

Queensland



QUEENSLAND BUILDING SERVICES AUTHORITY ACT 1991

**Reprinted as in force on 1 May 1998
(includes amendments up to Act No. 13 of 1998)**

Reprint No. 5

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 1 May 1998. 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.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- reorder provisions consistent with current drafting practice (s 30A)
- use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35)
- correct minor errors (s 44).

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 the reprint, including table of corrected minor errors**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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AUTHORITY ACT 1991**

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QUEENSLAND BUILDING SERVICES AUTHORITY ACT 1991

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 May 1998]

An Act to regulate the building industry

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991*.

Objects of Act

3. The objects of this Act are—
- (a) to regulate the building industry—
 - (i) to ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the industry; and
 - (ii) to achieve a reasonable balance between the interests of building contractors and consumers; and
 - (b) to provide remedies for defective building work; and
 - (c) to provide for the efficient resolution of building disputes; and
 - (d) to provide support, education and advice for those who undertake building work and consumers.

Definitions

4. In this Act—

“**architect**” means a person registered as an architect under the *Architects Act 1985*.

“**assessment manager**” has the meaning given by the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.¹

“**authority**” means the Queensland Building Services Authority.

“**board**” means the Queensland Building Services Board.

“**board’s policies**” means the policies of the board made for the purposes of section 9A.

“**building**” includes any fixed structure.

“**building contractor**” means a person who carries on a business that consists of or includes carrying out building work, and includes a subcontractor who carries out building work for a building contractor.

“**building site**” means a place where building work has been, is being, or is about to be, carried out.

“**building work**” means—

- (a) the erection or construction of a building; or
- (b) the renovation, alteration, extension, improvement or repair of a building; or
- (c) the provision of lighting, heating, ventilation, airconditioning, water supply, sewerage or drainage in connection with a building; or

¹ *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 3.1.7—

The “**assessment manager**”, for an application, is—

- (a) if the development is wholly within a local government’s area—the local government, unless a different entity is prescribed under a regulation; or
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—
 - (i) the entity prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (ii) if no entity has been prescribed—the entity decided by the Minister.

Under *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, section 5.3.5(1)(a), a private certifier may, in certain circumstances, act as an assessment manager.

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- (d) the demolition of a building; or
- (e) any site work (including the construction of retaining structures) related to work of a kind referred to above; or
- (f) the preparation of plans or specifications for the performance of building work; or
- (g) any work of a prescribed kind;

but does not include work of a kind excluded by regulation from the ambit of this definition.

“company” means any body corporate.

“condition” includes a limitation or restriction.

“consumer” means a person for whom building work is carried out, but does not include a building contractor for whom building work is carried out by a subcontractor.

“contractor’s licence” means a licence authorising the licensee to carry out, and to supervise, building work.

“cost escalation clause” means a provision of a domestic building contract under which the amount to be paid by the consumer may be increased to reflect increased costs of labour or materials or in consequence of delays in carrying out the work.

“defective”, in relation to building work, includes faulty or unsatisfactory.

“design work” means—

- (a) the preparation of plans or specifications for building work; or
- (b) professional advice in relation to building work.

“determination” includes an order or direction.

“display home” means a home made available for inspection to persons who are invited expressly or impliedly to enter into contracts for the construction of similar homes.

“domestic building contract” means a contract for carrying out domestic building work.

“domestic building dispute” means—

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- (a) a claim or dispute arising between a consumer and a building contractor in relation to the performance of domestic building work or a contract for the performance of domestic building work; or
- (b) a claim or dispute arising between 2 or more building contractors in relation to the performance of domestic building work or a contract for the performance of domestic building work; or
- (c) a claim or dispute in negligence, nuisance or trespass related to the performance of domestic building work.

“domestic building work” means building work related to a home or an associated building.

“engineer” means a person who is a registered professional engineer under the *Professional Engineers Act 1988*.

“farm building” means a building of a kind classified by regulation as a farm building.

“home” means any residential premises except premises constituting, or forming part of, commercial or industrial premises.

“home-building contract” means a contract to build a home.

“licence” means a licence under this Act.

“licensed builder” means a person who is a licensed builder under the regulations.

“licensed contractor” means a person who holds a contractor’s licence.

“licensed supervisor”, in relation to building work, means a person who holds a contractor’s licence or a supervisor’s licence authorising supervision of building work of the relevant class.

“licensee” means a person who holds a licence.

“major domestic building work” means domestic building work of a value exceeding an amount fixed by regulation for the purposes of this definition.

“nominated supervisor”, in relation to a company, means an officer or employee of the company nominated by the company to have the general supervision of building work to be carried out under a licence.

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“owner” of land means—

- (a) for freehold land—the registered owner of the land under the *Land Title Act 1994*; or
- (b) for land held under a statutory lease or licence giving a right to possession of the land—the lessee or licensee.

“owner-builder permit” means a permit under part 3 division 8.

“rectify” building work means to remedy defective building work or to complete incomplete building work.

“registrar of titles”, for land that is not under the *Land Title Act 1994*, means the officer responsible for keeping a register for the land.

“residential construction work” means building work classified by regulation as residential construction work.

“statutory insurance scheme” means the insurance scheme established under part 5.

“supervisor’s licence” means a licence authorising the licensee to supervise (but not to carry out) building work.

“trade licence” means a contractor’s licence or a supervisor’s licence related to building work within a particular trade or particular trades.

“tribunal” means the Queensland Building Tribunal.

“value” of building work means an amount representing the reasonable cost to a consumer of having the work carried out by a licensed contractor on the basis that all building materials are to be supplied by the contractor (whether or not the work is in fact carried out by a licensed contractor on that basis).

Value of building work carried out in stages

4A. If building work is, or is to be, carried out in stages under a series of separate contracts, a reference in this Act to the value of the building work is a reference to the aggregate value of the building work carried out, or to be carried out, under those contracts.

PART 2—THE QUEENSLAND BUILDING SERVICES AUTHORITY

Division 1—Establishment of authority

Establishment of authority

5.(1) An authority called the Queensland Building Services 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.

(3) The authority has, for or in connection with the performance of its functions, all the powers of a natural person, and may, for example—

- (a) enter into contracts; and
- (b) acquire, hold and dispose of property; and
- (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
- (d) engage consultants; and
- (e) make charges for services provided by it.

Constitution of authority

6. The authority consists of—

- (a) the Queensland Building Services Board; and
- (b) the general manager and the organisational unit under the control of the general manager.

Division 2—Ministerial direction

Ministerial direction

7.(1) The authority is subject to direction by the Minister, but only if the direction is given under this section.

(2) If the Minister proposes to direct the authority—

- (a) the direction must be given in writing; and
- (b) a copy of the direction must be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after it is given.

(3) The authority is, on receipt of a written direction under subsection (2), bound by the direction.

(4) A direction by the Minister must be published in the annual report of the authority for the year in which the direction is given.

Division 3—Queensland Building Services Board

Establishment of board

8. A board called the Queensland Building Services Board is established.

Role of board

9. The board has the following functions—

- (a) to make and review policies governing the administration of this Act;
- (b) to provide guidance and leadership to the general manager and monitor the general manager's management of the authority;
- (c) in conjunction with the general manager, to establish the strategic direction for the authority;
- (d) to advise the Minister on issues affecting—
 - (i) the building industry; and

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- (ii) consumers; and
- (iii) the administration of this Act; and
- (iv) the administration of the authority;
- (e) to consult with, and advance the interests of, the building industry and its consumers consistently with the objects of this Act.

Board's policies

9A.(1) The board's policies—

- (a) must be made in writing; and
- (b) are statutory instruments.

(2) The policies consist of—

- (a) policies made for the purposes of section 43(3) ("**supervision policies**"); and
- (b) policies other than supervision policies ("**general policies**").

(3) Supervision policies—

- (a) are subordinate legislation; and
- (b) must be given to the Minister at least 14 days before they are notified in the gazette.

(4) General policies—

- (a) must be published in the gazette; and
- (b) must be given to the Minister at least 14 days before they are published in the gazette; and
- (c) do not have effect until they are gazetted.

Composition of board

10.(1) The board consists of the following members—

- (a) 1 (the chairperson) is to be the person nominated for appointment as chairperson by the Minister;

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- (b) 2 are to be representatives of licensed builders in Queensland, selected by the Minister from panels of names submitted by—
 - (i) the Queensland Master Builders' Association; and
 - (ii) the Housing Industry Association (Queensland Division);
- (c) 2 are to be persons nominated by the Minister to represent consumers;
- (d) 1 is to be a person nominated by the Minister to represent the insurance industry;
- (e) 3 are to be representatives of licensed contractors (other than licensed builders) of whom 2 are to be selected by the Minister from a panel of names submitted by the Building Industry Specialist Contractors Organisation of Qld Inc.

(2) At least 2 months before making selections under subsection (1)(b) and (e), the Minister must request the bodies identified in those provisions to submit their panels of names to allow the selection to be made.

(3) If a body identified in subsection (1)(b) or (e) fails to submit a panel of names to allow the Minister to make a selection from it, the Minister may select a suitable representative, or suitable representatives, without the assistance of a panel of names submitted by the body.

(4) In selecting nominees for appointment to the board, the Minister should have regard to such of the following factors as may be appropriate—

- (a) breadth of experience in the building industry and in developing policies within the building industry;
- (b) demonstrated commitment to promoting high standards in the building industry;
- (c) capacity to subordinate sectional interests to the interests of the general community;
- (d) understanding of the needs of the building industry and its importance within the State's economy;
- (e) practical knowledge of the building industry and of relevant legislation;
- (f) sympathy to the need for consumer protection and experience in

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dispute resolution.

(5) A member of the board is to be appointed by the Governor in Council for a term (not longer than 3 years) specified in the instrument of appointment.

(6) The office of a member of the board becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) dies; or
- (b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
- (c) resigns by written notice to the Minister; or
- (d) is absent, without leave of the board, from 3 consecutive meetings of the board; or
- (e) becomes bankrupt; or
- (f) becomes a patient within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*; or
- (g) is removed from office by the Governor in Council.

(7) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as a member of the board—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office of a member; or
- (b) during any period, or all periods, when the member is absent from duty or unable for any reason to act in the office.

Times and places of meetings

11.(1) Subject to subsection (2), meetings of the board are to be held at such times and places as the board determines.

(2) The chairperson—

- (a) may at any time convene a meeting; and
- (b) must convene a meeting when requested by at least 3 members of the board.

Proceedings at meetings

12.(1) The chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, a member chosen to preside by the members present, is to preside at a meeting of the board.

(2) At a meeting of the board—

- (a) 5 members constitute a quorum; and
- (b) a question is to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting; and
- (c) each member present has 1 vote on any question arising for decision and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding at the meeting has a casting vote.

