

Queensland



LAND SALES ACT 1984

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(includes amendments up to Act No. 56 of 1996)**

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 15 January 1997. The reprint—

- shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c))
- incorporates all necessary consequential amendments, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(d)).

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

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

Also see endnotes for information about—

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

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LAND SALES ACT 1984

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 15 January 1997]

An Act to regulate certain sales of land

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Land Sales Act 1984*.

Application of Act

5.(1) This Act applies in relation to a sale or purchase of relevant land situated in Queensland or of a proposed lot that, when it becomes a registered lot, will be situated in Queensland, wherever the agreement under which the sale or purchase was entered upon is made.

(2) A reference in any provision of this Act to a sale or purchase of relevant land or a proposed lot shall be construed as a reference to a sale or purchase entered upon by a vendor or purchaser under an agreement made after the commencement of the provision in which the reference occurs.

Interpretation

6.(1) In this Act—

“**agreement**” means—

- (a) a written contract of sale, or another instrument, under which a sale or purchase is entered upon; or
- (b) an oral contract of sale under which a sale or purchase is entered upon that is enforceable because of—

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- (i) a memorandum or note satisfying the *Property Law Act 1974*, section 59; or
- (ii) the common law doctrine of part performance.

“approved form” see section 35A.¹

“building units plan” means a building units plan within the meaning of the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*.

“group titles plan” means a group titles plan within the meaning of the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*.

“land held from the Crown for an estate of lease hold” means—

- (a) a lease under the *Land Act 1994*;
- (b) a miners homestead under the *Land Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 7, division 2.

“leasehold building units plan” means a leasehold building units plan within the meaning of the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*.

“lot” includes a registered lot and a proposed lot.

“plan” includes a building units plan, a group titles plan and a leasehold building units plan.

“proposed lot” means that, which will become a registered lot upon registration of a plan.

“purchase” includes—

- (a) agree to purchase;
- (b) acquire an option to purchase;
- (c) enter upon a transaction that has as its object the acquisition of a right (not immediately exercisable) to purchase or to be given an option to purchase;
- (d) sign an instrument that is intended to legally bind a signatory to purchase;
- (e) enter upon a transaction or sign an instrument with a view to any person securing or attempting to secure another’s agreement to

¹ Section 35A (Approval of forms)

sell.

“registered lot” means a lot shown on a plan registered under the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980* or the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*.

“registrable instrument of transfer” means—

- (a) in respect of land that was relevant freehold land at the time when a person entered upon the purchase thereof—a memorandum of transfer of the land in favour of that purchaser capable of immediate registration (subject to its being duly stamped as required by any applicable law relating to stamp duty) in the land registry; or
- (b) in respect of land that was relevant leasehold land at the time when a person entered upon the purchase thereof—an instrument of transfer of the land in favour of that purchaser capable of immediate registration or noting (subject to its being duly stamped as required by any applicable law relating to stamp duty) in the land registry; or
- (c) in respect of a lot that was a proposed lot at the time when a person entered upon the purchase thereof—a memorandum of transfer of the lot in favour of that purchaser capable of immediate registration (subject to its being duly stamped as required by any applicable law relating to stamp duty) in the land registry.

“registrar” means the chief executive of the department.

“relevant freehold land” means—

- (a) in relation to a case where land under the *Land Title Act 1994* has been subdivided by means of a plan of survey that is not registered in the land registry—the subdivisational portions thereof;
- (b) in relation to a case where land under the *Land Title Act 1994* is being or is about to be subdivided by means of a plan of survey—the proposed subdivisational portions thereof.

“relevant land” includes relevant freehold land and relevant leasehold land, but does not include a lot.

“relevant leasehold land” means—

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- (a) in relation to a case where land held from the Crown for an estate of leasehold has been subdivided by means of a plan of survey that is not registered in the department administered by the Minister administering the *Land Act 1994*—the subdivisional portions thereof;
- (b) in relation to a case where land held from the Crown for an estate of leasehold is being or is about to be subdivided by means of a plan of survey—the proposed subdivisional portions thereof.

“**sale**” or “**sell**” includes—

- (a) agree to sell; and
- (b) grant an option to purchase; and
- (c) enter upon a transaction that has as its object the grant of a right (not immediately exercisable) to purchase or to be given an option to purchase; and
- (d) procure a person to enter upon a purchase.

“**vendor’s agent**” means a person who procures another to purchase, other than—

- (a) a vendor under a contract for sale of relevant land or of a proposed lot; and
- (b) a person who, if a contract for sale of relevant land or of a proposed lot (the subject of the purchase) were made, would be a vendor thereunder; and
- (c) a person who in the matter of the purchase in question acts only as agent for a purchaser.

(2) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a person who signs (personally or by an agent) an instrument that is intended to bind the person (absolutely or conditionally) to purchase relevant land or a proposed lot shall be taken to have entered upon a purchase of the land or lot and in this Act is referred to as “**the purchaser**”, and the person who is entitled to enforce obligations under the instrument against the first person shall be taken to be the vendor of the land or lot in relation to that person and in this Act is referred to as “**the purchaser’s vendor**”;

- (b) a person who signs (personally or by an agent) an instrument that is intended to bind the person (absolutely or conditionally) to sell relevant land or a proposed lot shall be taken to have entered upon a sale of the land or lot and in this Act is referred to as “**the vendor**”, and the person who is entitled to enforce obligations under the instrument against the first person shall be taken to be the purchaser of the land or lot in relation to that person and in this Act is referred to as “**the vendor’s purchaser**”.

(3) Subsection (2)(b) shall not be construed to limit the meaning of the expression “sale” or “sell” as defined in subsection (1).

PART 2—SALE OF RELEVANT LAND

Construction of certain provisions

7. This part applies only where relevant land is part only of the land described in the instrument of title that relates to that relevant land.

