



Wine Industry Act 1994

Reprinted as in force on 22 April 2005

Reprint No. 2B

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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Queensland

Wine Industry Act 1994

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Wine Industry Act 1994

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 22 April 2005]

An Act about Queensland's wine industry

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Introduction

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Wine Industry Act 1994*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Objectives and their achievement

(1) The objectives of this Act are—

- (a) to enable the efficiency of the Queensland wine industry to be developed further; and
- (b) to foster further investment in, and growth of, the Queensland wine industry; and
- (c) to help the Queensland wine industry to develop further its tourism potential; and
- (d) to establish a system under which the integrity of the Queensland wine industry is ensured; and

- (e) to regulate the Queensland wine industry in a way that is compatible with minimising harm arising from the misuse of liquor and the aims of the National Health Policy on Alcohol adopted by the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy and published by the Commonwealth.¹
- (2) The objectives are to be achieved mainly by licensing, under this Act, persons so that they can sell wine.
- (3) A person who is licensed under this Act need not be licensed under the *Liquor Act 1992* before the person can lawfully sell wine.
- (4) The objectives of the Act are also to be achieved by allowing the Minister to establish the Wine Industry Policy Council as a representative body to advise the Minister.

Division 2 Interpretation

4 Definitions—the dictionary

- (1) A dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this Act.
- (2) Definitions found elsewhere in the Act are signposted in the dictionary.

Division 3 Relationship between this Act and the Liquor Act

5 Relationship with Liquor Act

- (1) This Act is based, in part, on the Liquor Act and some relevant issues are common to both Acts.

Example—

Principle that alcohol is not to be sold to minors.

¹ The policy is available from the department.

- (2) To ensure consistency with the Liquor Act, some words are defined by reference to the meaning of the word in the Liquor Act.

Example—

The definition *acceptable evidence of age* refers to a document that is acceptable evidence of age under the Liquor Act.

- (3) Also, parts 2 and 7² of the Liquor Act apply in a way stated in sections 33 and 49.³

Part 2 Licences and permits

Division 1 Preliminary

6 Requirement to be licensed under this Act or Liquor Act

- (1) Before a person may lawfully sell wine, the person must be licensed under this Act or be authorised to sell wine under the Liquor Act.
- (2) A person may obtain a wine producer licence to sell wine under this Act if the business the person will conduct under the licence will involve—
- (a) selling wine made from fruit grown by the person on the premises to which the licence will relate; or
 - (b) selling wine made by the person on the premises to which the licence will relate.
- (3) A person may obtain a wine merchant licence to sell wine under this Act if the business the person will conduct under the licence is not a business mentioned in subsection (2) but is a business that will otherwise contribute to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way.

2 Liquor Act, parts 2 (Jurisdiction of tribunal) and 7 (Investigators and their powers)

3 Sections 33 (Appeals against decisions of chief executive) and 49 (Investigators under Liquor Act may exercise their powers)

Wine Industry Act 1994

- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a person's business will contribute, or does contribute, to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way if the person—
- (a) buys fruit grown in the State—
 - (i) to make wine in the State; or
 - (ii) to have wine made, under the person's direction, on the premises of another winemaker in the State; or
 - (b) grows fruit, in the State, that will later be used to make wine but until that time buys fruit to make wine; or
 - (c) blends, in the State, different wines to create a unique wine.
- (5) A person's business will not contribute, or does not contribute, to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way merely because the person—
- (a) buys bulk wine from outside the State and bottles it in the State; or
 - (b) sells only wine made and bottled by other persons.
- (6) This part sets out provisions about the following—
- (a) applying for a licence and other matters under this part;
 - (b) decision on an application;
 - (c) granting a licence;
 - (d) nominees;
 - (e) the authority under a licence;
 - (f) trading hours;
 - (g) transferring a licence and an interim licence;
 - (h) advertising;
 - (i) varying, cancelling, suspending and surrendering a licence;
 - (j) permits for promoting a winery or region.

