of BSES, means all liabilities of BSES immediately before the transfer day.

“proposed transfer day” see section 348(a).

“replacement corporation” see section 348(b).

“transfer day” means the day approved by the Minister under section 351⁸³ as the transfer day for BSES.

“under the control of the Queensland sugar industry” see section 346.

346 Meaning of “under the control of the Queensland sugar industry”

(1) The replacement corporation is taken to be **“under the control of the Queensland sugar industry”** if the corporation has the required number of grower representatives and mill owners with the required voting power in the corporation.

(2) In this section—

“required number”, of grower representatives and mill owners, means a number of grower representatives and mill owners that is at least 75% of all the members of the replacement corporation.

82 Corporations Act, section 9—

“company limited by guarantee” means a company formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the respective amounts that the members undertake to contribute to the property of the company if it is wound up.

Corporations Act, section 124(1) (Legal capacity and powers of a company) provides that: ‘A company limited by guarantee does not have the power to issue shares.’

83 Section 351 (Minister’s decision)

“**required voting power**”, in the replacement corporation, means the ability to freely exercise at least 75% of the total voting power associated with the membership of the corporation.

Subdivision 2—Steps to transfer and dissolution

347 Decision to transfer to replacement corporation

BSES must decide to dissolve itself and transfer its assets and liabilities to a corporation—

- (a) that is not a statutory body; and
- (b) that is under the control of the Queensland sugar industry.

348 Things that must be decided for the transfer

Under section 347, BSES must decide the following—

- (a) the day on which BSES proposes to transfer its assets and liabilities (the “**proposed transfer day**”);
- (b) the corporation to which it will transfer its assets and liabilities (the “**replacement corporation**”).

349 Conditions for transfer

BSES may decide a corporation will be its replacement corporation only if—

- (a) the corporation has, by notice to BSES signed by an authorised person for the corporation, agreed to be the replacement corporation; and
- (b) the corporation is under the control of the Queensland sugar industry; and
- (c) the corporation is a company limited by guarantee; and
- (d) BSES is satisfied that, on the transfer of the assets and liabilities, having regard to the requirements and purposes of the transfer, the following will be appropriate—
 - (i) the corporation’s constitution;

- (ii) the obligations, restrictions and rights that will attach to members of the corporation;
- (iii) the corporation's officers.

350 Notice of decision about replacement corporation

(1) BSES must give the Minister notice of its decision under section 347.

(2) The notice must state the following—

- (a) the day the decision was made;
- (b) the proposed transfer day;
- (c) the replacement corporation's name;
- (d) the replacement corporation is a company limited by guarantee;
- (e) the corporation is under the control of the Queensland sugar industry;
- (f) BSES is satisfied that, on the transfer of BSES's assets and liabilities to the replacement corporation, having regard to the requirements and purposes of the transfer, the following will be appropriate—
 - (i) the corporation's constitution;
 - (ii) the obligations, restrictions and rights that will attach to members of the corporation;
 - (iii) the corporation's officers.

(3) The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the notice mentioned in section 349(a).⁸⁴

351 Minister's decision

(1) The Minister must consider the notice and may require information from BSES.

(2) If the Minister does not consider that all requirements for this division have been complied with for the transfer, the Minister may give BSES written directions.

84 Section 349 (Conditions for transfer)

(3) BSES must comply with the directions.

(4) The Minister must, by notice given to BSES, approve the proposed transfer day, or another day after the proposed transfer, as the transfer day for BSES.

(5) The day approved by the Minister as the transfer day for BSES must be declared by gazette notice.

352 Transfer and dissolution

On the transfer day—

- (a) BSES's assets and liabilities are transferred to, and become the assets and liabilities of, the replacement corporation; and
- (b) BSES is dissolved.

353 Replacement corporation does not represent the State

The replacement corporation—

- (a) does not represent the State; and
- (b) can not make the State liable for the debts and obligations of the corporation or any other person.

Subdivision 3—Provisions facilitating transfer

354 Registration of transferred assets

(1) A certificate signed by an authorised person for the replacement corporation is evidence of an asset having become an asset of the corporation on the transfer day if the certificate—

- (a) identifies the asset; and
- (b) states the asset was, immediately before the transfer day, an asset of BSES; and
- (c) states that, under this division, the asset became an asset of the replacement corporation on the transfer day.

(2) If the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions under a law of the State for assets of that kind under a law of the State, the entity

must do the following as if the certificate were an appropriate instrument of transfer of the asset—

- (a) register the matter in the same way as transactions for assets of that kind;
- (b) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

Example of entity with registration functions—

- the registrar of titles.

(3) A transfer of the asset to the replacement corporation may be registered or given effect to under the law of another State or the Commonwealth if—

- (a) the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions for assets of that kind under the other State's or the Commonwealth's law; and
- (b) the entity is permitted by law to do so.

355 References to BSES

A reference to BSES in an Act or document existing before its dissolution has effect, from its dissolution, as if it were a reference to the replacement corporation, if the context permits.

356 Continuity of proceedings and matters

(1) A proceeding that, if BSES were not dissolved, might have been started or continued by or against BSES may, from its dissolution, be started or continued by or against the replacement corporation.

(2) All matters started by BSES before its dissolution may be completed by the replacement corporation after BSES's dissolution.

357 Employees

(1) A person employed by BSES immediately before the transfer day becomes, on the transfer day, an employee of the replacement corporation.

(2) Subsection (1) does not—

- (a) constitute a redundancy or retrenchment of the person's employment by BSES; or

- (b) entitle the person to a benefit or payment merely because the person is no longer employed by BSES; or
- (c) interrupt the person's continuity of service.