(3) The board may regulate its proceedings as it considers appropriate.

(4) The board may permit members to participate in a particular meeting, or all meetings, by—

- (a) telephone; or
- (b) closed circuit television; or
- (c) any other means of communication.

(5) A member who participates in a meeting of the board by permission under subsection (4) is taken to be present at that meeting.

(6) The board may invite a person to attend a meeting of the board for the purpose of advising or informing it on any matter.

Minutes

13. The board must keep minutes of its proceedings.

Committees

14.(1) The board, or the Minister, may appoint committees for the purpose of advising the board on a particular subject or subjects.

(2) Regulations may be made governing the constitution, and regulating the proceedings, of any such committee.

Fees and allowances

15. The members of the board, or of a committee established under this division, are entitled to such fees and allowances as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

Division 4—The general manager

The office of general manager

16. The office of general manager of the authority is established.

Appointment of the general manager

17.(1) The general manager is to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(2) The remuneration and conditions of appointment of the general manager are to be determined by the Minister.

(3) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as general manager—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
- (b) during any period, or all periods, when the general manager is absent from duty or is, for any other reason, unable to perform the functions of the office.

Role of the general manager

18.(1) The general manager has—

- (a) all executive powers of the authority; and
- (b) responsibility for the overall management of the authority; and
- (c) the power to carry out any function the general manager is authorised by another Act to carry out.

(1A) In carrying out a function under subsection (1)(c), the general manager may adopt the procedures of this Act unless the Act authorising

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the function prescribes another procedure.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the general manager's functions and responsibilities include the following—

- (a) administration of the licensing system established by this Act;
- (b) administration of a system of inspection;
- (c) issuing directions for rectification of building work under this Act;
- (d) taking disciplinary and other proceedings under this Act;
- (e) assessing and approving payment of insurance claims;
- (f) issuing warnings to the public or any section of the public;
- (g) providing and promoting consumer education;
- (h) providing an advisory service to consumers about—
 - (i) their statutory rights and obligations; and
 - (ii) their contractual rights and obligations under building contracts; and
 - (iii) insurance claims that may arise about building work; and
 - (iv) the authority's role, functions and operating procedures; and
 - (v) any incidental matters;
- (i) providing courses of instruction for—
 - (i) persons seeking to obtain licences; and
 - (ii) licensees; and
 - (iii) persons proposing to carry out building work as owner-builders; and
 - (iv) other persons seeking to acquire knowledge or expertise in subjects related to the building industry.

(3) The general manager must report regularly to the board on the administration of this Act and, at the request of the board, must provide the board with a special report on a particular subject.

Relationship between general manager and board

19.(1) The general manager is independent of the board's control in performing the functions and responsibilities mentioned in section 18(2).

(2) However, the general manager must give effect to the board's policies.

Delegation

20. The general manager may delegate powers under this Act to any officer or employee of the authority.

Division 6—Financial provisions

General Statutory Fund

25.(1) A fund called the General Statutory Fund is established.

(2) The fund consists of—

- (a)** the balance of the Builders' Registration Board General Fund as at the commencement of this section; and
- (b)** any money received or recovered by the authority except in connection with the insurance scheme.

(3) The costs of administering this Act (apart from the costs of administering the statutory insurance scheme) are to be paid out of the fund.

(5) The authority may apply any amount surplus to the authority's budgetary requirements for a particular financial year to encourage or assist education or research related to the building industry.

Insurance Fund

26.(1) A fund called the Insurance Fund is established.

(2) The fund consists of—

- (a)** the balance of the Builders' Registration Board Insurance Fund as at the commencement of this section; and

(b) all money received or recovered by the authority in connection with the statutory insurance scheme.

(3) The costs of administering the statutory insurance scheme and of paying out claims under that scheme are to be paid from the fund.

Authority is statutory body

27.(1) Under the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, the authority is a statutory body.

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

Authority's obligation to report suspected offence

28. If the authority has reason to suspect that an offence resulting in loss of money, or loss or damage to other property has been committed, the matter must be reported to the auditor-general and the police.

PART 3—LICENSING

Division 1—Classes of licences

Classes of licences

30.(1) A licence may be issued authorising the licensee—

- (a) to carry out, and to supervise, all classes of building work; or
- (b) to supervise (but not to carry out) all classes of building work; or
- (c) to carry out, and to supervise, building work of 1 or more classes specified in the licence; or
- (d) to supervise (but not to carry out) building work of 1 or more classes specified in the licence.

(2) Licences are to be divided into classes by regulation—

- (a) according to whether the licence is a contractor's licence or a supervisor's licence; and
- (b) according to whether the licence relates to all classes of building work or is limited to a specified class or specified classes of building work; and
- (c) if the licence is limited to a specified class, or specified classes, of building work—according to the class or classes of building work to which it relates.

Division 2—Entitlement to licence

Entitlement to contractor's licence

31.(1) A person (not being a company) is entitled to a contractor's licence if the authority is, on application by that person, satisfied that—

- (a) the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold the licence; and
- (b) the applicant has the qualifications and experience required by regulation in relation to a licence of the relevant class; and
- (c) the applicant satisfies the financial requirements imposed by regulation.

(2) A company is entitled to a contractor's licence if the authority is satisfied, on application by that company for a licence, that—

- (a) the directors and any other persons who are in a position to control or substantially influence the conduct of the company's affairs (including, for example, shareholders with a significant shareholding, financiers and senior employees) are fit and proper persons to exercise such control or influence over a company that holds a contractor's licence; and
- (b) the company's nominated supervisor holds a licence authorising the supervision of building work of the class or classes for which the licence is sought by the company; and
- (c) the applicant satisfies the financial requirements imposed by

regulation.

(3) In deciding whether a particular person is a fit and proper person to hold a contractor's licence or to exercise control or influence over a company that holds a contractor's licence, the authority may have regard to—

- (a) commercial and other dealings in which that person has been involved and the standard of honesty and integrity demonstrated in those dealings; and
- (b) any failure by that person to carry out commercial or statutory obligations and the reasons for the failure; and
- (c) any other relevant factor.

Entitlement to supervisor's licence

32. A person (not being a company) is entitled to a supervisor's licence if the authority is, on application by that person, satisfied—

- (a) that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold the licence; and
- (b) that the applicant has the qualifications and experience required by regulation in relation to a licence of the relevant class.

Division 3—Grant of licence

Application for licence

33.(1) An application for a licence—

- (a) must be made in accordance with the regulations; and
- (b) must be accompanied by the appropriate application fee fixed by regulation.

(2) An applicant for a licence must at the request of the authority provide any further information or evidence that the authority may require to decide the application.

Grant of licence

34.(1) If the authority is satisfied, on an application under this division, that the applicant is entitled to a licence, the authority must issue a licence of the appropriate class.

(2) A contractor's licence may be issued by the authority with or without an endorsement signifying that the licensee may enter into contracts with consumers to carry out residential construction work covered by the statutory insurance scheme.

(3) A contractor's licence is to be in the form of a card capable of being used to imprint documents with the licensee's name and licence number.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a contractor's licence (other than a licence allowing the licensee to perform residential construction work) if it is of a class identified in the board's policies as a class of contractor's licence to which subsection (3) does not apply.

(5) The authority may also issue a licence certificate in a form determined by the authority.

(6) If, on application by a licensee and payment of the fee required by regulation, the authority is satisfied that a licence card or a licence certificate has been lost, damaged or destroyed, the authority may issue a new licence card or licence certificate.

Division 4—Conditions of licence

Imposition of conditions etc. on grant of licence

35. A licence may be granted subject to such conditions as the authority considers appropriate.

Subsequent imposition of conditions etc.

36.(1) If the authority has reason to believe—

- (a) that a licensee may have insufficient financial resources to meet possible liabilities in relation to building work; or
- (b) that there is some other proper ground for imposing a condition

on the licence;

the authority may notify the licensee of the proposed condition and invite the licensee, within a period specified in the notice, to make written representations on the proposal.

(2) After considering the written representations (if any) made by the licensee, the authority, if satisfied that the condition is appropriate, may, by notice to the licensee, impose the condition.

(3) A condition may be imposed preventing the licensee from continuing to carry on business until the licensee has lodged with the authority appropriate security against possible liabilities in relation to building work.

(4) The authority may, by subsequent notice to the licensee, vary or revoke a condition imposed under this section.

(5) A notice imposing or varying a condition must inform the licensee of the licensee's right to apply for a review of the authority's decision to impose or vary the condition.

Division 5—Annual licence fee

Annual licence fee

37. A licensee must pay the licence fee appropriate to a licence of the class held by the licensee in accordance with the regulations.

Suspension for non-payment of fee

38.(1) If a licensee fails to pay the appropriate licence fee within the time allowed under the regulations, the authority may, by notice to the licensee, suspend the licence.

(2) A suspension imposed under this section terminates on payment of the appropriate fee.

(3) If a licence has remained in suspension under this section for more than 3 months, the authority may, by notice to the licensee, cancel the licence.

Division 6—The register

Register

39.(1) A register of licensees must be kept by the authority.

(2) The register must include the following particulars in relation to each licensee—

- (a) the licensee's full name, business address and licence number;
- (b) if the licensee is a company—the full name and business address of the nominated supervisor and each director;
- (c) the class of licence held by the licensee and any special conditions to which the licence is subject;
- (d) any particulars required by regulation.

(3) The register must also contain against the name of each licensee a note of any direction or order requiring the licensee to rectify building work and of any disciplinary action taken against the licensee.

(4) If circumstances change so that the particulars recorded in the register in relation to a particular licensee no longer reflect the current position, the licensee must, within 14 days after the date of the change, give the authority written particulars of the change.

(5) A person may, on payment of the fee, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by regulation, inspect the register at the authority's office at any time that office is open to the public.

Certificates

41.(1) The authority may, on application by any person and payment of the fee fixed by regulation, issue a certificate—

- (a) certifying that a particular person was or was not licensed under this Act as at a particular date or over a particular period; or
- (b) certifying the class or conditions of a particular licence; or
- (c) certifying the cancellation or suspension of a licence; or
- (d) certifying as to any other matter contained in the register.

(2) A certificate under this section is admissible in legal proceedings as evidence of any matter stated in the certificate.

Division 7—Requirement to be licensed

Unlawful carrying out of building work

42.(1) A person must not carry out, or undertake to carry out, building work unless that person holds a contractor's licence of the appropriate class under this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) a person carries out building work whether that person carries it out personally, or directly or indirectly causes it to be carried out; and
- (b) a person is taken to carry out building work if that person provides advisory services, administration services, management services or supervisory services in relation to the building work; and
- (c) a person undertakes to carry out building work if that person enters into a contract to carry it out or submits a tender or makes an offer to carry it out.

(3) A person who carries out building work in contravention of this section is not entitled to any monetary or other consideration for doing so.