Part not to apply to large transactions

7A.(1) This part does not apply to the sale or purchase of a subdivisational portion, or proposed subdivisational portion, of relevant land if the sale or purchase is part of a large transaction.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**large transaction**” means the sale or purchase of 6 or more subdivisational portions, or proposed subdivisational portions, of relevant land if—

- (a) the vendor of each portion is the same person; and
- (b) the purchaser of each portion is the same person; and
- (c) the sale or purchase is the subject of—
 - (i) a single agreement; or
 - (ii) 2 or more agreements entered into within 24 hours.

Restriction on selling and purchasing

8.(1) A person shall not sell or purchase relevant land unless—

- (a) in the case of relevant freehold land—the subdivisational plan of survey relating to it has been approved by the appropriate local government under its common seal before the event that marks the entry of a person upon the purchase;
- (b) in the case of relevant leasehold land—the lessee thereof has obtained the permission or approval of the appropriate Minister to the subdivision by reason whereof the land is relevant leasehold land before the event that marks the entry of a person upon the purchase;

and that approval or permission subsists at the time of such event.

(2) An agreement made in contravention of this section is void and any person who had paid money thereunder shall be entitled to recover the amount thereof, together with the amount of interest (if any) that has accrued in respect of that amount since the money was so paid, by action as for a debt due and owing to the person by the person to whom the money was paid.

(3) A person who contravenes this section by reason of a purchase by the person of relevant land is not guilty of an offence by virtue of this section or section 32.

Identification of land

9.(1) Before a person enters upon a purchase of relevant land there shall be given to the person—

- (a) in the case of relevant freehold land—a copy of the relevant subdivisational plan of survey in relation to the subdivision by reason whereof it is relevant freehold land, in the form which has been approved under the common seal of the appropriate local government;
- (b) in the case of relevant leasehold land—a copy of the relevant subdivisational plan of survey in relation to the subdivision by reason whereof the land is relevant leasehold land being a subdivision to which the permission or approval of the

appropriate Minister has been obtained;

clearly identifying the land to which the instrument that marks the person's entry upon the purchase relates.

(2) The obligation prescribed by subsection (1) rests upon the vendor's agent, where it is the agent who procures the signing of the instrument concerned by the purchaser or by the purchaser's agent, and otherwise rests upon the prospective vendor.

Delivery of registered plan

10.(1) In the case of—

- (a) relevant freehold land—if the plan of survey to which section 9 refers is varied at any time the vendor and the vendor's agent shall as soon as is reasonably practicable after registration of the relevant subdivisional plan of survey in the land registry give to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a copy of the plan of survey in the form which has been registered;
- (b) relevant leasehold land—if the plan of survey to which section 9 refers is varied at any time the vendor and the vendor's agent shall as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant subdivisional plan of survey is registered in the department administered by the Minister administering the *Land Act 1994*, give to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a copy of the plan of survey in the form which has been registered.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether the copy plan referred to in section 9 is given in due time in accordance with that section or at a later time.

(3) It shall be sufficient compliance with subsection (1) if 1 of them, the vendor or the vendor's agent, discharges the duty thereby imposed, whereupon the other of them shall be freed of the duty in respect of giving the copy plan that has been given.

(4) Where a vendor or a vendor's agent is required under subsection (1) to give to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a copy plan of survey then—

- (a) the vendor or the vendor's agent shall not deliver to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a registrable instrument of transfer in

respect of the relevant land the subject of the purchase in question;
and

- (b) the purchaser shall not be required to pay the outstanding purchase moneys;

until the expiration of a period of 30 days after the receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of a copy plan of survey in accordance with subsection (1) or until the time stipulated by the instrument in respect of the sale and purchase for the payment of those purchase moneys (whichever period is the later to expire) unless it is otherwise agreed in writing between the vendor or the vendor's agent and the purchaser or the purchaser's agent after the receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of a copy plan in accordance with subsection (1).

Contractual requirement re holding of money

11.(1) Where an instrument, that is intended to bind a person (absolutely or conditionally) to purchase relevant land, provides for the payment of money in respect of the purchase, all moneys the payment whereof the purchaser is bound to make in terms of the instrument, whether by way of deposit or otherwise, without becoming entitled in terms of the instrument to receive a registrable instrument of transfer in exchange therefor shall be paid directly to the public trustee constituted under the *Public Trustee Act 1978* unless the parties to the instrument agree that such moneys shall be paid directly to—

- (a) a solicitor whose name is on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court and who practises as a solicitor in Queensland; or
- (aa) a firm of solicitors practising in Queensland; or
- (b) a real estate agent duly licensed under the *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971*; or
- (c) a real estate agency in which a person licensed under the *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971* as a real estate agent carries on the business of real estate agent;

specified in the instrument.

(1A) Moneys paid to an individual, firm or agency under subsection (1) must be held—

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- (a) in the case of an individual—by the individual in a trust account kept for the purposes of this Act by—
 - (i) the individual; or
 - (ii) the firm or agency of which the individual is a member; and
- (b) in the case of a firm or agency—by the firm or agency in a trust account kept for the purposes of this Act by the firm or agency; and
- (c) in the case of the public trustee—by the public trustee in a trust account kept for the purposes of this Act by the public trustee;

and dealt with by the individual, firm, agency, or public trustee in accordance with this part and the law governing the operation of the individual's, firm's, agency's or public trustee's trust account.

(2) Any provision of an instrument to which subsection (1) relates or of any other instrument made in connection with such an instrument that provides for money, referred to in that subsection, to be paid contrary to that subsection shall be void.

(3) Money payable by a purchaser under an instrument such as is first referred to in subsection (1) (being money to which that subsection applies) shall not be paid to the vendor or vendor's agent but shall be paid directly by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent to the public trustee or to a trustee referred to in that subsection and specified in the instrument.

(3A) However, such money may be paid directly to the vendor's agent where that agent is a person of a description referred to in subsection (1) and is the trustee specified in the instrument.