(3) For the Industrial Relations Act, the person's period of employment with BSES is taken to be an equivalent period of employment with the replacement corporation.

(4) Subject to the Industrial Relations Act, the person has the same employment rights against the replacement corporation that the person had against BSES immediately before the transfer day.

(5) If an industrial instrument under the Industrial Relations Act bound the person and BSES immediately before the transfer day, it binds the person and the replacement corporation.

358 Directors cease holding office

(1) Each person who, immediately before the transfer day, was a director of BSES goes out of office on the transfer day.

(2) No compensation is payable to a person because of subsection (1).

359 Officer to remain member of cane protection and productivity board

(1) This section applies to a member of a cane protection and productivity board who—

- (a) is nominated by BSES to be a member of the board; and
- (b) immediately before the transfer day, is an officer of BSES.

(2) The member continues, from the transfer day, to be a member of the board for the balance of the member's term.

Division 3—Automatic dissolution of cane protection and productivity boards if no replacement entity

360 Definitions for div 3

In this division—

“**assets**”, of a board, means all assets of the board immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**authorised person**”, for the replacement corporation, means its secretary or someone else with the written authority of its board of directors.

“**board**” means a cane protection and productivity board established under the unamended Act, section 177, and in existence under this Act immediately before the commencement.

“**BSES**” means the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations established under the unamended Act, section 143.

“**commencement**” means the day the amending Act, section 23, commences.

“**liabilities**”, of a board, means all liabilities of the board immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**replacement corporation**” means the replacement corporation to which BSES’s assets and liabilities were transferred.⁸⁵

“**replacement entity**”, for a cane protection and productivity board established under the unamended Act but not in existence immediately before the commencement, means its replacement entity under section 201(b).⁸⁶

“**transfer day**”, for a board, means—

- (a) 30 June 2004 if—
 - (i) the board does not, before 30 June 2004, give the Minister a notice under section 203;⁸⁷ or
 - (iii) the Minister has, before 30 June 2004, refused to approve each proposed transfer for the board; or
- (b) if the Minister refuses, on or after 30 June 2004, to approve the transfer for the board—the day the Minister refuses to approve the transfer.

361 Automatic dissolution

(1) This section applies if—

85 See section 352 (Transfer and dissolution)

86 Section 201 (Things that must be decided for the transfer)

87 Section 203 (Notice of decision about replacement entity)

- (a) a board does not, before 30 June 2004, give the Minister a notice under section 203;⁸⁸ or
 - (b) the Minister refuses, under section 204(3),⁸⁹ to approve each proposed transfer for the board made before 30 June 2004.
- (2) On the transfer day for the board—
- (a) subject to subsection (3), the board's assets and liabilities are transferred to the replacement corporation; and
 - (b) the board is dissolved; and
 - (c) the board's productivity area is abolished.
- (3) The liabilities mentioned in subsection (2)(a) do not include a liability that may lead to a proceeding that, if the board were not dissolved, might be started or continued by or against the board.⁹⁰

362 Registration of transferred assets

(1) A certificate signed by an authorised person for the replacement corporation is evidence of an asset of a board having become an asset of the replacement corporation on the transfer day for the board if the certificate—

- (a) identifies the asset; and
- (b) states the asset was, immediately before the transfer day, an asset of the board; and
- (c) states that, under this division, the asset became an asset of the replacement corporation on the transfer day.

(2) If the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions under a law of the State for assets of that kind under a law of the State, the entity must do the following as if the certificate were an appropriate instrument of transfer of the asset—

- (a) register the matter in the same way as transactions for assets of that kind;
- (b) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

88 Section 203 (Notice of decision about replacement entity)

89 Section 204 (Minister's decision)

90 See section 364 (Continuity of proceedings and matters).

Example of an entity with registration functions—

- the registrar of titles.

(3) A transfer of the asset to the replacement corporation may be registered or given effect to under the law of another State or the Commonwealth if—

- (a) the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions for assets of that kind under the other State's or the Commonwealth's law; and
- (b) the entity is permitted by law to do so.

363 References to board

A reference to a board in an Act or document existing before its dissolution has effect, from its dissolution, as if it were a reference to the replacement corporation, if the context permits.

364 Continuity of proceedings and matters

(1) A proceeding that, if a board were not dissolved, might have been started or continued by or against the board may, from its dissolution, be started or continued by or against the commissioner.

(2) All matters started by the board before its dissolution may be completed by the commissioner after the board's dissolution.

365 Employees

(1) A person employed by a board immediately before the transfer day becomes, on the transfer day, an employee of the replacement corporation.

(2) Subsection (1) does not—

- (a) constitute a redundancy or retrenchment of the person's employment by the board; or
- (b) entitle the person to a benefit or payment merely because the person is no longer employed by the board; or
- (c) interrupt the person's continuity of service.

(3) For the Industrial Relations Act, the person's period of employment with the board is taken to be an equivalent period of employment with the replacement corporation.

(4) Subject to the Industrial Relations Act, the person has the same employment rights against the replacement corporation that the person had against the board immediately before the transfer day.

(5) If an industrial instrument under the Industrial Relations Act bound the person and the board immediately before the transfer day, it binds the person and the replacement corporation.

366 Members cease holding office

(1) Each person who, immediately before the transfer day for a board, was a member of the board goes out of office on the transfer day.

(2) No compensation is payable to a person because of subsection (1).

Division 4—Appeals

367 Definitions for div 4

In this division—

“**BSES**” means the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations established under the unamended Act, section 143.