(4) An unlicensed person who carries out, in the course of employment, building work for which that person's employer holds a licence of the appropriate class under this Act does not contravene this section.

(5) An unlicensed person who holds an owner-builder permit does not contravene this section by carrying out building work permitted by the permit.

(6) An unlicensed person who carries out, or undertakes to carry out, building work in partnership with a person who is licensed to carry out building work of the relevant class does not contravene this section.

(7) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—80 penalty units for a first offence, 120 penalty units for a second offence and 160 penalty units for a third or subsequent offence; and
- (b) for a company—160 penalty units for a first offence, 240 penalty units for a second offence and 320 penalty units for a third or subsequent offence.

Supervision of building work

43.(1) Any building work carried out by a licensed contractor must be carried out—

- (a) if the licensee is a company—under the personal supervision of an officer or employee of the company who holds a licence authorising supervision of building work of the relevant class; or
- (b) if the licensee is an individual—under the personal supervision of the licensee or an employee of the licensee who holds a licence authorising supervision of building work of the relevant class.

(2) A licensed contractor is obliged to ensure adequate supervision of all building work carried out under the licence and accordingly the number of licensed supervisors engaged in supervision must be adequate having regard to—

- (a) the nature and amount of the building work being carried out at any one time; and
- (b) the number of sites at which the building work is being carried out; and
- (c) the geographical location of the sites.

(3) The principles for determining the adequacy of supervision are to be laid down in the board's policies.

(4) The authority may, for any proper reason, waive compliance with a requirement of this section on such conditions as the authority considers appropriate.

(5) If building work is not supervised as required by this section the

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licensed contractor commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for an individual—40 penalty units for a first offence, 60 penalty units for a second offence and 80 penalty units for a third or subsequent offence; and
- (b) for a company—80 penalty units for a first offence, 120 penalty units for a second offence and 160 penalty units for a third or subsequent offence.

Division 8—Owner-builders

Permits for owner-builders

44.(1) The authority may, on application by the owner of land, and payment of the appropriate fee determined under the regulations, issue a permit permitting the owner (subject to any other relevant law) to carry out on the land building work of a class prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this division.

(2) If the land is owned jointly or in common by 2 or more persons, the application must be made jointly by all of them.

(3) The regulations may require that an applicant for a permit to carry out building work of a particular class, or if there are 2 or more joint applicants, at least 1 of them, must have completed a specified course of instruction.

(4) A permit cannot be issued under this section if a permit has been issued to the same applicant within the previous 6 years unless—

- (a) the case falls within an exception stated in the regulations; or
- (b) the authority is satisfied that there are special reasons for issuing the permit.

(5) In this section—

“owner” includes a person—

- (a) who—
 - (i) holds an estate or interest in land that entitles the person to

- become an owner (as defined in section 4) of the land; or
- (ii) is the occupier of land under a lease, licence or other authority from the owner (as defined in section 4) of the land; and
- (b) who produces with an application under subsection (1) the written agreement of the owner (as defined in section 4) of the land for a permit to be issued under this section to the person.

Notification on certificate of title

46.(1) If a permit is issued under this division, the authority must notify the registrar of titles of the granting of the permit.

(2) On receiving a notification under this section, the registrar of titles must enter the notification in the file attached to the register and it may not be removed except under this section.

(3) At the end of 7 years from entry of a notification, the registrar of titles may remove it from the file.

(4) If the authority directs earlier removal of a notification from the file, the registrar of titles must comply with that direction.

(5) In this section—

“**register**” means—

- (a) for freehold land—the freehold land register; or
- (b) for other land—the relevant register for the land.

Warnings

47.(1) If—

- (a) building work is carried out on land by a person who is not licensed to carry out that building work; and
- (b) the land is offered for sale within 6 years after completion of the building work;

the vendor must, before the contract of sale is signed by the purchaser, give the prospective purchaser a notice containing details of the building work

and a warning in the form required by regulation.

(2) If a notice is not given as required by this section, the vendor will be taken to have given the purchaser a contractual warranty (which operates to the exclusion of any inconsistent provision of the contract of sale) that the building work was properly carried out.

Division 9—Cancellation, suspension or surrender of licence

Cancellation or suspension of licence

48. The authority may suspend or cancel a licence if—

- (a) the licence was obtained on the basis of incorrect information supplied to the authority, whether or not fraud was intended; or
- (b) the licence was obtained by fraud or other improper means; or
- (c) the licensee is convicted of an indictable offence or an offence that, if committed in Queensland, would be an indictable offence; or
- (d) the licensee—
 - (i) for an individual—has become bankrupt or taken advantage of the laws of bankruptcy; or
 - (ii) for a company—is insolvent, has a provisional liquidator, a liquidator, an administrator or a controller appointed or is ordered to be wound up; or
- (e) the licensee is a company and it ceases, for a period exceeding 28 days, to have a nominated supervisor holding a licence authorising supervision of building work of the appropriate class or classes; or
- (f) the licensee is convicted of an offence against this Act; or
- (g) the licensee becomes a patient within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*; or
- (h) the licensee contravened a condition imposed under section 36 on the licensee's licence; or

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- (i) the licensee owes an amount to the authority and fails to comply with a demand by the authority to discharge the debt; or
- (j) the authority becomes aware of the existence of facts that, having regard to section 31(1)(a)—
 - (i) would allow the authority to refuse to issue the licence if it were now being applied for by the licensee; or
 - (ii) would have allowed the authority to refuse to issue the licence originally.

Procedure for cancellation or suspension

49.(1) The authority must, before cancelling or suspending a licence, give the licensee notice of its reasons for the proposed cancellation or suspension and allow the licensee 21 days from service of the notice to make written representations on the matter.

(2) The authority must consider any written representations made within the time allowed under subsection (1) before imposing the cancellation or suspension.

(3) A cancellation or suspension is imposed by written notice to the licensee.

(4) The notice of cancellation or suspension must inform the licensee or former licensee of the right to apply to the tribunal for a review of the authority's decision.

Immediate cancellation of licence

49A.(1) Despite section 49(1), the authority may cancel a licence without allowing the licensee time to make written representations before the cancellation takes effect, if—

- (a) grounds for cancellation mentioned in section 48(a), (b) or (d) exist; and
- (b) the authority believes, on reasonable grounds, that there is a real likelihood that serious harm to consumers will happen if the licence is not immediately cancelled.

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(2) The cancellation under subsection (1) is imposed by written notice to the licensee that also tells the licensee—

- (a) that the licensee may make written representations for restoration of the licence; and
- (b) that the licensee may apply to the tribunal for review of the authority's decision; and
- (c) the reasons for the cancellation.

Surrender of licence

50. A licensee may, with the consent of the authority, surrender the licence.

Division 10—Miscellaneous

False representation

51. A person must not, by words or conduct, falsely represent—

- (a) that a person (whether the representor or some other person) holds a licence under this Act; or
- (b) that a person who holds a licence of a particular class under this Act (whether the representor or some other person) holds a licence of some other class.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Signs to be exhibited

52.(1) A licensed contractor (not being a subcontractor) must exhibit at a prominent position on a building site under the contractor's control a sign conforming with the regulations showing the name under which the contractor is licensed under this Act and the number of the contractor's licence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) A person who carries out building work under an owner-builder permit must exhibit at a prominent position on a building site under that person's control a sign conforming with the regulations showing the number of the permit.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Return of licence

53.(1) A licensee (or former licensee) whose licence is suspended or cancelled must, within 14 days of receiving notice of the suspension or cancellation, return the licence and, if the authority has issued a licence certificate, the licence certificate, to the authority.

(2) A licensee must, within 14 days of receiving notice of the imposition, variation or revocation of a condition of the licence return the licence and, if the authority has issued a licence certificate, the licence certificate, to the authority for endorsement.

(3) A person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement of this section commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Advertisements

54. A licensee who publishes or causes to be published any advertisement in connection with the licensee's business must ensure that the advertisement—

- (a) contains the name under which the licensee is licensed; and
- (b) states that the licensee is licensed under this Act and the number of the licensee's licence; and
- (c) conforms with any other requirements imposed by regulation.

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.

Notification of nominated supervisor

55. If a company that holds a licence—

- (a) ceases to have a nominated supervisor; or
- (b) changes its nominated supervisor;

the company must, within 14 days, give notice containing the information required by regulation to the authority.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Partnerships

56.(1) A licensed contractor may carry on business under the licence in partnership with an unlicensed person subject to the following conditions—

- (a) no contract to carry out building work may be entered into, and no offer or tender to carry out building work may be made, on behalf of the partnership except by the licensed contractor;
- (b) any such contract offer or tender must be signed by the licensed contractor and have endorsed on it the names of the other members of the partnership;
- (c) any advertisement published in relation to the business carried on, or to be carried on, under the licence must state the name under which the licensed contractor is licensed and conform with any requirements imposed by regulation.

(2) If a condition imposed by subsection (1) is contravened, each member of the partnership commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

PART 4—DOMESTIC BUILDING CONTRACTS

Application of pt 4

56A.(1) This part (other than section 58(2) and (3)) applies to a contract only if the contract is about a duplex or single detached dwelling.

- (2)** This part does not apply to a contract between—

- (a) a consumer; and
- (b) a licensed contractor of a class prescribed by regulation for this section.

Suggested contractual forms

57. The authority may prepare and publish suggested contractual forms for use in relation to domestic building work.

Contract for major domestic building work

58.(1) A contract between a building contractor and a consumer for carrying out major domestic building work must—

- (a) be in writing and signed by the building contractor and the consumer; and
- (b) sufficiently describe the building work; and
- (c) clearly state the building contractor's name, licence number (as it appears on the building contractor's licence card) and address; and
- (d) comply with the regulations about the form and expression of contracts to which this section applies; and
- (e) if the major domestic building work is residential construction work—be imprinted with the building contractor's licence card when the contract is signed.

(2) As soon as practicable after entering into a contract for carrying out major domestic building work, the building contractor must—

- (a) give a copy of the contract to the consumer; and
- (b) if the work is residential construction work for a building that is class 1a or 2 under the classification of buildings and structures in the Building Code of Australia—give a copy of the contract to the authority; and
- (c) if the work is residential construction work for another type of building—give the authority written notice of details of the

contract in a form approved under the board's policies.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(3) If, when a consumer signs a contract for major domestic building work that is residential construction work, there is imprinted on the contract the licence card of a building contractor, the building contractor whose card is imprinted on the contract is taken to be a party to the contract even if the contract does not comply with subsection (1), or the building contractor does not comply with subsection (2).

(4) A building contractor who enters into a contract with a consumer for carrying out major domestic building work commits an offence if the contract does not comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Variations to be in writing

59.(1) Any variation to a contract for carrying out major domestic building work must be in writing and signed by the parties to the contract.