(4) Nothing in this section or section 12 shall be construed as requiring money, on payment of which, in terms of an instrument such as is first referred to in subsection (1), the purchaser becomes entitled in terms of the instrument to a registrable instrument of transfer in exchange therefor, to be paid to a person specified in subsection (1) as trustee.

(5) Moneys payable to a trustee pursuant to this part shall, if they are paid to a solicitor or firm of solicitors, be deemed to be trust moneys within the meaning of the *Trust Accounts Act 1973*.

Trustee's duty

12.(1) A person, firm or agency who receives money as a trustee in accordance with section 11(1) shall retain the money in the person's, firm's or agency's trust account until the purchaser or vendor becomes entitled, in accordance with this part or otherwise according to law, to a refund or payment of the money whereupon the trustee shall dispose of the money in accordance with the law governing the operation of the person's, firm's or agency's trust account.

(1A) Subsection (1) applies despite anything in the instrument under which the money was paid.

(2) Nothing in section 11 or this section shall be construed as prohibiting the investment by the trustee, in the name of the trustee and in accordance with the law in that respect (if any) governing the operation of the trust account in question, of money retained in that account in pursuance of those sections in any manner agreed upon by the parties to the instrument under or in relation to which the money was paid and notified to the trustee in writing signed by the parties.

(3) Money invested as specified in subsection (2) continues to be money in the trust account of the trustee notwithstanding that it is so invested and upon the calling in or maturing of such an investment the proceeds thereof shall, if they are not further invested as so specified, be paid forthwith by the trustee into a trust account maintained or established by the trustee for the purposes of this Act.

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 9

13.(1) Where in respect of a purchase to which section 9(1) relates—

- (a) there has not been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a copy plan referred to in that section; or
- (b) there has not been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent when required by section 10(1) a copy plan referred to in that section; or
- (c) a copy plan in accordance with section 9(1) (whether given in due time in accordance with that section or at a later time) and a copy plan in accordance with section 10(1), have been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent;

the purchaser may avoid the instrument made in respect of the purchase by notice in writing given to the vendor or the vendor's agent if the purchaser has been materially prejudiced by the failure to give a copy plan referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) or, in the case referred to in paragraph (c), by any variation of the copy plan first mentioned in that paragraph.

(2) A notice of avoidance under subsection (1), if it is to be effectual, shall be given—

- (a) before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the land in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent; or
- (b) where the purchaser seeks to avoid the instrument in question by reason of any variation of the copy plan given in accordance with section 9(1)—
 - (i) before the expiration of a period of 30 days after the receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of the copy plan given in accordance with section 10(1); or
 - (ii) before the delivery of a registrable instrument of transfer as aforesaid;

whichever occurs sooner.

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 11

14. Where money payable by a purchaser under an instrument such as is first referred to in section 11(1) is paid to the vendor or vendor's agent or to another person at the direction of the vendor or the vendor's agent, in breach of section 11(3), the purchaser may avoid the instrument by notice in writing given to the vendor or to the vendor's agent at any time before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the land in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent.

Avoidance of instrument upon ground of lapse of time

15. Where an instrument relating to the sale or purchase of relevant land has been made and a period of 9 months, or that period as extended or further extended under section 31B, has elapsed from the date on which it

was made before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the land in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, the purchaser may avoid the instrument relating to the sale or purchase by notice in writing given to the vendor or to the vendor's agent at any time before such a registrable instrument of transfer has been so delivered.

Consequences of avoidance

17.(1) Where a purchaser has avoided an instrument pursuant to this part any person who, in respect of the transaction evidenced by the instrument, has received money paid by or on behalf of the purchaser shall, subject to the person complying with the law governing the person's trust account if the money is held in a trust account, forthwith refund the amount of that money to the purchaser or as the purchaser directs in writing together with the amount of interest (if any) that has accrued in respect of that amount since the money was so paid.

(2) A person entitled to a refund or payment of money pursuant to this section may recover the money by action as for a debt due and owing to the person by the person by whom it is payable.

Declaration of non-application of part in respect of certain relevant leasehold land

18.(1) A regulation may declare that, subject to any specified conditions, this part does not have effect in relation to—

- (a) a specified miners homestead under the *Land Act 1994*, chapter 8, part 7, division 2; or
- (b) a specified lease or a specified class of lease under the *Land Act 1994*;

or in relation to any subdivision or any subdivisional portion or proposed subdivisional portion thereof.

(2) Where a person has contravened or failed to comply with a condition to which a declaration under subsection (1) is subject, the Supreme Court may, on the application of a person who is a purchaser under any sale or purchase of the holding or miner's homestead in question, or any

subdivisional portion or proposed subdivisional portion thereof to which the declaration relates, order the person first mentioned in this subsection to comply with the condition.

(3) A declaration made under subsection (1) before the commencement of this subsection continues to have effect, after the commencement, as if it had been made by a regulation.

Exemption from part

19.(1) Each of the following persons may apply to the registrar, in the approved form, for exemption from all or any of the provisions of this part in relation to land that is to be subdivided into not more than 5 subdivisional portions—

- (a) a person by or for whom the land is to be subdivided;
- (b) a vendor or purchaser of a proposed subdivisional portion.

(1A) However, a purchaser may apply for exemption only with the vendor's consent.

(2) Subject to subsection (2B), the registrar must, within 15 days of receipt of the application—

- (a) grant the application by instrument of exemption; or
- (b) refuse it by written notice to the applicant.

(2A) If the registrar grants the application—

- (a) the registrar may grant it subject to any other condition specified in the instrument; and
- (b) the registrar must specify in the instrument the provisions of this part in relation to which the exemption is granted.

(2B) If the application is defective in a way that hampers the registrar's consideration of the application, the registrar may seek further information from the applicant to cure the defect.

(2C) An exemption under this section is given on the condition that the land is subdivided in accordance with the application, subject to any other condition specified in the exemption instrument.