“**commencement**” means the day the amending Act, section 24, commences.

368 Appeal to Magistrates Court against BSES’s decision

(1) This section applies to a person mentioned in the unamended Act, section 234(1)(f),⁹¹ who may appeal to a Magistrates Court against the decision, mentioned in relation to the person, of BSES.

(2) If—

(a) the person has appealed to a Magistrates Court under the unamended Act, section 234, against the decision; and

(b) the appeal has not been decided before the commencement;

the appeal lapses.

(3) No order for costs may be made for the appeal.

91 Section 234 (Appeal to Magistrates Court)

(4) If—

- (a) the person could have appealed to a Magistrates Court under the unamended Act, section 234, against the decision; and
- (b) the person has not appealed before the commencement;

the unamended Act, section 234, does not apply to the decision.

369 Appeal to District Court against Magistrates Court’s decision

(1) This section applies to a person mentioned in the unamended Act, section 234(1)(f), who—

- (a) has appealed to a Magistrates Court against the decision, mentioned in relation to the person, of BSES; and
- (b) is dissatisfied with the decision of the Magistrates Court (the “**court decision**”).

(2) If—

- (a) the person has appealed to the District Court under the unamended Act, section 234(8), against the court decision; and
- (b) the appeal has not been decided before the commencement;

the appeal lapses.

(3) No order for costs may be made for the appeal.

(4) If—

- (a) the person could have appealed to the District Court under the unamended Act, section 234(8), against the court decision; and
- (b) the person has not appealed before the commencement;

the unamended Act, section 234(8), does not apply to the court decision.

Division 5—Injunctions

370 Definitions for div 5

In this division—

“**commencement**” means the day the amending Act, section 25, commences.

“**court**” means the Supreme Court.

“**injunction**” includes an interim injunction.

“**repealed provision**” means a provision of the unamended Act, chapter 2, part 3.

“**undesirable conduct**”, for a person, means the person has engaged, is engaging, or is proposing to engage, in conduct that is, was, or would be, any of the following—

- (a) a contravention of a repealed provision;
- (b) attempting to contravene a repealed provision;
- (c) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring a person to contravene a repealed provision;
- (d) inducing or attempting to induce (whether by threats, promises or otherwise) a person to contravene a repealed provision;
- (e) being in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the contravention by a person of a repealed provision;
- (f) conspiring with others to contravene a repealed provision.

371 Undecided applications taken to have lapsed

(1) This section applies if an interested entity applied before the commencement under the unamended Act, section 247,⁹² to the court for an injunction—

- (a) either—
 - (i) restraining a person from engaging in undesirable conduct; or
 - (ii) requiring a person to do anything the person is required to do under a repealed provision; and
- (b) on the commencement, the application had not been decided.

(2) The application is taken to have lapsed.

(3) No order for costs may be made for the application.

372 Injunctions of no effect after commencement

(1) This section applies if the court has, on the application of an interested entity, granted an injunction, under the unamended Act, section 247—

- (a) restraining a person from engaging in undesirable conduct and, if the court considered it desirable to do so, requiring the person to do anything; or
- (b) requiring a person to do anything the person is required to do under a repealed provision.

(2) The injunction is of no effect after the commencement.

**PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUGAR
INDUSTRY REFORM ACT 2004***Division 1—Preliminary***373 Definitions for pt 2**

In this part—

“**amending Act**” means the *Sugar Industry Reform Act 2004*.

“**unamended Act**” means this Act as in force immediately before the date of assent for the amending Act.

*Division 2—Dissolution of cane production boards**Subdivision 1—Preliminary***374 Definitions for div 2**

In this division—

“**assets**”, of a board, means all assets of the board, or of members of the board held by them as members of the board, immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**board**” means a cane production board under the unamended Act.

“**liabilities**”, of a board, means all liabilities of the board, or of members of the board incurred by them as members of the board, immediately before the board’s transfer day.

“**receiving entity**” see section 377.

“**transfer day**”, for a board, means—

- (a) 1 January 2005 if—
 - (i) the board does not, before 1 January 2005, give the Minister a notice under section 379;⁹³ or
 - (ii) the Minister approves, on or before 1 January 2005, a proposed transfer for the board; or
 - (iii) the Minister has refused, on or before 1 January 2005, to approve each proposed transfer for the board; or
- (b) if the Minister approves, or refuses to approve, after 1 January 2005, the transfer for the board—the day the Minister approves, or refuses to approve, the transfer.

Subdivision 2—Voluntary dissolution

375 Application to transfers from more than 1 board

(1) This subdivision applies to a transfer of assets and liabilities of boards from more than 1 board to a single receiving entity on the transfer day for the boards in the same way it applies to a transfer from a single board to a receiving entity.

(2) For subsection (1), each provision of subdivision 2 is applied separately to each board.

376 Decision to transfer to person

A board may, before 1 January 2005, decide to dissolve itself and transfer its assets and liabilities to a person.

93 Section 379 (Notice of decision about receiving entity)

377 Things that must be decided for the transfer

Under section 376, the board must decide the person to which it will transfer its assets and liabilities (the “**receiving entity**”).

378 Deciding the receiving entity

A board may decide a person will be its receiving entity only if—

- (a) the receiving entity has, by notice to the board signed by an authorised person for the entity, agreed to be the receiving entity; and
- (b) the relevant mill owner and a majority of the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill agree with the proposed transfer.

379 Notice of decision about receiving entity

(1) The board must give the Minister notice of its decision under section 376.

(2) The notice must state the following—

- (a) the day the decision was made;
- (b) the receiving entity’s name.