(2) A variation that does not comply with this section may not be relied on by the consumer or the building contractor.

Statement of contract price

60.(1) The price for which a building contractor is to carry out major domestic building work must be stated in the contract.

(2) If the stated price is subject to variation under any provision of the contract, the contract must contain a warning next to the stated price to the effect that the stated price is subject to variation under specified provisions of the contract.

(3) If a warning is not included as required by subsection (2), a provision of the contract for variation of the stated price operates so far as it would result in a reduction of price but not so far as it would increase the price.

Prime cost items etc.

61.(1) If a domestic building contract contains estimates of the cost to the consumer of items to be provided, or work to be done, under the contract, those estimates must be reasonable having regard to—

- (a) information that the building contractor had or should have had at the date of the contract; and
- (b) the nature and location of the building site.

(2) If the estimate was not reasonable as at the date of the contract the building contractor commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.

(3) The unlawful inclusion of an unreasonable estimate does not render any provision of the contract illegal or void but the tribunal may, on application by the consumer, reduce the consumer's liability in relation to an item or work to which the estimate relates to such extent as may be just.

Cost escalation clauses

62.(1) A building contractor may not rely on a cost escalation clause in a domestic building contract unless—

- (a) before the consumer signs the contract containing the clause, the contractor gives the consumer a notice in the form required by regulation explaining the effect of the clause; and
- (b) the clause is specifically signed or initialled by the consumer.

(2) A cost escalation clause in a domestic building contract is void unless—

- (a) the contract price for carrying out the building work exceeds \$200 000 or a greater amount fixed by regulation; or
- (b) the building work is to be carried out under the supervision of an architect who has been engaged by the consumer; or
- (c) the clause is in a form approved by the authority, provides for increase of the contract price in accordance with a formula stated in the regulations, and is subject to the conditions prescribed by the regulation.

Noncompliance with time for completion

63.(1) If a contract for carrying out domestic building work specifies a time for completion of the work, or a period within which the work is to be completed, and the work is not completed by that time, or within that period, the consumer is, subject to subsection (2), entitled to damages as if the building contractor had warranted that the work would be completed by the stated time or within the stated period.

(2) It is a defence to an action for damages under this section for the building contractor to establish—

- (a) that the work was delayed by events beyond the contractor's control; and
- (b) that within 10 business days of each such event the contractor gave written notice to the consumer of the happening of the event and its likely effect on the time for completion of the building work.

(3) This section does not prevent the parties to a contract from agreeing to provisions imposing more onerous consequences on a building contractor for failing to complete within the time allowed by the contract.

Fixtures and fittings

64.(1) If a domestic building contract is made by reference to plans, any fixtures and fittings shown in the plans are taken to be included in the contract price unless specifically excluded by the contract.

(2) Any such exclusion is ineffective unless signed or initialled by the consumer.

Display home contracts

65.(1) A person who makes a display home available for inspection must ensure that the following documents are prominently displayed in the display home—

- (a) a copy of the plans and specifications relating to its construction;
- (b) if the building contractor commonly enters into contracts in a

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particular form—a copy of the contract form.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) If—

- (a) a display home is made available for inspection by or on behalf of a building contractor; and
- (b) a consumer enters into a contract with the building contractor for the construction of a similar home;

the contract is to be presumed to provide that the home will be constructed according to the same plans and specifications, standards of work quality and quality of materials as the display home except to the extent (if any) that the contract provides for, and specifically identifies, departures from them.

(3) If—

- (a) a display home is made available for inspection by or on behalf of a building contractor; and
- (b) a consumer enters into a contract with the building contractor for the construction of a similar home or to have preliminary work carried out with a view to the construction of a similar home;

the consumer may, by notice given to the contractor within 5 business days after the date of the contract, rescind the contract.

(4) A contract to construct a home cannot be rescinded under subsection (3) if, more than 5 business days before the date of that contract, a contract was made between the same parties to have preliminary work carried out.

(5) On rescission of a contract under this section, the building contractor must repay to the consumer any deposit paid under the contract.

Progress payments

66.(1) If a contract to which this section applies contemplates the payment of the contract price in instalments, the instalments must become due at defined stages of the construction in accordance with a schedule included in the contract.

(2) If a schedule for the payment of instalments is to be fixed in a

contract to which this section applies, and the schedule differs from a suggested schedule for contracts of the relevant class contained in the regulations, the contractor must, before the contract is signed by the consumer, give the consumer a notice in the form required by the regulation—

- (a) setting out the suggested schedule contained in the regulations; and
- (b) explaining why that schedule is inappropriate in the circumstances of a particular case.

(3) An instalment of the contract price does not become due under a contract to which this section applies until the contractor has given the consumer an account for payment of the instalment accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the building work has been completed to the relevant stage.

(4) Noncompliance with this section does not render a contract or any provision of a contract illegal or void, but if a contract does not comply with subsection (1) or if a building contractor fails to comply with subsection (2), the contractor commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—35 penalty units.

(5) This section applies to a contract for the performance of building work of a class prescribed by regulation.

Arbitration clauses prohibited

67. A contractual provision requiring the reference of a dispute under a domestic building contract to arbitration is void.

PART 5—THE STATUTORY INSURANCE SCHEME

Payment of insurance premium

68.(1) A building contractor must, before commencing residential construction work pay to the authority the appropriate insurance premium

for the work in accordance with the regulations.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

(2) An assessment manager must not, under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, issue a development approval for building work in respect of residential construction work unless the applicant produces satisfactory evidence that the appropriate insurance premium has been paid or that no insurance premium is payable.

(3) A certificate of insurance issued by the authority in relation to residential construction work is conclusive evidence that the work is covered by a policy of insurance under the statutory insurance scheme.

(4) A private certifier who is acting as an assessment manager must not contravene subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

Insurance of building work

69.(1) When the authority accepts the appropriate insurance premium in respect of residential construction work, the authority must issue a certificate of insurance in respect of the residential construction work.

(2) A policy of insurance comes into force in the terms prescribed by regulation if a consumer enters into a contract for the performance of residential construction work, and—

- (a) the contract is imprinted with a licensed contractor's licence card bearing an endorsement showing that the licensee may enter into contracts with consumers to carry out residential construction work covered by the statutory insurance scheme; or
- (b) the contract is with a licensed contractor whose licence bears an endorsement mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) the contract is with a person fraudulently claiming to hold a licence mentioned in paragraph (b).

(3) Subsection (2) applies whether or not an insurance premium has been paid or a certificate of insurance has been issued.

Insurance claims

70.(1) A person claiming to be entitled to indemnity under the insurance scheme must give notice of the claim to the authority in accordance with the regulations.

(2) If a claimant is dissatisfied with the authority's decision on the claim, the claimant may apply to the tribunal for a review of the authority's decision.

(3) On an application under this section the tribunal may confirm, vary or reverse the authority's decision and make consequential orders and directions.

Recovery from building contractor etc.

71.(1) If the authority makes any payment on a claim under the insurance scheme, the authority may recover the amount of the payment, as a debt, from the building contractor by whom the relevant residential construction work was, or was to be, carried out or any other person through whose fault the claim arose.

(2) For subsection (1)—

- (a) a building contractor by whom the relevant residential construction work was, or was to be, carried out is taken to include—
 - (i) a licensed contractor whose licence card is imprinted on the contract for carrying out the work; and
 - (ii) a licensed contractor whose name, licence number and address are stated on the contract; and
 - (iii) a building contractor by whom the work was, or was to be, carried out; and
 - (iv) a person who, for profit or reward, carried out the work; and
- (b) a person through whose fault the claim arose is taken to include a person who performed services for the work if the services were performed without proper care and skill.

(3) The authority is subrogated, to the extent of any payment that the

authority has made, or has undertaken to make, to the rights of a person to whom, or for whose benefit, the payment has been, or is to be, made in respect of the matter out of which the insurance claim arose.

(4) In a proceeding brought by the authority under subsection (1) against a licensed contractor mentioned in subsection (2)(a)(i), it is a defence for the licensed contractor to prove that—

- (a) the licensed contractor's licence card was imprinted on the contract for carrying out the work without the licensed contractor's authority; and
- (b) the licensed contractor took all reasonable steps to ensure that the licence card was imprinted on contracts only with the licensed contractor's authority.

(5) In a proceeding brought by the authority under subsection (1) against a licensed contractor mentioned in subsection (2)(a)(ii), it is a defence for the licensed contractor to prove that—

- (a) the licensed contractor's name, licence number and address were stated on the contract for carrying out the work without the licensed contractor's authority; and
- (b) the licensed contractor took all reasonable steps to ensure that the licensed contractor's name, licence number and address were stated in contracts only with the licensed contractor's authority.

PART 6—RECTIFICATION OF BUILDING WORK

Power to require rectification of building work

72.(1) If the authority is of the opinion that building work is defective or incomplete, the authority may direct the person who carried out the building work to rectify the building work within a reasonable period stated in the direction.

(2) For subsection (1), the person who carried out the building work is taken to include—

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- (a) a licensed contractor whose licence card is imprinted on the contract for carrying out the building work; and
- (b) a licensed contractor whose name, licence number and address are stated on the contract; and
- (c) a building contractor by whom the building work was carried out; and
- (d) a person who, for profit or reward, carried out the building work.

(3) If in order to rectify building work it is necessary to do so, the direction may require that a building or part of a building be demolished and building work be recommenced.

(4) If a direction is given under this section to a person who is not currently licensed to carry out the required work, the person must have the work carried out by a licensed contractor.

(5) A direction cannot be given under this section more than 6 years and 3 months after the building work to which the direction relates was completed or left in an incomplete state unless the tribunal is satisfied, on application by the authority, that there is in the circumstances of a particular case sufficient reason for extending the time for giving a direction and extends the time accordingly.

(6) The fact that a direction is given under this section does not prevent disciplinary action in respect of the defective or incomplete building work.

(7) A person who fails to rectify building work as required by a direction under this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c) and (d)—

- (a) a person carries out building work whether the person—
 - (i) carries it out personally; or
 - (ii) directly or indirectly causes it to be carried out; and
- (b) a person is taken to carry out building work if the person provides advisory services, administration services, management services or supervisory services for the work.

(9) In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (7), or in a

proceeding for taking disciplinary action on the ground that a licensee has failed to comply with a direction to rectify building work, it is a defence for a licensed contractor mentioned in subsection (2)(a) to prove that—

- (a) the licensed contractor's licence card was imprinted on the contract for carrying out the building work without the contractor's authority; and
- (b) the licensed contractor took all reasonable steps to ensure that the licence card was imprinted on contracts only with the licensed contractor's authority.