(3) The registrar, by written notice, may—

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- (a) revoke an exemption given under this section if the conditions to which it is subject are not complied with; and
- (b) change a condition specified in the exemption instrument.

(3A) Notice in writing of a revocation or variation shall be given to the person to whose land the exemption related.

(4) While an exemption granted under subsection (2) subsists such of the provisions of this part as are specified in the instrument of exemption shall not apply in relation to the sale or purchase of 1 or more than 1 of the subdivisional portions in respect of which it was granted.

(5) Where a person has contravened or failed to comply with a condition to which an exemption under subsection (2) is subject, the Supreme Court may, on application of a purchaser of a subdivisional portion in respect of which the exemption was granted, order the person to comply with the condition.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8, a person may agree to sell or purchase relevant land that is land in respect of which a person is eligible to make an application for exemption under subsection (1) if the instrument that binds a person to purchase the relevant land is conditional upon the grant under subsection (2) of an exemption from section 8 or from that section and any other provision of this part.

(7) In a case to which subsection (6) applies application for the exemption shall be made within 30 days after the event that marks the entry of a purchaser upon the purchase of the relevant land in question.

(8) Where application for exemption for the purposes of subsection (6) is not received by the registrar within the time prescribed by subsection (7) the instrument in question referred to in subsection (6) is void and any person who has paid money thereunder shall be entitled to recover the amount thereof, together with the amount of interest (if any) that has accrued in respect of the money since it was so paid, by action as for a debt due and owing to the person by the person to whom the money was paid.

PART 3—SALE OF PROPOSED LOTS

Application of part to sale or purchase of proposed lots

20.(1) This part applies to the sale or purchase of a proposed lot.

(2) Nothing in this part applies to or in relation to any right or interest in or in respect of a proposed lot where the right or interest in question is a right of participation in a time-sharing scheme within the meaning of the Corporations Law.

Statement identifying proposed lot etc.

21.(1) Before a person enters upon a purchase of a proposed lot there shall be given to the person (or to the person's agent) a statement in writing, signed by the person who is to become the person's vendor or that person's agent, that—

- (a) clearly identifies the lot to be purchased; and
- (b) states the names and addresses of the prospective vendor and the prospective purchaser; and
- (c) clearly states whether the prospective vendor or the prospective vendor's agent (whether personally or by any employee) has made or offered to the prospective purchaser or the prospective purchaser's agent any representation, promise or term with respect to the provision to the purchaser of a certificate of title that relates to the lot in question only; and
- (d) if any representation, promise or term, such as is referred to in paragraph (c) has been made or offered, clearly states the particulars thereof; and
- (e) states the date on which it is signed.

(2) The obligation prescribed by subsection (1) rests upon the prospective vendor's agent, when it is the prospective vendor's agent who procures the signing of the instrument concerned by the purchaser or by the purchaser's agent, and otherwise rests upon the prospective vendor.

(3) The statement in writing referred to in subsection (1) shall be separate from the instrument before the signing of which it is to be given.

(4) Where a prospective vendor is required to give a statement in writing prescribed by subsection (1) and is also a person required by the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*, section 49 to give a statement in writing, prescribed by that section and a statement is given in accordance with that section it shall be sufficient compliance with subsection (1) if the particulars prescribed by subsection (1) are included in the statement given in accordance with section 49 aforesaid and in that event subsection (3) shall not apply to the case.

Rectification of statement under s 21

22.(1) If a statement in writing of particulars referred to in section 21(1) given in accordance with, or pursuant to section 21(4) in sufficient compliance with, section 21(1)—

- (a) is not accurate at the time it is given; or
- (b) contains information that subsequently to the time it is given becomes inaccurate in any respect;

it is the duty of the vendor and the vendor's agent to give to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a statement in writing signed by the vendor or the vendor's agent of particulars required to be included in a statement given for the purposes of section 21(1) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the proposed lot has become a registered lot.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether the statement in writing is given in due time in accordance with section 21 or at a later time.

(3) It shall be sufficient compliance with subsection (1) if 1 of them, the vendor or the vendor's agent, discharges the duty thereby imposed, whereupon the other of them shall be freed of the duty in respect of giving the rectification notice that has been given.

(4) Where a vendor or a vendor's agent is required under subsection (1) to give to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a statement of particulars then—

- (a) the vendor or the vendor's agent shall not deliver to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a registrable instrument of transfer in respect of the lot the subject of the purchase in question; and
- (b) the purchaser shall not be required to pay the outstanding

purchase moneys;

until the expiration of a period of 30 days after the receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of a copy of the statement of particulars in accordance with subsection (1) or until the time stipulated by the instrument made in respect of the sale and purchase for the payment of those moneys (whichever period is the later to expire) unless it is otherwise agreed in writing between the vendor or the vendor's agent and the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, after receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of a copy of the statement of particulars in accordance with subsection (1).

Contractual requirement re holding of money

23.(1) Where an instrument, that is intended to bind a person (absolutely or conditionally) to purchase a proposed lot, provides for the payment of money in respect of the purchase, all moneys the payment whereof the purchaser is bound to make in terms of the instrument, whether by way of deposit or otherwise, without becoming entitled in terms of the instrument to receive a registrable instrument of transfer in exchange therefor shall be paid directly to the public trustee constituted under the *Public Trustee Act 1978* unless the parties to the instrument agree that such moneys shall be paid directly to—

- (a) a solicitor whose name is on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court and who practises as a solicitor in Queensland; or
- (b) a real estate agent duly licensed under the *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971*;

specified in the instrument.

(1A) Moneys paid to a person pursuant to subsection (1) shall be held by that person in a trust account maintained or established by the person for the purposes of this Act or, where the person is a person other than the public trustee, maintained or so established by the firm of which the person is a member and dealt with by the person in accordance with this part and the law governing the operation of the person's trust account.

(2) Any provision of an instrument to which subsection (1) relates or of any other instrument made in connection with such an instrument that provides for money, referred to in that subsection, to be paid contrary to that subsection shall be void.