(3) The notice must be accompanied by—

- (a) a copy of the notice mentioned in section 378(a); and
- (b) evidence that the relevant mill owner and a majority of the growers who supply cane to the relevant mill agree with the proposed transfer.

380 Minister’s decision

(1) The Minister must consider the notice and may require information from the board.

(2) If the Minister considers that all requirements of this Act have been complied with for the transfer, the Minister must, by notice given to the board, approve the transfer for the board.

(3) If the Minister does not consider that all the requirements for the transfer have been complied with, the Minister must, by notice given to the board, refuse to approve the transfer and state the reasons for the refusal.

381 Transfer and dissolution

(1) This section applies if the Minister approves the transfer of a board.

(2) On the transfer day for the board—

- (a) the board's assets and liabilities are transferred to, and become the assets and liabilities of, the receiving entity; and
- (b) the board is dissolved.

382 Exemption for cooperatives

If a receiving entity is a cooperative, the *Cooperatives Act 1997*, section 268⁹⁴ does not apply to the transfer of the board's assets and liabilities to the receiving entity.

383 Registration of transferred assets

(1) A certificate signed by an authorised person for a receiving entity is evidence of an asset having become an asset of the receiving entity on the board's transfer day if the certificate—

- (a) identifies the asset; and
- (b) states the asset was, immediately before the transfer day, an asset of the board; and
- (c) states that, under this division, the asset became an asset of the receiving entity on the transfer day.

(2) If the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions under a law of the State for assets of that kind under a law of the State, the entity must do the following as if the certificate were an appropriate instrument of transfer of the asset—

- (a) register the matter in the same way as transactions for assets of that kind;
- (b) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

Example of an entity with registration functions—

- the registrar of titles

94 *Cooperatives Act 1997*, section 268 (Acquisition and disposal of assets)

(3) A transfer of the asset to the receiving entity may be registered or given effect to under the law of another State or the Commonwealth if—

- (a) the certificate is given to an entity with registration functions for assets of that kind under the other State's or the Commonwealth's law; and
- (b) the entity is permitted by law to do so.

384 References to board

A reference to a board in an Act or document existing before its dissolution has effect, from its dissolution, as if it were a reference to the receiving entity, if the context permits.

385 Continuity of proceedings and matters

(1) A proceeding that, if a board were not dissolved, might have been started or continued by or against the board may, from the dissolution, be started or continued by or against the receiving entity.

(2) All matters started by a board before its dissolution may be completed by the receiving entity after the board's dissolution.

386 Employees

(1) A person's employment by a board immediately before the board's transfer day is, on the transfer day, taken to be lawfully terminated under the Industrial Relations Act.

(2) The receiving entity and the employee may agree the employee is, on the transfer day, to be employed by the receiving entity.

(3) If an agreement is made under subsection (2), subsections (4) to (7) apply.

(4) Subsection (2) does not—

- (a) constitute a redundancy or retrenchment of the person's employment by the board; or
- (b) entitle the person to a benefit or payment merely because the person is no longer employed by the board; or
- (c) interrupt the person's continuity of service.

(5) For the Industrial Relations Act, the person's period of employment with the board is taken to be an equivalent period of employment with the replacement corporation.

(6) Subject to the Industrial Relations Act, the person has the same employment rights against the replacement corporation that the person had against the board immediately before the transfer day.

(7) If an industrial instrument under the Industrial Relations Act bound the person and the board immediately before the transfer day, it binds the person and the replacement corporation.

(8) If an agreement is not made under subsection (2)—

- (a) the person has, under the Industrial Relations Act, the rights given to an employee whose employment has been lawfully terminated under that Act; and
- (b) the rights given to the person may be exercised against the receiving entity as if the receiving entity had been the employer who terminated the person's employment.

387 Members cease holding office

(1) Each person who, immediately before a board's transfer day, was a member of the board goes out of office on the transfer day.

(2) No compensation is payable to a person because of subsection (1).

Subdivision 3—Involuntary dissolution

388 Automatic dissolution

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a board does not, before 1 January 2005, give the Minister a notice under section 379;⁹⁵ or
- (b) the Minister refuses, under section 380(3),⁹⁶ to approve the transfer for the board.

(2) On the transfer day for the board—

95 Section 379 (Notice of decision about receiving entity)

96 Section 380 (Minister's decision)

- (a) the board's assets and liabilities are transferred to the commissioner; and
- (b) the board is dissolved.

389 Continuity of proceedings and matters

(1) A proceeding that, if a board were not dissolved, might have been started or continued by or against the board may, from the dissolution, be started or continued by or against the commissioner.

(2) All matters started by a board before its dissolution may be completed by the commissioner after the board's dissolution.

390 Employees

(1) A person's employment by a board immediately before the board's transfer day is, on the transfer day, taken to be lawfully terminated under the Industrial Relations Act.

(2) The person has the rights given to an employee whose employment has been lawfully terminated under that Act.

(3) The rights given to the person may be exercised against the commissioner as if the commissioner had been the employer who terminated the person's employment.

391 Members cease holding office

(1) Each person who, immediately before a board's transfer day, was a member of the board goes out of office on the transfer day.

(2) No compensation is payable to a person because of subsection (1).

SCHEDULE

DICTIONARY

section 4

“access right” see section 63(1).

“access rights register” see section 69.

“acquire” includes purchase, take on lease, licence or under another interest.

“adjacent” includes nearby.

“amendment”, for chapter 3, part 2, see section 107A.

“annual return” see section 107A.

“applicant”, for chapter 3, part 2, see section 107A.