(10) In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (7), or in a proceeding for taking disciplinary action on the ground that a licensee has failed to comply with a direction to rectify building work, it is a defence for a licensed contractor mentioned in subsection (2)(b) to prove that—

- (a) the licensed contractor's name, licence number and address were stated on the contract for carrying out the building work without the licensed contractor's authority; and
- (b) the licensed contractor took all reasonable steps to ensure that the licensed contractor's name, licence number and address were stated in contracts only with the licensed contractor's authority.

Panels of licensed contractors for rectification work

73.(1) The authority may establish panels of licensed contractors who express interest in tendering for rectification work.

(2) The panels will be established in relation to—

- (a) the areas of the State in which the work is to be carried out; and
- (b) the nature of the work involved.

(3) The authority may advertise, from time to time, inviting expressions of interest from licensed contractors who wish to be included on the appropriate panel for the area or areas in which they carry on business.

(4) A licensed contractor who by notice in writing to the authority expresses interest in being included on a panel for a particular area may, if entitled to carry out building work of the relevant class, be included on the panel.

(5) The authority may remove the name of a contractor from a panel for any good reason.

Tenders for rectification work

74.(1) If rectification work in respect of residential construction work is required under this Act and the person required to carry out the work does not carry it out, or have it carried out, within the time allowed by the direction, the authority may call for tenders for carrying out the work from licensed contractors whose names are included in the relevant panel.

(2) The authority may accept any tender that it considers appropriate, irrespective whether the tender was for the lowest cost.

(3) The authority may only have work carried out under this section to the extent that the cost of the work is covered by a payment to be made under the statutory insurance scheme in relation to the defective or incomplete work.

PART 7—THE QUEENSLAND BUILDING TRIBUNAL

Division 1—Establishment of tribunal

Establishment of tribunal

75. A tribunal called the Queensland Building Tribunal is established.

Members of tribunal

76.(1) The tribunal consists of the chairperson and such number of other members as are appointed under this Act.

(2) The members of the tribunal are to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(3) A person is eligible for appointment as a member of the tribunal if the person is—

- (a) a barrister, solicitor, barrister and solicitor or legal practitioner of the High Court or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of not less than 5 years standing; or
- (b) a retired judge of any Australian court.

(4) A member may be appointed on a full-time or part-time basis.

(5) A member is appointed for such term (not longer than 7 years) as is specified by the Governor in Council in the instrument of appointment.

(6) A member is to be appointed under this Act, and not under the *Public Service Act 1996*.

Terms and conditions of appointment

77.(1) A member of the tribunal is to be paid such remuneration and allowances as are determined by the Governor in Council.

(2) A member of the tribunal holds office on such terms and conditions not provided for by this Act as are determined by the Governor in Council.

(3) A member of the tribunal may resign by signed notice given to the Governor.

(4) The Governor in Council may terminate the appointment of a member for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity.

Chairperson and staff of tribunal

78.(1) The chairperson of the tribunal is responsible for the administration of the tribunal.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as chairperson of the tribunal—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
- (b) during any period, or all periods, when the chairperson is absent from duty or from Australia or is, for any other reason, unable to perform the functions of the office.

(3) The tribunal staff are to be employed under the *Public Service Act 1996*.

Division 2—Constitution of tribunal

Constitution of tribunal

79. The tribunal is constituted for the purpose of hearing a proceeding by a single member of the tribunal.

Division 3—General powers of tribunal

Power to require attendance of witnesses etc.

80.(1) The tribunal may, on the application of a party to a proceeding or on its own initiative, issue a summons requiring a person to appear before the tribunal at a specified time and place to give evidence or to produce documents (or both).

(2) A person served, as prescribed, with a summons to appear before the tribunal must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) fail to attend as required by the summons; or
- (b) fail to appear from time to time in the course of the proceeding as required by the tribunal.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Powers of tribunal relating to taking of evidence

81.(1) For the purpose of a proceeding, the tribunal may—

- (a) take evidence on oath or affirmation; or
- (b) require a person appearing before the tribunal to give evidence either to take an oath or make an affirmation; or
- (c) administer an oath or affirmation to a person appearing before the tribunal.

(2) The oath or affirmation to be taken or made by a person for the purposes of this section is an oath or affirmation that the evidence the person will give will be true.

(3) A person appearing as a witness at a hearing of the tribunal must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) fail to be sworn or make affirmation; or
- (b) fail to answer a question that the person is required to answer by the tribunal; or
- (c) fail to produce a document that the person was required to produce by a summons served on the person as prescribed.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

(4) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to answer a question if answering the question may tend to incriminate the person.

(5) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to produce a document if producing the document may tend to incriminate the person.

Reference of matters for expert report

82.(1) The tribunal may refer a matter of a technical nature arising in the course of a proceeding for investigation by an appropriate expert.

(2) In carrying out an investigation under this section, the expert has the same protection and immunity as a member of the tribunal.

(3) The expert must report the results of the investigation in writing to the tribunal and provide the parties with copies of the report.

(4) The tribunal may adopt the findings of the expert in whole or in part.

Entry and inspection of property

83.(1) The tribunal may, if it is necessary to do so for the purposes of a proceeding before the tribunal—

- (a) enter and inspect any land or building; or
- (b) authorise a member of the staff of the tribunal to enter and inspect any land or building and to report to the tribunal on the result of the inspection.

(2) A person who obstructs the tribunal, or a member of the staff of the tribunal, in the exercise of a power of entry or inspection commits an

offence.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Contempt of tribunal

84. A person must not—

- (a) insult a member of the tribunal in relation to the performance of his or her functions as a member; or
- (b) interrupt a proceeding of the tribunal; or
- (c) create a disturbance, or take part in creating or continuing a disturbance, in or near a place where the tribunal is sitting; or
- (d) do anything that would, if the tribunal were a court of record, constitute a contempt of that court.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Protection of members etc.

85.(1) A member of the tribunal has, in the performance of the member's duties as a member, the same protection and immunity as a District Court judge.

(2) A person representing a person before the tribunal has the same protection and immunity as a barrister has if appearing for a party in a proceeding in the District Court.

(3) A person summoned to attend or appearing before the tribunal as a witness has the same protection as a witness in a proceeding in the District Court.

Division 4—Proceedings before tribunal

Start of proceedings

86.(1) A proceeding is started before the tribunal by application.

(2) The application must set out—

- (a) the facts on which the application is based; and
- (b) the nature of the determination sought by the applicant.

(3) The applicant must give notice of the application, accompanied by a copy of the application—

- (a) to any person against whom a determination is sought; and
- (b) if the tribunal so directs—to any other person nominated by the tribunal.

(4) When notice of the application has been given as required by this section, a time and place for hearing the application is to be fixed by the tribunal.

Hearing of proceedings

87.(1) The tribunal must allow the parties to a proceeding before it a reasonable opportunity—

- (a) to call or give evidence; and
- (b) to examine or cross-examine witnesses; and
- (c) to make submissions to the tribunal.

(2) If a party fails to appear at a time and place notified by the tribunal, the tribunal may proceed in the party's absence.

(3) In a proceeding before the tribunal—

- (a) the procedure of the tribunal is, subject to this Act, within the discretion of the tribunal; and
- (b) the proceeding is to be conducted with as little formality and technicality and with as much speed, as the requirements of this Act and a proper consideration of the matters before the tribunal permit; and
- (c) the tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence but may inform itself in any way that it considers appropriate.

Vexatious proceedings

88. If, in the tribunal's opinion, a proceeding has been brought vexatiously or oppressively, the tribunal may—

- (a) summarily dismiss the proceeding; and
- (b) order the person by whom the proceeding was brought to compensate the person against whom it was brought for loss, inconvenience and embarrassment resulting from the proceeding.

Legal representation

89. A party to a proceeding before the tribunal is entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner if—

- (a) the proceeding is an application under section 103; or
- (b) the proceeding is a disciplinary proceeding; or
- (c) all parties to the proceeding agree; or
- (d) the tribunal directs that such representation be allowed.

Teleconferencing

90. The tribunal may, in appropriate cases, conduct a proceeding by means of telephone conferencing, video conferencing or any other system of telecommunication.

Division 5—Enforcement of tribunal determinations

Registration and enforcement of determinations

91.(1) A person (the “**applicant**”) may register a determination made by the tribunal in a District Court by filing in a District Court registry—

- (a) a copy of the determination certified as true by the chairperson; and
- (b) the applicant's affidavit deposing to—
 - (i) service of a certified copy of the determination on the party

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against whom the determination has been made (the “respondent”); and

(ii) noncompliance, or the extent of noncompliance, with the determination by the respondent.

(2) On registration of the determination in the District Court—

- (a) the determination has, for the purposes of enforcement, the same force and effect; and
- (b) proceedings may be taken on the determination; and
- (c) the amount (if any) for which the determination is registered carries interest; and
- (d) the District Court has the same control over the enforcement of the determination;

as if the determination had been originally given as a judgment of the District Court and entered on the day of registration.

(3) No court fee is payable for filing the determination and affidavit in the District Court registry.

Division 6—Reconsideration, cases stated and appeals

Power of tribunal to reconsider determinations

92.(1) The tribunal may, on the application of a party to a proceeding, reconsider a determination given in the proceeding.

(2) Section 87(1) does not apply to a reconsideration under subsection (1).

(3) A reconsideration under subsection (1)—

- (a) may be made by the member of the tribunal who made the determination, the chairperson or another member of the tribunal; and
- (b) must be made only on the evidence placed before the tribunal at the hearing of the proceeding.

(4) An application under this section—

- (a) must be made within 14 days after the making of the determination; and
- (b) must be based on a clerical mistake or factual error in the findings of the tribunal that is of sufficient significance to have influenced the outcome of the proceeding.

(5) On an application under this section, the tribunal may confirm, vary or reverse its determination, and give consequential orders and directions.

(6) However, the making of the application does not, of itself, stop the determination from taking effect according to its terms.

Cases stated

93.(1) The tribunal may, on the application of a party to a proceeding or on its own initiative, state a case on a question of law arising in the proceeding for the opinion of the District Court.

(2) The District Court may determine a question of law stated under this section as it considers just and make consequential or ancillary orders and directions.

(3) If a question has been stated for the opinion of the District Court, the tribunal must not, in the proceeding—

- (a) make a decision to which the question is relevant while the reference is pending; or
- (b) proceed in a way, or make a decision, that is inconsistent with the District Court's opinion on the question.

Appeals

94.(1) A party to a proceeding before the tribunal may, by leave of the District Court, appeal against a determination of the tribunal in the proceeding.

(2) An application for leave to appeal must be made within 28 days after the making of the determination or such further period as the District Court allows (whether on an application made before or after the end of the 28 day period).

(3) An application for leave to appeal must be made in accordance within any applicable rules of court and any regulation made for the purposes of this section.