Division 1A Applying for licence and other matters

7 Application for licence and other matters under this part

- (1) An application under this part must—
 - (a) be in the form approved by the chief executive; and
 - (aa) be made to the chief executive; and
 - (b) include the particulars prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) For including a condition mentioned in section 15(2), (3) or (3A) or 16(2) in a licence—
 - (a) an applicant for a licence may apply for the condition to be included in the applicant's licence at any time before the chief executive grants or refuses to grant the licence; and
 - (b) a licensee may apply for the condition to be included in the licensee's licence at any time.
- (3) The chief executive, by written notice, may ask the applicant to give further information or documents relevant to the application.

Division 2 Decision on application

9 Decision on application

- (1) The chief executive must consider an application for a licence, and the suitability of the applicant to hold a licence, and either grant the licence or refuse to grant the licence.
- (2) In considering the suitability of the applicant to hold a licence, the chief executive must have regard to, and may make inquiries about—
 - (a) the person's knowledge and understanding of their obligations under this Act; and

- (b) the person's character and standing.

Example—

The chief executive's inquiries about an applicant's suitability may include asking the commissioner of the police service for a written report about the applicant's criminal history.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the matters to which the chief executive may have regard in considering an application or the suitability of the applicant.
- (4) A wine merchant licence must relate only to 1 premises.

10 Inquiries about applicant's criminal history

- (1) If asked by the chief executive, the commissioner of the police service must give the chief executive a written report about an applicant's criminal history.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies to the criminal history in the commissioner's possession or to which the commissioner has access.

Division 3 Grant of licence

11 Grant of licence

- (1) The chief executive may grant a person's application for a licence only if the chief executive is satisfied—
- (a) for a wine producer licence—the business the person will conduct under the licence will involve—
- (i) selling wine made from fruit grown by the person on the premises to which the licence will relate; or
- (ii) selling wine made by the person on the premises to which the licence will relate; and
- (ab) for a wine merchant licence—the business the person will conduct under the licence is not a business mentioned in paragraph (a) but is a business that will contribute to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way; and
- (b) the person is a suitable person to hold a licence; and

- (c) a person who will have authority or influence in the conduct of the business, particularly any proposed nominee, is a suitable person; and
 - (d) the premises from which the wine is to be sold or to be provided are suitable for the sale or supply of wine.
- (2) The chief executive may grant a licence on conditions stated in the licence.
- (3) A licence must state—
- (a) for a wine producer licence—the premises that are to be the main premises under the licence; and
 - (b) for a wine merchant licence—the premises under the licence.
- (4) However, the chief executive must not grant a person's application for a licence until the business that the person is to conduct under the licence is to include the sale of wine.

12 Licensee may hold more than 1 licence

A person may apply for, and hold, more than 1 licence.⁴

Division 4 Nominees

13 Application for nominee for new licence or existing licence

- (1) The purpose of this section is to ensure there is an adult responsible for each licence and, if a licence relates to more than 1 place that comprise premises, a responsible individual for each premises to which the licence applies.
- (2) An applicant for a licence must nominate an adult to be a nominee for the licence if—

⁴ Under section 13 (Application for nominee for new licence or existing licence) if an applicant for a licence is already a licensee, the existing licensee must apply for another adult to be the nominee for the new licence.

- (a) the applicant is a corporation, already a licensee, or is comprised of more than 1 person whether jointly or in partnership; or
 - (b) the application seeks an approval under section 15(3) to sell wine on premises (the *other premises*) other than the main premises.
- (3) An applicant for a licence, other than an applicant mentioned in subsection (2), may also nominate an adult to be the nominee for the licence.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if—
- (a) a nominee is required under subsection (2); and
 - (b) after the licence is granted, a nominee ceases to perform the role of a nominee; and
 - (c) there is no other nominee relating to the premises.
- (5) The licensee must apply to nominate another adult as the nominee for the licence relating to the premises.
- (6) Subsections (7) and (8) apply at any time after a licence is granted.
- (7) The licensee must nominate an adult to be a nominee for the licence if the licensee applies for—
- (a) an approval under section 15(3) to sell wine on other premises; or
 - (b) an approval under section 44(2) to be absent from the management and control of the business for a continuous period of more than 28 days and there is no other nominee for the licence.
- (8) A licensee may apply—
- (a) for an adult to be the nominee for the licence relating to premises; or
 - (b) for an additional nominee relating to premises if it is a wine producer licence.
- (9) If a licence states a person is a nominee for a licence relating to other premises but not the main premises, the nominee is the nominee for the licence relating to the other premises stated in the licence.