“appointed member”, for the authority, means each member of the authority other than the commissioner.

“appropriately qualified”, in relation to the exercise of a power, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

Example of ‘standing’—

The level at which a person is employed by an entity.

“authority” means the Sugar Authority established under section 126.

“business manager”, of an industry participant, means—

- (a) a director, employee or officer of the industry participant; or
- (b) a manager or trustee of, or a partner in, an entity that is an industry participant.

“cane” means sugar cane.

“cane analysis program” means a cane analysis program under section 87.

“cane quality program” means a cane quality program under section 93.

“cane production area” see section 7.

“cane production board” means a cane production board established under section 161.

“cane productivity” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“cane railway easement” see section 63(4).

“cane supply and processing agreement” see section 39.

“closed mill” for chapter 2, part 5, division 4, see section 82.

“closed mill cane” for chapter 2, part 5, division 4, see section 83(2).

“collective agreement” means a collective agreement under section 41.

“commercial cane sugar” means the estimated yield of cane sugar from cane, decided as provided under the cane analysis program applying to the cane.

“commissioner” means the Sugar Industry Commissioner appointed under section 222.

“Competition Code” see section 236.

“competition legislation” see section 236.

“consent process” means the process under chapter 2, part 1, division 3, subdivision 2.

“crushing capacity” means the estimated maximum rate of crushing at which a mill can operate continuously while keeping a proper level of efficiency.

“crushing season” means, for any calendar year, the season for the harvesting and crushing of cane starting in the year.

“current cane production area” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“current cane production board” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“current mill” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“decision” includes an order and a direction.

“eligible person”, for chapter 8, part 4, see section 275.

“employment rights” includes existing and accruing rights to—

(a) remuneration; and

(b) recreation, long service, sick or other leave; and

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (c) superannuation or other benefits and entitlements.
- “exemption”**, for chapter 3, part 2, see section 107A.
- “exemption application”** see section 107A.
- “exemption certificate”** see section 107A.
- “exemption certificate details”** see section 107M(2).
- “exemption conditions”** see section 107J.
- “exempt sugar”** see section 107A.
- “exempt use”** see section 107B.
- “expansion”**, in cane production areas, mean an increase in the total number of hectares included in all cane production areas relating to a mill, whether by an increase in the number of cane production areas or in the numbers of hectares included in existing cane production areas.
- “grant of unallocated hectares”** for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.
- “grower”** see section 7(2).
- “guidelines”** means written guidelines.
- “harvesting equity committee”** for chapter 6, see section 236.
- “horizontal expansion”** for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.
- “horizontal expansion process”** means the process under chapter 2, part 1, division 3, subdivision 3.
- “industrial association”** means an industrial association as defined in the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 102.
- “Industrial Relations Act”** means the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.
- “industry participant”** means—
- (a) a person who—
 - (i) grows cane; or
 - (ii) mills cane; or
 - (iii) produces, refines or manufactures sugar; or
 - (iv) other than QSL, sells sugar solely by wholesale or retail; or

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (b) an entity representing the interests of persons carrying on any of the things mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) a business manager of a person or entity mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

“information notice” for a decision, means a written notice stating the following—

- (a) the reasons for the decision;
- (b) the right of appeal or review provided under this Act to the person given the notice;
- (c) the period within which the appeal must be started or review applied for;
- (d) how to appeal or apply for the review.

“interest” of a director or member of an entity established under this Act about a matter for consideration at a meeting, means a direct or indirect interest.

“land included in a cane production area” means land within the boundaries of the description of land to which the cane production area relates.

“late exemption application” see section 107E(4).

“material personal interest”, of a director or member of an entity established under this Act about a matter for consideration at a meeting, means an interest relating to the personal affairs of the director or member that may have, or be seen to have, a significant influence on the conduct of the director or member at the meeting.

“mill” see section 76.

“mill owner” or **“owner of a mill”** means an entity owning or having the control of a mill including the manager, the managing director or other person controlling the business of a mill.

“mill suppliers’ committee” means—

- (a) generally—
 - (i) a mill suppliers’ committee established for a mill by the majority of growers whose cane production areas relate to the mill; or

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (ii) a corporation, including a replacement corporation mentioned in the *Primary Industry Bodies Reform Act 1999*, section 42(1)(c), that the majority of growers whose cane production areas relate to a mill decide is the mill suppliers' committee established for the mill; or
- (b) if—
 - (i) more than 1 mill has merged into a single mill; and
 - (ii) after the merger, the mill suppliers' committees established for the merging mills before the merger (the **“previous committees”**) continue to operate;
 - the committee consisting of the previous committees acting jointly; or
- (c) in relation to a mill, or an entity established under this Act for a mill or a supply agreement made for a mill or with a mill owner—the mill suppliers' committee mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) established for, or relating to, the mill.

“negotiating team” means a negotiating team established under chapter 4, part 9.

“notice” means written notice.

“number of hectares included in a cane production area” means the number of the hectares to which the cane production area relates as opposed to the land included in the cane production area.

“obstructs” includes assaults, threatens, abuses, insults, intimidates, hinders and attempts to obstruct.

“on-user” see section 107A.

“payment scheme”, for payment to mill owner for sugar vested in QSL, means a payment scheme under section 102(2).

“penalty sugar” means sugar manufactured from cane grown on land other than land included in the description or number of hectares included in a relevant cane production area.

“periodic estimate” see section 107C(2).

“periodic estimate day” see section 107C(3).

“permit to pass” see section 63(2).

SCHEDULE (continued)

“**productivity increase**” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“**productivity increase process**” means the process under chapter 2, part 1, division 3, subdivision 4.