(4) On an appeal, the District Court may—

- (a) confirm, annul, vary or reverse the tribunal's determination; or
- (b) remit the case to the tribunal for further hearing or rehearing; or
- (c) make consequential or ancillary orders or directions.

PART 8—JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBUNAL

Division 1—Domestic building disputes

Tribunal's power to adjudicate domestic building disputes

95.(1) The tribunal may, on application by a party to a domestic building dispute, make such orders and directions as may be just to resolve the dispute and any other matters at issue between the parties.

(2) An application may be made on behalf of a consumer by the commissioner for consumer affairs.

(3) The tribunal may order that a supplier, subcontractor or another person be joined as a party to a proceeding under this section, and may make such orders and directions against a party so joined as may be just.

(4) In the exercise of its jurisdiction under this section, the tribunal may exercise any 1 or more of the following powers—

- (a) order the payment of a monetary sum found to be owing by one party to another;
- (b) award damages, including exemplary damages and damages in the nature of interest;
- (c) order restitution;
- (d) avoid any unjust contractual term, or otherwise vary a contract to

avoid injustice;

- (e) avoid a policy of insurance under the statutory insurance scheme;
- (f) order rectification of defective or incomplete building work;
- (g) award costs.

Mediation

96.(1) The tribunal may appoint a mediator or mediators to endeavour to achieve a negotiated settlement of a domestic building dispute.

(2) An inspector is eligible for appointment as a mediator.

(3) A mediator appointed under this section has the protection and immunity of a member of the tribunal.

(4) Despite subsection (6), if a domestic building dispute is not settled at mediation, the mediator must report to the tribunal the issues that the mediator and the parties to the dispute agree are the issues in dispute.

(5) However, in a subsequent hearing before the tribunal, the tribunal is not limited to considering the issues reported under subsection (3).

(6) Evidence of anything said or done in the course of an attempt to settle a domestic building dispute under this section is not admissible in the proceeding before the tribunal or in related proceedings.

(7) If a domestic building dispute is settled, the mediator must report the terms of the settlement to the tribunal and the tribunal may make a determination in terms of the settlement, and make consequential orders or directions.

Transfer of proceedings between tribunal and the courts

97.(1) If an action arising, wholly or predominantly, from a domestic building dispute is brought in a court, and the action could be heard by the tribunal under this division, the court must, on the application of a party, order that the action be removed to the tribunal.

(2) If the tribunal is of the opinion that a proceeding brought in the tribunal would be more appropriately brought, wholly or partly, in a court,

the tribunal may order—

- (a) that matters not directly related to a building dispute be removed to a court; or
- (b) that the proceeding be removed in its entirety to a court.

(3) However, if a subcontractor under the *Subcontractors' Charges Act 1974* commences a proceeding in a court to enforce a claim of charge under section 12 of that Act, the tribunal must order that any proceeding brought in the tribunal under this division by the subcontractor relating to the subject matter of the claim, be removed to the court.

Division 2—Proceedings for review

Reviewable decisions

98. Any of the following decisions of the authority is subject to review by the tribunal—

- (a) a decision to refuse an application for a licence;
- (b) a decision to impose or vary a condition of a licence;
- (c) a decision to suspend or cancel a licence;
- (d) a decision to direct rectification of building work;
- (e) a decision to disallow a claim under the insurance scheme wholly or in part;
- (f) another decision of the authority that adversely affects any person.

Application for review

99.(1) A person affected by a decision of the authority that is subject to review may apply for a review of the decision.

(2) The application must be made within 28 days after the applicant receives notice of the decision unless the decision fixes a lesser period for compliance with a direction contained in the decision, in which case the application must be made within that lesser period.

(3) The tribunal may extend the time for making an application for review (whether on an application made before or after the end of the period fixed under subsection (2)).

(4) The tribunal may order that a person who may be affected by the review be joined as a party to the review, and may make orders against, and give directions to, the person.

(5) On an application for review, the tribunal may confirm, annul, vary or reverse the decision subject to the review and make consequential orders and directions.

Tribunal may settle matters of dispute during review of application

99A.(1) At any time after an application is made under section 99, the tribunal may try to reach a negotiated settlement between the parties to the review.

(2) The tribunal may adjourn the review proceeding to allow the parties to try to reach a settlement.

(3) In this section—

“party” means—

- (a) the authority; or
- (b) the applicant under section 99(1); or
- (c) a person joined under section 99(4).

Minor domestic building dispute proceedings not reviewable

100.(1) The exercise by the tribunal of any of its powers in relation to a minor domestic building dispute proceeding is not subject to judicial review.

(2) No statutory order of review, prerogative order, prerogative injunction or other injunction or declaration may be made in relation to any such exercise of the tribunal’s powers.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if—

- (a) the tribunal had or has no jurisdiction under the Act to take the

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proceeding; or

- (b) a breach of the rules of natural justice happened in relation to a party to the proceeding.

(4) In this section—

“minor domestic building dispute proceeding” means a proceeding that—

- (a) arises wholly from a domestic building dispute; and
- (b) involves a claim for—
 - (i) the payment of a monetary sum of not more than \$5 000; or
 - (ii) an award for damages (including exemplary damages and damages in the nature of interest) of not more than \$5 000.

“prerogative injunction” has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

“prerogative order” has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

“statutory order of review” has the meaning given by section 3 of the *Judicial Review Act 1991*.

Division 3—Disciplinary proceedings

Disciplinary action

101.(1) The tribunal may, on application by the authority or the commissioner for consumer affairs, conduct an inquiry to determine whether proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action under this section.

(2) Proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a licensee if—

- (a) the licensee contravenes a requirement imposed by or under this Act; or
- (b) the licensee is convicted of an indictable offence, or an offence that, if committed in Queensland, would be an indictable offence;

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or

- (c) in the case of a company—a director or other person who is in a position to control or substantially influence the conduct of the company's affairs is not a fit and proper person to exercise such control or influence over a company that holds a licence; or
- (d) the licensee is carrying on business under the licence in partnership with a person who is not a fit and proper person to have an interest in such a business; or
- (e) the licensee is bankrupt or insolvent; or
- (f) the licensee is guilty of fraud or dishonesty in relation to the business carried on under the licence; or
- (g) the licensee contravenes the *Fair Trading Act 1989* in relation to building work carried out under the licence; or
- (h) the licensee is negligent or incompetent in carrying out building work under the licence; or
- (i) the licensee fails to comply with a direction to rectify building work; or
- (j) the licensee contravenes a condition of the licence; or
- (k) the licensee owes money to the authority and fails to comply with a demand by the authority to discharge the debt.

(3) Proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a person who is not a licensee if the person—

- (a) carries out building work for which a licence is required without holding a licence of the appropriate class; or
- (b) is guilty of fraud or dishonesty in relation to the performance of building work; or
- (c) contravenes the *Fair Trading Act 1989* in relation to the performance of building work; or
- (d) is negligent or incompetent in carrying out building work for which a licence is required; or
- (e) fails to comply with a direction to rectify building work.

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(4) If on inquiry under this section the tribunal finds that proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a person, the tribunal may make any 1 or more of the following orders—

- (a) an order imposing a penalty of not more than—
 - (i) for an individual—200 penalty units; or
 - (ii) for a body corporate—400 penalty units;
- (b) order that the respondent rectify defective or incomplete building work;
- (c) if the respondent is a licensee—
 - (i) an order reprimanding the licensee; or
 - (ii) an order suspending the licence; or
 - (iii) an order imposing conditions on the licence; or
 - (iv) an order cancelling the licence;
- (d) if—
 - (i) a respondent's licence is cancelled or suspended; and
 - (ii) the sole ground for taking disciplinary action was that the respondent was no longer able to satisfy the prescribed financial requirements for the licence; and
 - (iii) the respondent is not otherwise disqualified from holding another specified licence;an order that the respondent be issued with another specified licence.

(5) The authority may recover an amount ordered by the tribunal to be imposed as a penalty as a debt due to it.

Division 4—Stop orders and suspension orders

Stop orders

102.(1) If the tribunal is satisfied, on application by the authority, that building work is being carried out, or is about to be carried out, in

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contravention of this Act, the tribunal may, by order, prohibit the person who is carrying out, or about to carry out, the building work (the “**respondent**”) from starting or continuing the building work (as the case may require).

(2) The tribunal may make an order under this section on application by the authority made without notice to the respondent but, in that case, the tribunal must allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the order should not be confirmed and if the tribunal, after considering the respondent’s evidence and representations (if any) and any further evidence or representations of the applicant, is not satisfied that the order should continue in force, the tribunal must rescind the order.

(3) A person must not carry out building work in contravention of an order under this section.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) in the case of an individual—40 penalty units plus 4 penalty units for each day on which the work is carried on in contravention of the order; and
- (b) in the case of a company—80 penalty units plus 8 penalty units for each day on which the work is carried on in contravention of the order.

Suspension orders

102A.(1) If the tribunal is satisfied, on application by the authority, that a licence should be suspended, the tribunal may, by order, suspend the licence—

- (a) for the period the tribunal considers just; or
- (b) until the holder of the licence (the “**respondent**”) complies with a condition imposed on the licence by the authority or tribunal.

(2) The order may direct the respondent to deliver the licence to the authority and include any other directions the tribunal considers necessary or convenient to give effect to the order.

(3) The tribunal may make an order under this section on application made without notice to the respondent, but, in that case, the tribunal must

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subsequently allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the order should be rescinded.

(4) After considering the respondent's evidence and representations (if any) and any further evidence or representations of the respondent or authority, if the tribunal is not satisfied that the order should continue in force, the tribunal must rescind the order.

(5) The holder of a licence who contravenes a direction under subsection (2) commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 5—Determinations about debts

Determinations about debts

103.(1) The authority may, by application to the tribunal, recover under this section a debt owing, or claimed to be owing, to it under section 71 or 101(5).

(2) For a debt owing, or claimed to be owing, under section 71, the tribunal may make the orders, and give the directions, the tribunal considers appropriate to resolve any issue in dispute between the authority and a person owing or claimed to owe a debt to the authority.

(3) In the exercise of its jurisdiction under this section, the tribunal may exercise 1 or more of the following powers—

- (a) order the payment of an amount the tribunal has found to be owing to the authority;
- (b) order the payment of interest on the amount mentioned in paragraph (a);
- (c) award damages, including exemplary damages;
- (d) order the payment of interest on damages mentioned in paragraph (c);
- (e) order that amounts mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) be paid by instalments or another way directed by the tribunal.

(4) If the tribunal is of the opinion that an application under this section would be more appropriately brought in a court, the tribunal may order that the application not be dealt with further before the tribunal.

PART 9—INSPECTORS

Appointment of inspectors

104.(1) The authority may appoint inspectors.

(2) The authority must issue an identity card, containing a photograph of the inspector, to each inspector.