(3) Money payable by a purchaser under an instrument such as is first referred to in subsection (1) (being money to which that subsection applies) shall not be paid to the vendor or vendor's agent but shall be paid directly by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent to the public trustee or to a trustee referred to in that subsection and specified in the instrument.

(3A) However, such money may be paid directly to the vendor's agent where that agent is a person of a description referred to in subsection (1) and is the trustee specified in the instrument.

(4) Nothing in this section or section 24 shall be construed as requiring money, on payment of which, in terms of an instrument such as is first referred to in subsection (1), the purchaser becomes entitled in terms of the instrument to a registrable instrument of transfer in exchange therefor, to be paid to a person specified in subsection (1) as trustee.

(5) Moneys payable to a trustee pursuant to this part shall, if they are paid to a solicitor, be deemed to be trust moneys within the meaning of the *Trust Accounts Act 1973*.

Trustee's duty

24.(1) A person who receives money as a trustee in accordance with section 23(1) shall retain the money in the person's trust account until the purchaser or vendor becomes entitled, in accordance with this part or the instrument in terms of which the money was paid or otherwise according to law, to a refund or payment of the money whereupon the trustee shall dispose of the money in accordance with the law governing the operation of the person's trust account.

(2) Nothing in section 23 or this section shall be construed as prohibiting the investment by the trustee, in the name of the trustee and in accordance with the law in that respect (if any) governing the operation of the trust account in question, of money retained in that account in pursuance of those sections in any manner agreed upon by the parties to the instrument under or in relation to which the money in question was paid and notified to the trustee in writing signed by the parties.

(3) Money invested as specified in subsection (2) continues to be money in the trust account of the trustee notwithstanding that it is so invested and upon the calling in or maturing of such an investment the proceeds thereof shall, if they are not further invested as so specified, be paid forthwith by

the trustee into a trust account maintained or established by the trustee for the purposes of this Act.

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 21(1)

25.(1) Where in respect of a purchase to which section 21(1) relates—

- (a) there has not been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent a statement in writing in accordance with, or that pursuant to section 21(4) sufficiently complies with, section 21(1); or
- (b) there has not been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent when required by section 22(1) a statement in writing in accordance with that section; or
- (c) a statement in writing in accordance with, or that pursuant to section 21(4) sufficiently complies with, section 21(1) (whether given in due time in accordance with that section or at a later time) and a statement in writing in accordance with section 22(1), have been given to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent;

the purchaser may avoid the instrument made in respect of the purchase of the proposed lot by notice in writing given to the vendor or the vendor's agent if the purchaser has been materially prejudiced by the failure to give a statement in writing referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) or, in the case referred to in paragraph (c), by the inaccuracy of any particular in the statement in writing first mentioned in that paragraph.

(2) A notice of avoidance under subsection (1), if it is to be effectual, shall be given—

- (a) before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the lot in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent; or
- (b) where the purchaser seeks to avoid the instrument in question by reason of the inaccuracy of any particular in the statement in writing given in accordance with, or pursuant to section 21(4) in sufficient compliance with, section 21(1)—
 - (i) before the expiration of a period of 30 days after the receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of the statement in writing given in accordance with section 22(1); or

- (ii) before the delivery of a registrable instrument of transfer as aforesaid;

whichever occurs sooner.

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 23

26. Where money payable by a purchaser under an instrument such as is first referred to in section 23(1) is paid to the vendor or vendor's agent or another person at the direction of the vendor or the vendor's agent, in breach of section 23(3), the purchaser may avoid the instrument by notice in writing given to the vendor or to the vendor's agent at any time before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the lot in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent.

Avoidance of instrument upon ground of lapse of time

27. Where an instrument relating to the sale or purchase of a proposed lot has been made and a period of 36 months, or that period as extended or further extended under section 31B, has elapsed from the date on which it was made before a registrable instrument of transfer that relates to the lot in question has been delivered by the vendor or the vendor's agent to the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, the purchaser may avoid the instrument relating to the sale or purchase by notice in writing given to the vendor or to the vendor's agent at any time before such a registrable instrument of transfer has been so delivered.

Consequences of avoidance

29.(1) Where a purchaser has avoided an instrument pursuant to this part any person who, in respect of the transaction evidenced by the instrument, has received money paid by or on behalf of the purchaser shall, subject to the person complying with the law governing the person's trust account if the money is held in a trust account, forthwith refund the amount of that money to the purchaser or as the purchaser directs in writing together with the amount of interest (if any) that has accrued in respect of that amount since the money was so paid.

- (2) A person entitled to a refund or payment of money pursuant to this

section may recover the money by action as for a debt due and owing to the person by the person by whom it is payable.

PART 3A—ENFORCEMENT

Division 1—Inspectors

Appointment

30.(1) The chief executive may appoint employees of the department as inspectors.

(2) The chief executive may appoint a person as an inspector only if, in the chief executive's opinion, the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an inspector.

Inspector's identity card

30A.(1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each inspector.

(2) The identity card must—

- (a) contain a photograph of the inspector; and
- (b) be signed by the inspector.

(3) A person who stops being an inspector must return the identity card to the chief executive as soon as practicable after the person stops being an inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—10 penalty units.

Production of inspector's identity card

30B.(1) An inspector may exercise a power under this Act in relation to a person only if the inspector first produces or displays the inspector's identity card for inspection by the person.

(2) If, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1),

the inspector must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.

Division 2—Inspectors' powers

Entry of place by inspector

30C. An inspector may enter a place if—

- (a) the occupier of the place consents to the entry; or
- (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when the place is open to the public; or
- (c) the entry is authorised by a warrant.

Warrants

30D.(1) An inspector may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be sworn; and
- (b) set out the grounds on which the warrant is sought.