“**products**” includes by-products.

“**QSL**” means Queensland Sugar Limited ACN 090 152 211.

“**Queensland Sugar Corporation**” means the Queensland Sugar Corporation mentioned as being established under section 108 as originally enacted.

“**raw sugar equivalent**” means the amount of raw sugar that is the equivalent of any sugar vested in QSL under the relevant payment scheme under section 102.⁹⁷

“**receiving cane production board**” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“**receiving mill**” for—

- (a) chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20; or
- (b) chapter 2, part 5, division 4, see section 83.

“**regulation process**” for chapter 2, part 1, division 3, see section 20.

“**repealed Act**” means the *Sugar Industry Act 1991*.

“**research**” includes investigation or consideration.

“**settlement**” for chapter 6, see section 236.

“**STL**” means Sugar Terminals Limited ACN 084 059 601.

“**sugar**” means all raw sugar, crystal sugar, sugar syrups, inverted syrups, liquid sugar and any other form of manufactured sugar other than the following—

- (a) final molasses;
- (b) a form of sugar manufactured from another form of sugar previously disposed of by QSL;
- (c) sugar the source of which was grown outside Queensland.

97 Section 102 (Schemes for payment)

SCHEDULE (continued)

“sugar cane” means any plant or part of a plant, whether or not the part has been crushed, of the genus *Saccharum* or any hybrid of sugarcane.

“suitable cane land”, in relation to a cane production area, means land that, in all the circumstances, including the number of hectares included in the cane production area, is—

- (a) capable of producing commercial cane crops with the use of appropriate agricultural practices; and
- (b) situated where cane may be transported economically to a mill under a supply agreement applying to the cane; and
- (c) suitable for growing cane indefinitely using practices to protect the environment that are reasonable and practicable, having regard to any guideline under a regulation or that may be made by a relevant cane production board under section 163(d) or (e).⁹⁸

“supplier”, for sugar, means a person who, immediately before the sugar is manufactured, owns the sugar cane from which the sugar is manufactured.

“supply agreement” see section 39.

“sustainable production” means farming practices and systems that maintain or enhance—

- (a) economic viability of production; and
- (b) the natural resource base, that is, soil, land and water; and
- (c) other ecosystems that are influenced by agricultural activities.

“third party”, for an application for a cancellation or variation of a cane production area under chapter 2, part 1, division 2, means a mortgagee, lessor or sublessor of the land affected by the variation.

“transfer” of a number of hectares from one cane production area to another, means—

- (a) varying the first cane production area by cancelling the number of hectares; and
- (b) varying the second cane production area by allocating the same number of hectares to it.

⁹⁸ Section 163 (Functions and powers of a cane production board)

SCHEDULE (continued)

“unallocated” hectares relating to a mill, means the number of hectares decided under section 37⁹⁹ as the total number of hectares that may be included in cane production areas relating to the mill less the total number of hectares already included in them.

“use”, for chapter 3, part 2, see section 107A.

“variation”, of a cane production area, means—

- (a) variation of the description of land included in it; or
- (b) cancellation of a, or increase in the, number of hectares included in it; or
- (c) variation in the conditions to which it is subject; or
- (d) variation of the holder.

“verified” means verified in writing.

99 Section 37 (Negotiating team must decide expansion of cane production areas)

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

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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 1 July 2004. Future amendments of the Sugar Industry Act 1999 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.

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	2
Renumbered provisions	2

6 List of legislation

Sugar Industry Act 1999 No. 51

date of assent 18 November 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ch 4 pt 7 commenced 1 October 1999 (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2000 (see s 2(2))

Note— Gazette notice to fix a day (“dissolution day”) is 31 October 2002 for dissolution of the corporation (see 1999 No. 51 s 229P as ins 2000 No. 25 s 15 and Queensland Government gazette No. 43, 25 October 2002 p 689)

amending legislation—

Sugar Industry Amendment Act 2000 No. 25 ss 1, 2(2)–2(5), 3(1), 4–17 schs 1–2

date of assent 27 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 4, 16, sch 1 items 1, 3–5, 17–26, 29, 33–34 commenced 27 June 2000 (see s 2(3))

sch 1 items 31–32, 35 commenced immediately before 1 January 2000 (see s 2(2))

sch 2 commenced 31 October 2002 (see s 2(4), 1999 No. 51 s 229P and Queensland Government gazette No. 43, 25 October 2002 p 689)

remaining provisions commenced 28 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 199)

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)

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 63 s 1, pt 7, s 58 sch

date of assent 25 October 2001

commenced on date of assent

Crime and Misconduct Act 2001 No. 69 ss 1–2, 378 sch 1

date of assent 8 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (2001 SL No. 221)

Ombudsman Act 2001 No. 73 ss 1–2, 96 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 3 December 2001 (2001 SL No. 224)

Public Records Act 2002 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 62 sch 1

date of assent 24 April 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 115)

Financial Services Reform (Consequential Amendments) Act 2003 No. 4 pts 1, 7

date of assent 4 March 2003

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 No. 19 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 9 May 2003

commenced on date of assent

Sugar Industry and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 44 pts 1–2, s 3 sch

date of assent 27 August 2003

ss 1–3, 7–15, 17, 19–21, 26(3), sch items 4–12 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

ss 6, 16, 18, 26(2), sch amdt 3 commenced 1 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 71)

sch amdt 14 (amdt could not be given effect)

s 22 commenced 29 August 2003 (2003 SL No. 200)
 remaining provisions commenced 1 September 2003 (2003 SL No. 200)

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 No. 8 s 491(3) sch 5 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

amending legislation—

Transport Infrastructure and Another Act Amendment Act 2003 No. 54 ss 1–2, 34, 39 (amends 1994 No. 8 above)

date of assent 18 September 2003
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 294)

Sugar Industry Reform Act 2004 No. 3 pts 1–2, s 37 sch

date of assent 6 May 2004
 ss 1–3, 27–29, 36(1), (5) commenced on assent (see s 2(1))
 ss 9–18, 24, 36(3), (6), (9) commenced 1 July 2004 (see s 2(2))
 ss 7, 36(4), (8) commence 1 January 2006 (see s 2(4))
 remaining provisions commence 1 January 2005 (see s 2(3))

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see table of renumbered provisions in endnote 8.