(3) A person who ceases to be an inspector must, as soon as practicable, return the identity card to the authority.

Maximum penalty for contravention of this subsection—10 penalty units.

Inspector to produce identity card

105. An inspector is not entitled to exercise powers under this Act in relation to another person unless the inspector first produces the inspector's identity card for inspection by the person.

Inspector's power to require name and address

106.(1) An inspector who suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed an offence against this Act may require the person to state the person's name and address and, if the inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that the name or address given is false, may require evidence of its correctness.

(2) A person who is required under subsection (1) to state the person's name and address must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) fail to comply with the requirement; or
- (b) state a false name or address.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(3) A person who is required under subsection (1) to give evidence of the correctness of a name or address must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to give the evidence or give false evidence.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

(4) If—

- (a) an inspector makes a requirement under subsection (1) on suspicion that a person has committed an offence against this Act; and
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed an offence against this Act;

the person cannot be convicted of an offence against subsection (1) because of a failure to comply with the requirement.

Power to enter and inspect building site

107.(1) An inspector may enter and inspect a building site—

- (a) for the purpose of ascertaining whether this Act is being complied with; or
- (b) for the purpose of determining whether the building work has been, or is being, properly carried out.

(2) The entry and inspection must be—

- (a) made with the consent of the person in control of the building site; or
- (b) authorised by warrant of a member of the tribunal.

(3) An inspector may apply to a member of the tribunal for a warrant under this section in relation to a particular building site.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the member may issue the warrant if the member is satisfied, by information on oath, that there is a proper reason for entering and inspecting the building site.

(5) If the member requires further information concerning the grounds on which the warrant is sought, the member must not issue the warrant

unless the inspector or some other person has given the information to the member in the form (either orally or by affidavit) that the member requires.

(6) The warrant must—

- (a) authorise the inspector, with such assistance and by such force as is necessary and reasonable, to enter and inspect the place; and
- (b) state whether the entry may be made at any time of the day or night or during specified hours of the day or night; and
- (c) specify the day (not more than 6 months after the issue of the warrant) on which the warrant ceases to have effect; and
- (d) state the purposes for which the warrant is issued.

Obligation of assessment manager

108. An assessment manager must allow an inspector or any other officer or employee of the authority, at any reasonable time, to examine and make copies of, or take extracts from, books, documents, papers and records of the local authority² relating to building work or proposed building work.

PART 10—MISCELLANEOUS

Access to building sites

109.(1) A building contractor must, at the request of a consumer, allow the consumer reasonable access to a building site at which building work is being carried out for the consumer.

(2) A contractual provision that is inconsistent with subsection (1) is void.

² Now see *Local Government Act 1993* s 796(1)(a).

Non-application of certain Acts

110.(1) The *Commercial Arbitration Act 1990* does not apply to domestic building work.

(2) The *Subcontractors' Charges Act 1974* does not apply to domestic building work relating to a duplex or single detached dwelling if—

- (a) the work is carried out by a building contractor for an individual; and
- (b) the work is not for a business carried on by the individual, either alone or as a member of a partnership.

Prosecutions for offences

111.(1) A prosecution for an offence against this Act may be started within 2 years after the alleged date of commission of the offence or within 1 year after the offence comes to the knowledge of the authority, whichever is the later.

(2) A prosecution may only be started by a person authorised by the authority (either generally or in the particular case) to bring the prosecution or the Attorney-General.

(3) The authorisation required by subsection (2) is to be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Appropriation of penalty

112. Any monetary penalty recovered for an offence against this Act must be paid to the authority.

Double jeopardy

113.(1) The fact that disciplinary action has been taken against a person under this Act does not affect the liability of that person to be prosecuted, convicted and punished for an offence arising from the same circumstances.

(2) The fact that a person has been prosecuted and convicted or acquitted of an offence against this Act or the *Builders' Registration and*

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Home-owners' Protection Act 1979 does not affect the liability of that person to disciplinary action under this Act.

Protection

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

(2) A liability that would, but for this section, attach to an officer or employee of the authority attaches instead to the authority.

Rules

115.(1) The chairperson of the tribunal may make rules with respect to—

- (a) the practice and procedure in the tribunal; and
- (b) the conduct of the business of the tribunal.

(2) A rule made under subsection (1) is subordinate legislation.

Regulations

116. The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

SCHEDULE

TRANSITIONAL AND VALIDATING PROVISIONS

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Definitions

1A. In section 2—

“**former board**” means the Builders’ Registration Board of Queensland established under the repealed Act.

“**repealed Act**” means the *Builders’ Registration and Home-Owners’ Protection Act 1979*.

Transitional provisions

2.(3) The provisions of the repealed Act about insurance continue to apply, with the changes prescribed by regulation under this Act, to building work started before 1 July 1992 and—

- (a) the provisions continue to apply to the building work whether the work is carried out before or after the date as if the repealed Act had not been repealed; and
- (b) the authority may exercise any of the powers of the former board about the insurance.

(3A) Instruments of guarantee and indemnity entered into under section 31(3) of the repealed Act and in force immediately before 1 July 1992 continue to have effect, with all necessary changes and any changes prescribed by regulation under this Act, until the instruments are discharged by the authority.

(3B) Without limiting subsection (3A), a reference in the instruments to the former board is taken to be a reference to the authority.

(3C) The instruments guarantee the payment by the guarantors of amounts payable to the authority under—

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (a) section 70 of the repealed Act because of subsection (3); and
- (b) section 71 of this Act.

(3D) A house purchaser's agreement that the former board is taken to have entered into under the repealed Act continues in force for the balance of its term and all rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the former board under the agreement are taken to be the rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the authority.

(3E) An amount paid by the former board under its obligations under section 69 of the repealed Act and not recovered at 1 July 1992—

- (a) is taken to be a debt owing to the authority; and
- (b) the authority has the same rights under section 71 of this Act as if the amount had been paid by the authority on a claim under the insurance scheme mentioned in that section.

(4) A direction or order for rectification of building work may be made under this Act in relation to building work, as defined in the repealed Act, carried out before 1 July 1992 by a person who was a registered builder, registered general builder or registered house builder within the meaning of the repealed Act as if references in this Act to a licensed contractor extended to the person.

(5) An order in force under section 59 of the repealed Act immediately before the commencement of part 6 is, on the commencement of that part, taken to be a direction under that part.

(6) The provisions of the repealed Act relating to building work carried out by owner-builders continue to apply, subject to any adaptations and modifications prescribed under this Act, to any such building work that had been carried out or started before the commencement of part 3 and an approval mentioned in section 53(3) of the repealed Act may be given by the authority.

(7) A proceeding for an offence against the repealed Act may, subject to the limitation of time prescribed by section 58 of the repealed Act, be brought by a person authorised by the authority, either generally or in the particular case, to bring the proceeding.

SCHEDULE (continued)

(8) A person who was, immediately before the commencement of part 3, carrying on the business of a class of building work for which a licence is required under this Act, but for which registration was not required under the repealed Act, is taken to be licensed to carry out and supervise that class of building work—

- (a) until a day 6 months after the commencement of part 3 or, if another day is fixed by regulation for the purposes of this subsection in relation to the relevant class of building work, that other day; or
- (b) until the day the person is granted or refused a licence under this Act;

whichever is earlier.

References to repealed Acts

4. A reference in an Act or document to either of the following Acts is taken to be a reference to this Act—

- *Builders' Registration Act 1971*
- *Builders' Registration and Home-owners' Protection Act 1979.*

References to registrar/general manager and Home Building Advisory Service

5. In an Act or document—

- (a) a reference to the registrar/general manager of the authority is taken to be a reference to the general manager of the authority; and
- (b) a reference to Home Building Advisory Service is taken to be a reference to the authority.

SCHEDULE (continued)

Disciplinary action

7.(1) For the purposes of section 101 of this Act, proper grounds exist for taking disciplinary action against a person (whether or not the person is a licensee) if the person—

- (a) committed an offence against the repealed Act; or
- (b) was liable under section 44 of the repealed Act to have the person's registration as a registered builder cancelled or suspended.

(2) This section expires on 1 October 1998.

PART 2—VALIDATING PROVISIONS

Definitions

8. In this part—

“affected licence” means a document purporting to be a licence that—

- (a) was issued by the authority on or after 1 July 1992 but before the commencement day; and
- (b) was issued to an individual who did not, or a company in relation to which the company's nominated supervisor did not, when the document was issued, have the relevant qualifications and experience required by regulation.

“basic compliance period”, for a transitional licence, see definition **“transitional licence”**.

“building contract” means a contract for the carrying out of building work by a person to whom an affected licence has been issued.

“commencement day”, for a provision of this part, means the day on which the provision in which the expression occurs commences.

“compliance period”, for a transitional licence, means—

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (a) the basic compliance period for the licence; or
- (b) if the authority extended or further extended the period—the period as extended.

“expired licence” means an affected licence to which section 9(3) applies.

“relevant licensee”, for an affected or transitional licence, means the person to whom the licence was issued.

“transitional licence” means an affected licence in relation to which the authority, in issuing the licence—

- (a) indicated to the relevant licensee that the licence was a transitional licence; and
- (b) stated a period (the **“basic compliance period”**)—
 - (i) as the period for which the licence was issued; and
 - (ii) in relation to the licensee (for a licence issued to an individual) or the company’s nominated supervisor (for a licence issued to a company)—as the period for the licensee or supervisor to obtain stated qualifications or experience in order to have the relevant qualifications and experience required by regulation.

Validation of affected licences

9.(1) An affected licence is taken to be, and at all times to have been, a validly issued licence.

(2) Subsection (3) applies if—

- (a) before the commencement day, an affected licence was suspended, cancelled or surrendered; and
- (b) for a suspension or cancellation—the decision to suspend or cancel the licence was or is not subsequently annulled or terminated under this Act.

(3) Despite subsection (1), the licence is taken to have been a validly issued licence only until it was suspended, cancelled or surrendered.

SCHEDULE (continued)

Period of effect of transitional licences—compliance period ended

10.(1) This section applies to a transitional licence if—

- (a) the licence is not an expired licence; and
- (b) the compliance period for the licence ended before the commencement day.

(2) The licence is taken to have remained in force for the period starting when the compliance period ended and ending on the day before the commencement day.

(3) Also, the licence remains in force, subject to this Act, until the end of the period of 3 months starting on the commencement day.

(4) Subsection (6) applies if—

- (a) before the commencement day, the relevant licensee entered into a building contract; and
- (b) neither of the following things happens before the end of the period of 3 months mentioned in subsection (3)—
 - (i) practical completion under the contract;
 - (ii) termination of the contract.

(5) However, subsection (6) applies only for the contract or contracts to which it relates.