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

Example—

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

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

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

(5) The warrant must state—

- (a) that the inspector is authorised, with assistance and force that may

be necessary and reasonable—

- (i) to enter the place; and
 - (ii) to exercise the inspector's powers under this Act; and
- (b) the evidence for which the warrant is issued; and
 - (c) the hours of the day when entry may be made; and
 - (d) the day (within 14 days after the warrant's issue) on which the warrant stops having effect.

Warrants—applications made otherwise than in person

30E.(1) An inspector may apply for a warrant by phone, fax, radio or another form of communication if the inspector considers it necessary because of—

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

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

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

(4) If the magistrate issues the warrant and it is reasonably practicable to fax a copy of it to the inspector, the magistrate must immediately fax the copy to the inspector.

(5) If the magistrate issues the warrant but it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy of it to the inspector—

- (a) the magistrate must—
 - (i) tell the inspector what the terms of the warrant are; and
 - (ii) tell the inspector the date and time the warrant was signed; and
 - (iii) record the reasons for issuing the warrant on the warrant; and
- (b) the inspector must—

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- (i) complete a form of warrant in the same terms as the warrant issued by the magistrate; and
- (ii) write on the warrant form the name of the magistrate and the date and time the magistrate signed the warrant.

(6) The facsimile warrant, or the warrant form properly completed by the inspector, is authority for the entry and the exercise of the other powers authorised by the warrant issued by the magistrate.

(7) The inspector must send to the magistrate—

- (a) the sworn application; and
- (b) if a warrant form was completed by the inspector—the completed warrant form.

(8) The sworn application and any completed warrant form must be sent to the magistrate at the earliest practicable opportunity.

(9) On receipt of the application and any warrant form, the magistrate must attach them to the warrant issued by the magistrate.

(10) If—

- (a) it is material for a court to be satisfied that the exercise of a power was authorised by a warrant issued under this section; and
- (b) the warrant is not produced in evidence;

the court must assume the exercise of power was not authorised by a warrant, unless the contrary is proved.

Inspector's general powers in a place

30F.(1) After entering a place under section 30C,² an inspector may exercise a power mentioned in subsection (2) only if—

- (a) the occupier of the place consents to the exercise of the power; or
- (b) the entry was authorised by a warrant.

(2) The inspector may—

- (a) search any part of the place; or

² Section 30C (Entry of place by inspector)

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- (b) if entry was authorised by a warrant—seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued; or
- (c) in any case—seize a thing if the inspector believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (i) the thing is evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act; and
 - (ii) the seizure is necessary to prevent—
 - (A) the concealment, loss or destruction of the thing; or
 - (B) the use of the thing in committing, continuing or repeating an offence against this Act; or
- (d) inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place; or
- (e) take extracts from, or make copies of, any documents in or on the place; or
- (f) take into or onto the place any person, equipment and materials that the inspector reasonably requires for the purpose of exercising any powers in relation to the place; or
- (g) require a person in or on the place, or the occupier of the place, to give the inspector reasonable help for the exercise of the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).

(3) A person who is required by an inspector under subsection (2)(g) to give the inspector reasonable help for the exercise of a power must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (4)** If the help is required to be given by a person by—
- (a) answering a question; or
 - (b) producing a document (other than a document required to be kept by the person under this Act);

it is not a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the requirement on the ground that the information or document might tend to incriminate the person.

(5) However, information or a document mentioned in subsection (4) is not admissible in evidence against the person—

- (a) for an individual—in any criminal proceedings; or
- (b) for a person other than an individual—in any criminal proceedings, other than proceedings under this Act.

Power to require name and address

30G.(1) An inspector may require a person to state the person's name and address if the inspector—

- (a) finds the person committing an offence against this Act; or
- (b) finds the person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the inspector to suspect on reasonable grounds that the person has committed, or assisted in the commission of, an offence against this Act.

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

(3) The inspector may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the person's name or address if the inspector suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the name or address given is false.

(4) A person must comply with an inspector's requirement under subsection (1) or (3), unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with it.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

(5) The person does not commit an offence against this section if—

- (a) the inspector required the person to state the person's name and address on suspicion of the person having committed an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence.

Division 3—Other enforcement matters**Procedure after thing seized**

30H.(1) As soon as practicable after a thing is seized by an inspector under section 30F,³ the inspector must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.

(2) The inspector must allow a person who would be entitled to the seized thing if it were not in the inspector's possession—

- (a) to inspect it; or
- (b) if it is a document—to take extracts from it or make copies of it.

(3) The inspector must return the seized thing to the person at the end of—

- (a) 1 year; or
- (b) if a prosecution for an offence involving it is started within 1 year—the proceeding for the offence and any appeal from the proceeding.

(4) Despite subsection (3), the inspector must return the seized thing to the person if the inspector is satisfied that—

- (a) its retention as evidence is no longer necessary; and
- (b) its return is not likely to result in its use in repeating the offence.

Obstructing etc. inspectors

30I. A person must not obstruct, hinder or resist an inspector in the exercise of a power, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

Compensation

30J.(1) A person may claim compensation from the State if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a

³ Section 30F (Inspector's general powers in a place)

power under this part.

(2) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—

- (a) compensation brought in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (b) an offence against this Act brought against the person making the claim for compensation.

(3) A court may order the payment of compensation for the loss or expense only if it is satisfied that it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Contracting out of Act void

31.(1) In this section—

“avoidance provision” means a covenant, condition or other provision—

- (a) entered into, or imposed, in or for an agreement intended to bind a person for the sale or purchase of relevant land or a proposed lot; and
- (b) under which it is agreed or acknowledged that a provision of this Act does not apply to the agreement or a transaction under the agreement.

(2) An avoidance provision is void.

Extension of period specified in s 15 or 27

31B.(1) Where an instrument is made in respect of the purchase of relevant land or a proposed lot, the vendor thereunder may make an application to the Minister for an extension of the period—

- (a) specified in section 15, where the instrument relates to relevant land; or
- (b) specified in section 27, where the instrument relates to a proposed

lot;

or that period as previously extended or further extended pursuant to this section.