- (10) An adult may be nominated—
- (a) as a nominee for a licence relating to more than 1 premises; and
 - (b) as a nominee for more than 1 licence.

14 Nominees

- (1) The chief executive may approve an application under section 13 only if—
- (a) for a wine producer licence—the nominated person is a suitable person to be a nominee; and
 - (b) for a wine merchant licence—the nominated person is a suitable person to be a nominee and there will not be more than 1 nominee for the licence.
- (2) The decision whether an adult is a suitable person to be a nominee must be made in the same way as the decision whether a person is a suitable person to hold a licence.⁵
- (3) A person approved as a nominee—
- (a) is responsible for ensuring that wine is sold on the licensed premises only as authorised by the licence; and
 - (b) is subject to the obligations imposed by this Act on the licensee; and
 - (c) is liable as a licensee for an offence against, or any failure to perform obligations imposed by, this Act.
- (4) A nominee's liability for an offence under this Act does not affect the liability of the licensee for the offence.

Division 5 Authority under licence

15 Authority under wine producer licence

- (1) A wine producer licence authorises the licensee—

⁵ See sections 9 (Decision on application) and 10 (Inquiries about applicant's criminal history).

- (a) to sell the licensee's wine in sealed containers for consumption off the licensed premises; and
 - (b) to sell or give the licensee's wine as a sample for consumption on the licensed premises.
- (2) The chief executive may allow the licensee, as a condition of the licence, to sell the licensee's wine, other than as a sample, for consumption on the licensed premises.
- (3) The chief executive may allow the licensee, as a condition of the licence, to sell or give the licensee's wine on other premises approved by the chief executive for the sale of the licensee's wine under authority of the licence—
- (a) as a sample for consumption on the premises; or
 - (b) other than as a sample, for consumption on the premises; or
 - (c) for consumption off the premises.
- (3A) The chief executive may allow the licensee, as a condition of the licence, to sell wine, other than the licensee's wine—
- (a) for consumption on the licensed premises; and
 - (b) for consumption off the licensed premises but only if the sale is in the amounts, and in the circumstances, prescribed under a regulation.
- (3B) However, the total amount of wine sold by a licensee under subsection (3A) in a financial year must not be more than the total amount of the licensee's wine sold by the licensee in the year.
- (4) In deciding whether to allow the licensee to sell the licensee's wine—
- (a) under subsection (2) or (3)—the chief executive must have regard to the suitability of the premises for the purpose; and
 - (b) under subsection (3)—the chief executive must have regard to—
 - (i) the location of the other premises in relation to the main premises; and

- (ii) the ability of the licensee to control the other premises.

16 Authority under wine merchant licence

- (1) A wine merchant licence authorises the licensee—
 - (a) to sell wine on the licensed premises in sealed containers for consumption off the licensed premises; and
 - (b) to sell or give wine on the licensed premises as a sample for consumption on the licensed premises.
- (2) The chief executive may allow the licensee, as a condition of the licence, to sell wine on the licensed premises, other than as a sample, for consumption on the licensed premises.
- (3) In deciding whether to allow the licensee to sell wine under subsection (2), the chief executive must have regard to the suitability of the licensed premises for the purpose.