CHAPTER 1—PRELIMINARY

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s 4 amd 2001 No. 63 s 58 sch

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s 5 ins 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

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s 42 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3A

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s 48 amd 2000 No. 25 s 4

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s 50 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

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s 58 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

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PART 5—MILLS**Division 2—Merging of mills****div hdg** ins 2000 No. 25 s 4A**Declaration of day a merged mill is recognised****s 77** ins 2000 No. 25 s 4A**Effect of merger on cane production areas****s 78** ins 2000 No. 25 s 4A**Continuation of mill suppliers' committee for particular purpose****s 84** ins 2000 No. 25 s 4B**Requirement to have cane quality program****s 93** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**Purpose of program****s 94** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**CHAPTER 3—CANE VARIETY CONTROL****PART 1—MARKETING OF SUGAR VESTED IN QSL****pt hdg** ins 2004 No. 3 s 9**Vesting of sugar in QSL****prov hdg** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**s 100** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2004 No. 3 s 10**QSL to market and pay for vested sugar****prov hdg** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**s 101** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**Schemes for payment****s 102** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2004 No. 3 s 11**Production of brands of raw sugar****s 103** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2004 No. 3 s 12**Directions about delivery etc****s 104** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**Sugar quality standards****s 105** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2004 No. 3 s 13**QSL's operating costs****prov hdg** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1**s 106** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2003 No. 44 s 3 sch**Exemption of sugar for local consumption****s 107** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2004 No. 3 s 14**PART 2—EXEMPTIONS FROM VESTING IN QSL****pt 2 (ss 107A–107X)** ins 2004 No. 3 s 15**CHAPTER 4—ADMINISTRATION****PART 1—MINISTER'S POWERS****Reports to Minister****s 109** amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2; 2003 No. 44 s 3 sch

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s 111 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2; 2003 No. 44 s 3 sch

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s 112 prev s 112 om 2000 No. 25 s 6
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s 118 prev s 118 om 2000 No. 25 s 6
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- s 120** prev s 120 om 2000 No. 25 s 6
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- s 121** prev s 121 om 2000 No. 25 s 6
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- s 123** ins 2000 No. 25 s 9
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- s 124** prev s 124 om 2000 No. 25 s 8
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- s 125** prev s 125 om 2000 No. 25 s 8
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- div hdg** ins 2000 No. 25 s 9

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 pres s 126 ins 2000 No. 25 s 9

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- s 127** prev s 127 om 2000 No. 25 s 8
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- div hdg** ins 2000 No. 25 s 9

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PART 7—CANE PROTECTION AND PRODUCTIVITY BOARDS

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Division 2—General provisions about cane protection and productivity boards**div hdg** om 2003 No. 44 s 6**Disqualifications for appointment****s 184** amd 2001 No. 45 s 29 sch 3
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div hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 12
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exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
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 AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)
 def “**asset**” om 2003 No. 44 s 8(1)
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exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
 AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)
 def “**authorised person**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 8(2)
exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
 AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)
 def “**board**” sub 2003 No. 44 s 8(1)–(2)
exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
 AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)
 def “**eligible participant**” om 2003 No. 44 s 8(1)
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exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)

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exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
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exp 1 July 2004 (see s 213A)
AIA s 20A applies (see s 213B)

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s 245 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

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s 246 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

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s 290 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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s 292 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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s 293 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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pt hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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div hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Officers cease holding office

s 295 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

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s 296 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Division 2—Administrator

div hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

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s 297 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Administrator is corporation

s 298 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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Additional functions of administrator

s 299 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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s 300 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
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PART 4—DISTRIBUTION OF STL SHARES AND DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

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s 301 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

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s 302 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

PART 5—GENERAL

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Chapter has effect despite agreements etc.

s 303 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Chapter does not affect existing legal relationships

s 304 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Other conditions for transactions under chapter to be met

s 305 ins 2000 No. 25 s 15
om 2003 No. 44 s 21

Division 1—Interpretation

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Definitions for pt 1

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1
s 306 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 1)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Division 2—Assignments

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Assignment becomes a cane production area

s 307 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 2)

Plan of transitional assignment becomes plan of a cane production area

s 308 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 2)

Particular Queensland Sugar Corporation guideline to continue in effect

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2

s 309 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 2)

Division 3—Awards and mill supply contracts

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

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s 310 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 3)

Mill supply contracts

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1 (retro)

s 311 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1 (retro) (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 3)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Existing mill starts as mill

s 312 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 3)

Division 4—Transitional easements and permits to pass

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Transitional easement becomes a cane railway easement

s 313 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 4)

Transitional permit becomes permit to pass

s 314 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 4)

Register of easements becomes the access rights register

s 315 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 4)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

References to the register of easements

s 316 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 4)

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s 317 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 4)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Division 5—Marketing