(2) An application under this section shall be made in the approved form and shall be made—

- (a) in the case of an application in respect of the period specified in section 15—not later than 30 days before the expiration of the period, or the period as previously extended or further extended pursuant to this section;
- (b) in the case of an application in respect of the period specified in section 27—not later than 60 days before the expiration of the period, or the period as previously extended or further extended pursuant to this section.

(3) The Minister may require an applicant to supply such further information as the Minister considers necessary in relation to the application.

(4) The Minister may cause such inquiries and reports to be made as the Minister deems proper.

(5) The Minister may require notice in writing of the application to be given to such person or persons as the Minister thinks fit.

(6) As soon as is practicable after the Minister's receipt of an application under subsection (1), or, where the applicant has been required to supply further information under subsection (3), after the receipt of the further information, the Minister—

- (a) shall grant the application by extending the period, the period as previously extended or further extended; or
- (b) shall refuse to grant the application;

as the Minister thinks fit and the Minister's decision on the application is final.

(7) The Minister may, if the Minister grants an application, grant it without conditions or grant it subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the grant of the application.

(8) Where a person has contravened or failed to comply with a condition

to which a grant of an application is subject pursuant to subsection (7), the Supreme Court may, on the application of the purchaser concerned, order the person first mentioned in this subsection to comply with the condition.

(9) Where an application has been made under this section and before the application has been determined the period to which the application relates would, but for this subsection, have expired, that period shall be deemed not to have elapsed until such time as the application is determined but where there is any delay on the part of the vendor in furnishing information that the vendor has been required to supply under this section, being a delay that the Minister considers unreasonable, the Minister may refuse the application.

Offences against Act

32.(1) A person who contravenes section 8(1), 11(1) or (3), 12, 23(1), 23(3) or 24 commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) in the case of an individual—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months; or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—500 penalty units.

(2) A person who contravenes section 9, 10 or 21 commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) in the case of an individual—10 penalty units; or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—50 penalty units.

(3) Any liability imposed by this section is in addition to any other liability or remedy provided by law.

(4) Without limiting subsection (3), the institution of proceedings for an offence against this Act is not a condition precedent to any right to enforce any other liability or remedy provided by law.

Proceedings for offences

33.(1) Proceedings in respect of an offence against this Act shall be had in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886* upon the complaint of the

registrar or a person authorised by the registrar either generally or in a particular case.

(2) It shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the registrar or the authority of a complainant to lay the complaint in proceedings in respect of an offence against this Act in the absence of evidence that challenges such appointment or authority.

Evidentiary provision

34. In proceedings in respect of an offence against this Act a copy of an instrument purporting to relate to the sale or purchase of relevant land or a proposed lot and produced on behalf of the complainant shall be admissible in evidence as if it were the original thereof.

Delegations

35. The chief executive of the department may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act to an officer or employee of the department.

Approval of forms

35A. The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

Regulations

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

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

- (a) the method of verifying any information required by or in approved forms and the completion or preparation of forms in accordance with the directions contained in forms; and
- (b) the matters for which fees, costs and charges are payable under this Act, the amounts of the fees, costs and charges, the persons who are liable to pay fees, costs and charges, when fees, costs and charges are payable, and the recovery of any unpaid amount of fees, costs and charges; and

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

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 15 January 1997. Future amendments of the Land Sales Act 1984 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

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

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes an arabic letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 68 of 1992	20 July 1993
2	to Act No. 58 of 1995	6 June 1996

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	2
Changed names and titles	2
Obsolete and redundant provisions	2
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Land Sales Act 1984 No. 41

date of assent 9 May 1984

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1985 (proc pubd gaz 25 May 1985 p 878)

as amended by—

Land Sales Act Amendment Act 1985 No. 43

date of assent 24 April 1985

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1985 (proc pubd gaz 25 May 1985 p 878)

Land Sales Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1985 No. 105

date of assent 18 December 1985

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 21 December 1985 (proc pubd gaz 21 December 1985 p 2218)

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

date of assent 25 October 1989

commenced on date of assent

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

date of assent 5 August 1991
 commenced on date of assent

South Bank Corporation Amendment Act 1991 No. 67 ss 1–2, 29 sch 2

date of assent 24 October 1991
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 5 June 1992 (proc pubd gaz 5 June 1992
 p 1033)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No. 40 pts 1, 3

date of assent 14 August 1992
 s 124 commenced 2 July 1993 (1993 SL No. 203)
 remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Lands Legislation Amendment Act 1992 No. 64 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 7 December 1992
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced on 26 March 1993 (1993 SL No. 88)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992 No. 68 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 7 December 1992
 commenced on date of assent

Consumer Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 82 pts 1, 6, sch 1

date of assent 17 December 1993
 commenced on date of assent

Building Units and Group Titles Act 1994 No. 69 ss 1–2, 229 sch 2

date of assent 1 December 1994
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions never proclaimed into force and rep 1995 No. 58 s 5(1)
 sch 7

Land Act 1994 No. 81 ss 1–2, 527 sch 5

date of assent 1 December 1994
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
 commenced on date of assent

**Consumer Law and Other Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act
 1996 No. 56 pts 1, 12**

date of assent 20 November 1996
 commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations

Long title amd R1 (see RA s 37)

Commencement

s 2 om R2 (see RA s 37)

Arrangement

s 3 amd 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch
om R1 (see RA s 36)

Amendment and citations

s 4 amd 1985 No. 43 s 4; 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch
om 1992 No. 40 s 122