17 Labelling of sealed container

If a licensee sells wine in a sealed container, the licensee must ensure the container has a label stating the matters required under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 6 Trading hours authorised by licence

18 Ordinary trading hours

- (1) A wine producer licence authorises the licensee to sell wine—
 - (a) on the main premises—
 - (i) for any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day—between 8.00 a.m. and midnight on the day; and
 - (ii) for Anzac Day—between 1.00 p.m. and midnight on Anzac Day; and

- (b) if the licence allows the licensee to sell wine on premises other than the main premises—on the other premises—
 - (i) for any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day—between 10.00 a.m. and midnight on the day; and
 - (ii) for Anzac Day—between 1.00 p.m. and midnight on Anzac Day.
- (2) A wine merchant licence authorises the licensee to sell wine on the licensed premises—
 - (a) for any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day—between 10.00 a.m. and midnight on the day; and
 - (b) for Anzac Day—between 1.00 p.m. and midnight on Anzac Day.
- (3) A licensee may sell wine on the licensed premises on Christmas Day or Good Friday, or before 1.00 p.m. on Anzac Day, only if authorised under section 19.

19 Extended trading hours

- (1) A licensee may apply to the chief executive to extend the trading hours during which a licensee is authorised to sell wine on the licensed premises, including, for example, the sale of the wine on Christmas Day or Good Friday, or before 1.00 pm on Anzac Day.
- (2) If the chief executive grants the application the licensee is authorised to sell wine during the times, and on the conditions, approved by the chief executive.
- (3) If the chief executive considers that the licence should be endorsed with the new trading hours, the chief executive may require the licensee to produce the licence for endorsement.

20 Additional time for consumption of wine

If a licence authorises a licensee to sell wine for consumption on the licensed premises, the licence also authorises a person to consume the wine, received from the licensee during the

authorised trading hours, on the premises for 30 minutes after the end of the trading hours.

Division 7 Transfer of licences and interim licences

21 Application for transfer of licence

- (1) The current licensee and the proposed licensee may apply to the chief executive to transfer the licence to the proposed licensee.
- (2) However, if the current licensee is not the owner of the main premises, the owner of the premises must agree to the transfer.
- (3) If the licensee has deserted or no longer has lawful possession of the main premises, the chief executive may transfer a licence on the application of the owner of the premises and the proposed licensee or, if the owner is the proposed licensee, the owner alone.
- (4) If a mortgagee is in lawful possession of the main premises, the chief executive may transfer a licence on the application of the mortgagee and the proposed licensee or, if the mortgagee is the proposed licensee, the mortgagee alone.

22 Chief executive's responsibility on application for transfer of licence

- (1) The chief executive must deal with an application for the transfer of a licence as if the proposed transferee were an applicant for a licence.
- (2) The chief executive may transfer the licence only if the proposed transferee is a person to whom a licence could be granted.

Example—

The chief executive may only approve the application if the requirements of relevant sections of this Act have been complied with, including, for example, sections 9, 11, 12 and 13.⁶

- (3) On the transfer of the licence, the transferee becomes the licensee and—
 - (a) has the authority given by the licence to the licensee; and
 - (b) is subject to the obligations imposed by this Act and the licence on the licensee.

23 Licence cannot be transferred if fees payable

The chief executive may transfer a licence only if all fees payable under this Act for the licence have been paid in full.

24 Application for interim licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to the chief executive for an interim licence to conduct the business of a licensee on licensed premises—
 - (a) if a licensee is dead—a person entitled to be appointed as the legal personal representative of the deceased licensee;
 - (b) if the licensee is bankrupt or has taken advantage of the laws of bankruptcy—a person in possession of the licensed premises who is entitled to administer the affairs of the licensee;
 - (c) if the licensee is a corporation—a person in possession of the licensed premises who has been appointed to manage or wind-up the affairs of the licensee;
 - (d) a guardian of a licensee or an administrator or manager of the estate of a licensee.

⁶ Sections 9 (Decision on application), 11 (Grant of licence), 12 (Licensee may hold more than 1 licence) and 13 (Application for nominee for new licence or existing licence)

- (2) The chief executive may grant an interim licence only if the chief executive is satisfied that the person is a suitable person to hold the interim licence.
- (3) The decision whether an adult or a corporation is a suitable person to hold an interim licence must be made in the same way as the decision as to whether a person is a suitable person to hold a licence.
- (4) The chief executive may grant an interim licence—
 - (a) for a term, not longer than 1 year, the chief executive considers reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) subject to the conditions stated in the interim licence.
- (5) A person to whom an interim licence is granted has the authority given by, and is subject to the obligations imposed by, this Act and the licence as if the person were the licensee.