(6) Despite subsection (3), the licence remains in force, subject to this Act—

- (a) if, by the application of subsection (4), there is only 1 contract involved—until 1 of the following things happens—
 - (i) the stage of practical completion is reached under the contract;
 - (ii) the contract is terminated; or
- (b) if, by the application of subsection (4), there is more than 1 contract involved—until there is no contract either under which

SCHEDULE (continued)

the stage of practical completion has not been reached or that has not been terminated.

Period of effect of transitional licences—compliance period current

11.(1) This section applies to a transitional licence if—

- (a) the licence is not an expired licence; and
- (b) the compliance period for the licence has not ended before the commencement day.

(2) The licence remains in force, subject to this Act, until the later of the following—

- (a) the end of the compliance period;
- (b) the end of the period of 3 months starting on the commencement day.

(3) Subsection (5) applies if—

- (a) before the commencement day, the relevant licensee entered into a building contract; and
- (b) neither of the following things happens before the end of the period for which the licence remains in force under subsection (2)—
 - (i) practical completion under the contract;
 - (ii) termination of the contract.

(4) However, subsection (5) applies only for the contract or contracts to which it relates.

(5) Despite subsection (2), the licence remains in force, subject to this Act—

- (a) if, by the application of subsection (3), there is only 1 contract involved—until 1 of the following things happens—
 - (i) the stage of practical completion is reached under the contract;

SCHEDULE (continued)

- (ii) the contract is terminated; or
- (b) if, by the application of subsection (3), there is more than 1 contract involved—until there is no contract either under which the stage of practical completion has not been reached or that has not been terminated.

Condition of transitional licences

12.(1) This section applies to a transitional licence that is not an expired licence.

(2) The licence is subject to a condition that the relevant licensee must not, while the licence remains in force under section 10 or 11, enter into a building contract on the basis of being a licensee under the licence.

(3) The authority must promptly give written notice of the condition to the relevant licensee.

(4) A failure by the authority to comply with subsection (3) does not affect the effectiveness of the condition.

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 May 1998. Future amendments of the Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991 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	=	previous
amd	=	amended	(prev)	=	previously
amdt	=	amendment	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

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

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

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 68 of 1992	9 December 1992
2	to Act No. 76 of 1993	10 January 1994
3	to Act No. 20 of 1994	24 August 1994
3A	to Act No. 58 of 1995	20 August 1996
3B	to Act No. 58 of 1996	9 December 1996
4	to Act No. 58 of 1996	20 October 1997
4A	to Act No. 70 of 1997	9 February 1998

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1, 3

6 List of legislation

Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991 No. 98

date of assent 17 December 1991

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 1 (other than ss 1–2), pt 2, pt 7, div 1 and s 115 commenced 1 January 1992
(see s 2(1))

pt 7, divs 2–6 commenced 1 June 1992 (1992 SL No. 108)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1992 (1992 SL No. 108)

as amended by—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No. 36 ss 1–2 sch 1

date of assent 2 July 1992

amdts 3–14 commenced 1 July 1992 (see s 2 sch 1)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

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

date of assent 7 December 1992

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1993 No. 76 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 14 December 1993

amdts 4–9 commenced 1 July 1992 (see s 3 sch 1)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Land Title Act 1994 No. 11 ss 1–2, 194 sch 2

date of assent 7 March 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 24 April 1994 (1994 SL No. 132)

Queensland Building Services Authority Amendment Act 1994 No. 20

date of assent 10 May 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 4(1), (2) (insertion of definition “licensed builder”), 7–8, 13, 19–21, 23–24,
34, 3 sch amdts 3, 15 (insertion of new s 4) commenced 5 August 1994
(1994 SL No. 286)

remaining provisions commenced 20 May 1994 (1994 SL No. 156)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1994 No. 87 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 1 December 1994

commenced on date of assent

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

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

date of assent 22 October 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

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

**Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Amendment Act 1996 No. 54 ss 1–2,
9 sch**

date of assent 20 November 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 128)

Queensland Building Services Authority Amendment Act 1996 No. 58

date of assent 5 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 5 September 1996 (see s 2)

Queensland Building Services Authority Amendment Act 1997 No. 70

date of assent 1 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

Building and Integrated Planning Amendment Act 1998 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3) pt 8

date of assent 23 March 1998

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 185, 188 commenced 30 March 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

remaining provisions commenced 30 April 1998 (1998 SL No. 55)

7 List of annotations

Commencement

s 2 om 1998 No. 13 s 186

Definitions

s 4 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
 def “**Advisory Service**” om 1994 No. 20 s 4(1)
 def “**assessment manager**” ins 1998 No. 13 s 187
 def “**board’s policies**” ins 1994 No. 20 s 4(2)
 def “**engineer**” sub 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1
 def “**exempt building work**” om 1994 No. 20 s 4(1)
 def “**licensed builder**” ins 1994 No. 20 s 4(2)
 def “**owner**” sub 1994 No. 11 s 194 sch 2
 def “**Real Property Acts**” om 1994 No. 11 s 194 sch 2
 def “**registrar of titles**” sub 1994 No. 11 s 194 sch 2

Value of building work carried out in stages

prov hdg ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
s 4A (prev s 4(2)) renum 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Constitution of authority

s 6 amd 1994 No. 20 s 5

Role of board

s 9 amd 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
sub 1994 No. 20 s 6

Board's policies

s 9A ins 1994 No. 20 s 6

Composition of board

s 10 amd 1994 No. 20 s 7

Times and places of meetings

s 11 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Proceedings at meetings

s 12 amd 1994 No. 20 s 8

Division 4—The general manager

div hdg sub 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

The office of general manager

prov hdg amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
s 16 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Appointment of the general manager

prov hdg amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
s 17 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Role of the general manager

prov hdg amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
s 18 amd 1994 No. 20 ss 9, 3 sch; 1998 No. 13 s 188

Relationship between general manager and board

s 19 sub 1994 No. 20 s 10

Delegation

s 20 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Division 5—Home Building Advisory Service

pt 2 div 5 (ss 21–24) om 1994 No. 20 s 11

General Statutory Fund

s 25 amd 1996 No. 54 s 9 sch

Insurance Fund

s 26 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch; 1996 No. 54 s 9 sch

Authority is statutory body

s 27 prev s 27 om 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
pres s 27 ins 1996 No. 54 s 9 sch

Division 7—Annual report**div hdg** om 1994 No. 20 s 12**Annual report****s 29** sub 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
om 1994 No. 20 s 12**Grant of licence****s 34** amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1994 No. 20 s 13**Annual licence fee****s 37** amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1**Register****s 39** amd 1992 No. 36 s 3 sch 1**List of licensees****s 40** om 1994 No. 20 s 14**Unlawful carrying out of building work****s 42** amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch**Supervision of building work****s 43** amd 1994 No. 20 ss 15, 3 sch**Permits for owner-builders****s 44** amd 1993 No. 76 s 2 sch**Responsibilities of owner-builder****s 45** om 1994 No. 20 s 16**Notification on certificate of title****s 46** amd 1994 No. 11 s 194 sch 2**Warnings****s 47** amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch**Cancellation or suspension of licence****s 48** amd 1994 No. 20 s 17**Immediate cancellation of licence****s 49A** ins 1994 No. 20 s 18**Partnerships****s 56** amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1**Application of pt 4****s 56A** ins 1994 No. 20 s 19**Contract for major domestic building work****s 58** amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
sub 1994 No. 20 s 20**Variations to be in writing****s 59** amd 1994 No. 20 s 21

Progress payments

s 66 amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Payment of insurance premium

s 68 amd 1994 No. 20 s 22; 1998 No. 13 s 189

Insurance of building work

s 69 amd 1994 No. 20 s 23

Recovery from building contractor etc.

s 71 amd 1994 No. 20 s 24

Power to require rectification of building work

s 72 amd 1994 No. 20 s 25

Members of tribunal

s 76 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Chairperson and staff of tribunal

s 78 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2

Legal representation

s 89 amd 1994 No. 20 s 26

Registration and enforcement of determinations

s 91 sub 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1

Power of tribunal to reconsider determinations

s 92 amd 1994 No. 20 s 27

Mediation

s 96 amd 1994 No. 20 s 28

Transfer of proceedings between tribunal and the courts

s 97 amd 1996 No. 58 s 4

Application for review

s 99 amd 1994 No. 20 s 29

Tribunal may settle matters of dispute during review of application

s 99A ins 1994 No. 20 s 30

Disciplinary action

s 101 amd 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Division 4—Stop orders and suspension orders

div hdg sub 1994 No. 20 s 31

Suspension orders

s 102A ins 1994 No. 20 s 32

Division 5—Determinations about debts

div hdg sub 1994 No. 20 s 33

Determinations about debts

s 103 sub 1994 No. 20 s 33

Obligation of assessment manager

prov hdg sub 1998 No. 13 s 190(1)
s 108 amd 1998 No. 13 s 190(2)

Non-application of certain Acts

s 110 sub 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch; 1996 No. 58 s 5

Prosecutions for offences

s 111 amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Double jeopardy

s 113 amd 1994 No. 20 s 34

Rules

s 115 prev s 115 renum as s 116 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1
 pres s 115 ins 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1

Regulations

s 116 (prev s 115) renum 1992 No. 68 s 3 sch 1
 sub 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

SCHEDULE—TRANSITIONAL AND VALIDATING PROVISIONS

sch hdg amd R2 (see RA s 39); 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch; 1997 No. 70 s 3(1)

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

pt hdg ins 1997 No. 70 s 3(1)

Repeals

s 1 om R1 (see RA s 40)

Definitions

s 1A ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
 amd 1997 No. 70 s 3(2)
 def “**former board**” ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
 def “**repealed Act**” ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Transitional provisions

prov hdg amd 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
s 2 amd 1992 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1; R1 (see RA s 38);
 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch; 1997 No. 70 s 3(3)

Existing policies for supervision of building work

s 3 ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
 exp 20 November 1994 (see s 3(4))

References to repealed Acts

s 4 prev s 4 ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
 exp 5 August 1994 (see s 4(4))
 pres s 4 ins 1994 No. 87 s 3 sch 1

References to registrar/general manager and Home Building Advisory Service

s 5 ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch

Director of the Advisory Service

s 6 ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
exp 20 May 1994 (see s 6(3))

Disciplinary action

s 7 ins 1994 No. 20 s 3 sch
amd 1997 No. 70 s 3(2), (4)
exp 1 October 1998 (see s 7(2))

PART 2—VALIDATING PROVISIONS

pt 2 (ss 8–12) ins 1997 No. 70 s 3(5)

8 Table of corrected minor errors

TABLE OF CORRECTED MINOR ERRORS
under the Reprints Act 1992 s 44

Provision	Description
44(5) def “owner” (a)(i), (ii) and (b)	om ‘section 4(1)’ ins ‘section 4’