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Vesting preserved

s 318 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 5)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Pool for payment

s 319 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 5)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Directions about delivery to and acceptance by corporation

s 320 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 5)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Sugar quality standards

s 321 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 5)

Division 6—Minister's powers

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Minister's directions to corporation

s 322 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1; 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 6)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Division 7—Queensland Sugar Corporation

div hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Continuation of corporation

s 323 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 7)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Delegation continues

s 324 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 7)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Sugar Cane Assignment Register becomes the commissioner's register

s 325 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 7)

Division 8—Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations

div 8 (ss 326–327) om 2003 No. 44 s 3 sch (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 9—Cane production boards

div 9 (ss 328–329) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 10—Cane protection and productivity boards

div 10 (ss 330–331) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 11—Negotiating teams

div 11 (s 332) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 12—Mill suppliers' committees

div hdg ins 2000 No. 25 s 16(4)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

References to a mill suppliers' committee

s 333 ins 2000 No. 25 s 16(4) (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 12)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Division 13—Sugarcane and sugarcane products examination and testing programs

div 13 (s 334) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 14—Sugar Industry Tribunal

div 14 (s 335) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 15—Sugar Industry Commissioner

div 15 (s 336) om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Division 16—Competition policy legislation

div 16 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1)

Definitions for div 16

s 337 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)

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s 338 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

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s 339 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)

Mill supply agreements

s 340 om 2004 No. 3 s 27 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)

Directions about delivery to and acceptance by Queensland Sugar Corporation

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2

s 341 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Minister's directions to Queensland Sugar Corporation

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2

s 342 amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2 (incl in orig ch 10, pt 1, div 16)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

Compliance with notice requirements

s 343 ins 2000 No. 25 s 16(5) (incl in orig ch 10, pt 2)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27

CHAPTER 10—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

ch hdg sub 2000 No. 25 s 16(1)

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2003

pt hdg orig pt 1 hdg om 2000 No. 25 s 16(2)
prev pt 1 hdg sub 2000 No. 25 s 16(3)
om 2004 No. 3 s 27
pres pt 1 hdg ins 2004 No. 3 s 28

Division 1—Preliminary

div 1 (s 344) ins 2003 No. 44 s 22

Division 2—Dissolution of BSES

div 2 (ss 345–359) ins 2003 No. 44 s 22

Division 3—Automatic dissolution of cane protection and productivity boards if no replacement entity

div 3 (ss 360–366) ins 2003 No. 44 s 23

Division 4—Appeals

div 4 (ss 367–369) ins 2003 No. 44 s 24

Division 5—Injunctions

div 5 (ss 370–372) ins 2003 No. 44 s 25

PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY REFORM ACT 2003

pt hdg orig pt 2 hdg om 2000 No. 25 s 16(3)

prev pt 2 ins 2000 No. 25 s 16(5)
 om 2004 No. 3 s 27
 pres pt 2 hdg ins 2004 No. 3 s 29

Division 1—Preliminary

div 1 (s 373) ins 2004 No. 3 s 29

Division 2—Dissolution of cane production boards

div 2 (ss 374–391) ins 2004 No. 3 s 29

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2003

pt hdg om 2004 No. 3 s 28

SCHEDULE 1—AMENDMENT OF OTHER ACTS AND REGULATIONS

om R1 (see RA s 40)

amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1 (amdt could not be given effect)

SCHEDULE—DICTIONARY

def “**amendment**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**annual return**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**applicant**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**appointed director**” sub 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

om 2003 No. 44 s 26(1)

def “**appointed member**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)

def “**assets**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)

om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)

def “**authority**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)

def “**board**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)

om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)

def “**BSES**” om 2003 No. 44 s 26(1)

def “**cane protection and productivity board**” om 2003 No. 44 s 26(2)

def “**Competition Code**” sub 2004 No. 3 s 36(1), (5)

def “**competition legislation**” sub 2004 No. 3 s 36(1), (5)

def “**corporation**” om 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2

def “**eligible person**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)

def “**employment rights**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)

def “**exemption**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exemption application**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exemption certificate**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exemption certificate details**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exemption conditions**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exempt sugar**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**exempt use**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**industrial association**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)

def “**Industrial Relations Act**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)

def “**industry participant**” amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1

def “**late exemption application**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

def “**liabilities**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)

om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)

def “**material personal interest**” sub 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

def “**mill supplier’s committee**” sub 2000 No. 25 s 17(1)–(2)

def “**non-approved cane**” om 2003 No. 44 s 26(1)
 def “**on-user**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)
 def “**payment scheme**” amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1
 def “**periodic estimate**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)
 def “**periodic estimate day**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)
 def “**pest**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)
 def “**pest infestation**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)
 def “**proposed transfer day**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)
 om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)
 def “**QSL**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)
 def “**Queensland Sugar Corporation**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 2
 def “**raw sugar equivalent**” amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1
 def “**register of easements**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**repealed Act**” sub 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1
 def “**replacement entity**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)
 om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)
 def “**STL**” ins 2000 No. 25 s 17(2)
 def “**sugar**” amd 2000 No. 25 s 3(1) sch 1
 def “**sugar cane**” amd 2004 No. 3 s 36(9)
 def “**Sugar Cane Assignment Register**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**Sugar Industry Tribunal**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**supplier**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)
 def “**transfer day**” ins 2003 No. 44 s 26(3)
 om 2004 No. 3 s 36(3)
 def “**transitional assignment**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**transitional easement**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**transitional permit**” om 2004 No. 3 s 36(1)
 def “**use**” ins 2004 No. 3 s 36(6)

8 Table of renumbered provisions

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