Application of Act

s 5 amd 1993 No. 82 s 3 sch 1

Interpretation

s 6 def **“agreement”** ins 1993 No. 82 s 34
amd 1996 No. 56 s 122
def **“approved form”** ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
def **“building units plan”** amd 1985 No. 43 s 5
sub 1994 No. 69 s 229 sch 2 (never proclaimed into force and om 1995
No. 58 s 5(1) sch 7)
def **“group titles plan”** amd 1985 No. 43 s 5
sub 1994 No. 69 s 229 sch 2 (never proclaimed into force and om 1995
No. 58 s 5(1) sch 7)
def **“land held from the Crown for an estate of leasehold”** ins 1985
No. 105 s 4
amd 1994 No. 81 s 527 sch 5; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
def **“land registration authority”** ins 1992 No. 40 s 123
amd 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1
def **“leasehold building units plan”** ins 1991 No. 67 s 29 sch 2
def **“Local Authority”** ins 1985 No. 43 s 5
om 1992 No. 40 s 123
def **“plan”** sub 1991 No. 67 s 29 sch 2
def **“registered lot”** sub 1991 No. 67 s 29 sch 2; 1994 No. 69 s 229 sch 2
(never proclaimed into force and om 1995 No. 58 s 5(1) sch 7)
def **“registrable instrument of transfer”** ins 1985 No. 43 s 5
amd 1985 No. 105 s 4; 1992 No. 40 s 123; 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1
def **“registrar”** amd 1985 No. 43 s 5
sub 1992 No. 40 s 123
def **“relevant freehold land”** amd 1992 No. 40 s 123; 1992 No. 64 s 3
sch 1; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
def **“relevant leasehold land”** amd 1985 No. 105 s 4; 1992 No. 40 s 123;
1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

Construction of certain provisions

s 7 amd 1985 No. 105 s 5; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Part not to apply to large transactions

s 7A ins 1992 No. 40 s 124
sub 1993 No. 82 s 35

Restriction on selling and purchasing

s 8 amd 1985 No. 43 s 6; 1985 No. 105 s 6; 1992 No. 40 s 125; 1993 No. 82 s 3 sch 1

Identification of land

s 9 amd 1985 No. 105 s 7

Delivery of registered plan

s 10 amd 1985 No. 43 s 7
sub 1985 No. 105 s 8
amd 1992 No. 40 s 126; 1992 No. 64 s 3 sch 1

Contractual requirement re holding of money

s 11 amd 1985 No. 43 s 8; 1985 No. 105 s 9; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1; 1996 No. 56 s 123

Trustee's duty

s 12 amd 1985 No. 43 s 9
sub 1985 No. 105 s 10
amd 1996 No. 56 s 124

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 9

s 13 amd 1985 No. 43 s 10; 1985 No. 105 s 11

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 11

s 14 sub 1985 No. 43 s 11
amd 1985 No. 105 s 12

Avoidance of instrument upon ground of lapse of time

s 15 amd 1985 No. 43 s 12; 1985 No. 105 s 13

When purchaser's interest disposed of

s 16 om 1985 No. 105 s 14

Declaration of non-application of part in respect of certain relevant leasehold land

s 18 sub 1985 No. 105 s 15
amd 1992 No. 40 s 127; 1994 No. 81 s 527 sch 5; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Exemption from part

s 19 amd 1985 No. 43 s 13; 1985 No. 105 s 16; 1991 No. 42 s 3 sch; 1992 No. 40 s 128; 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 2; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1; 1996 No. 56 s 125

Application of part to sale or purchase of proposed lots

s 20 sub 1985 No. 105 s 17
amd 1992 No. 40 s 129; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Statement identifying proposed lot etc.

s 21 amd 1985 No. 43 s 14; 1994 No. 69 s 229 sch 2 (never proclaimed into force and om 1995 No. 58 s 5(1) sch 7)

Rectification of statement under s 21

s 22 amd 1985 No. 43 s 15; 1985 No. 105 s 18

Contractual requirement re holding of money

s 23 amd 1985 No. 43 s 16; 1985 No. 105 s 19; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Trustee's duty

s 24 amd 1985 No. 43 s 16A
sub 1985 No. 105 s 20

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 21(1)

s 25 amd 1985 No. 43 s 17; 1985 No. 105 s 21

Avoidance of instrument for breach of s 23

s 26 sub 1985 No. 43 s 18
amd 1985 No. 105 s 22

Avoidance of instrument upon ground of lapse of time

s 27 amd 1985 No. 43 s 19; 1985 No. 105 s 23

When purchaser's interest is disposed of

s 28 om 1985 No. 105 s 24

PART 3A—ENFORCEMENT

pt hdg ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Division 1—Inspectors

div hdg ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Appointment

s 30 prev s 30 om 1985 No. 105 s 25
pres s 30 ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Inspector's identity card

s 30A ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Production of inspector's identity card

s 30B ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Division 2—Inspectors' powers

div hdg ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Entry of place by inspector

s 30C ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Warrants

s 30D ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Warrants—applications made otherwise than in person

s 30E ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Inspector's general powers in a place

s 30F ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Power to require name and address

s 30G ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Division 3—Other enforcement matters

div hdg ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Procedure after thing seized

s 30H ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Obstructing etc. inspectors

s 30I ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Compensation

s 30J ins 1996 No. 56 s 126

Contracting out of Act void

s 31 sub 1993 No. 82 s 36

Giving of notices

s 31A ins 1985 No. 43 s 20
sub 1985 No. 105 s 26
om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Extension of period specified in s 15 or 27

s 31B ins 1985 No. 43 s 20
sub 1985 No. 105 s 26
amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Offences against Act

s 32 amd 1985 No. 105 s 27
sub 1992 No. 40 s 130

Evidentiary provision

s 34 amd 1985 No. 105 s 28

Delegations

s 35 amd 1985 No. 105 s 29
sub 1992 No. 40 s 131
amd 1993 No. 82 s 3 sch 1

Approval of forms

s 35A ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Regulations

s 36 ins 1992 No. 40 s 131
amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Transitional provision about forms

s 37 ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
exp 28 May 1996 (see s 37(3))

SCHEDULE—AMENDMENTS OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS ACT 1971

amd 1985 No. 43 s 21
om 1992 No. 40 s 132