Division 8 Advertising

25 Advertisement of applications

- (1) A person must advertise an application made under this Act, in the way prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) However, the chief executive may exempt the person from advertising an application—
 - (a) if it is not likely that members of the public in the locality would be affected by, or concerned about, the grant of the application; or
 - (b) if the application is required to be advertised as part of another process related to the application, including, for example, an application for planning approval; or
 - (c) in circumstances prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) This section does not apply to an application under the following sections—
 - section 13 (Application for nominee for new licence or existing licence)

- section 21 (Application for transfer of licence)
- section 24 (Application for interim licence).

26 Submissions about an application

- (1) A person may make a written submission, in the way prescribed under a regulation, to the chief executive objecting to the granting of an application to which section 25 applies.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe the following matters—
 - (a) who may make a submission;
 - (b) how a submission may be made;
 - (c) when a submission is to be made;
 - (d) the grounds on which a submission may be made;
 - (e) the procedure to be followed by the chief executive in considering a submission;
 - (f) the matters to which the chief executive must have regard in deciding an application.

Division 9 Variation, suspension, cancellation or surrender of licence

27 Grounds for variation, suspension or cancellation

- (1) Each of the following is a ground for the variation, suspension or cancellation of a licence—
 - (a) the licence was obtained because of incorrect or misleading information;
 - (b) the licensee or a nominee has contravened a condition of the licence;
 - (c) the licensee or a nominee has committed an offence against this Act or the Liquor Act about the sale of wine;
 - (d) the licensee is not, or is no longer, a suitable person to be a licensee;

- (e) the licensee has ceased to conduct the business of selling wine;⁷
 - (f) for a wine merchant licence—the licensee is not conducting, or no longer conducts, a business that contributes to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way.
- (2) The decision whether a person is a suitable person to continue to be a licensee must be made in the same way as the decision whether a person is a suitable person to hold a licence.

28 Procedure for variation, suspension or cancellation

- (1) If the chief executive believes that a ground exists to vary, suspend or cancel a licence (the *proposed action*), the chief executive must give the licensee a written notice that—
- (a) states the proposed action; and
 - (b) states the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (c) outlines the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the chief executive's belief; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is to vary a condition of the licence—states the proposed variation; and
 - (e) if the proposed action is to suspend the licence—states the proposed suspension period; and
 - (f) invites the licensee to show, within a stated time of at least 28 days, why the proposed action should not take place.
- (2) If, after considering all representations made within the stated time, the chief executive still believes a ground exists to cancel the licence, the chief executive may—
- (a) if the proposed action is to vary a condition of the licence—vary the condition in the way proposed; or

⁷ However, apart from this division a licence is suspended, and may be cancelled, under section 54 (Suspension and cancellation for failure to pay fee) because fees are not paid when payable.

- (b) if the proposed action is to suspend the licence for a stated period—suspend the licence for the stated period or a shorter period; or
 - (c) if the proposed action is to cancel the licence—cancel the licence, suspend the licence for a period or vary a condition of the licence.
- (3) The chief executive must inform the licensee of the decision by written notice.
- (4) If the chief executive decides to vary, suspend or cancel a licence, the notice must state—
 - (a) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) the licensee’s right to appeal the decision.
- (5) The decision takes effect on the later of the following—
 - (a) on the day the notice is given to the licensee;
 - (b) the day stated in the notice.

29 Effect of suspension

If a licence is suspended by the chief executive, the licence ceases to be in force for the period of the suspension.

30 Licensee may surrender

- (1) A licensee may surrender a licence to the chief executive at any time.
- (2) However, if the licensee is not the owner of the main premises the licensee must obtain the owner’s agreement before surrendering the licence.

31 Compensation not payable

Compensation is not payable to any person because the chief executive—

- (a) varies a licence condition without agreement; or
- (b) suspends or cancels a licence; or
- (c) accepts the surrender of a licence.

Division 10 Permits

31A Definition for div 10

In this division—

licensee means a person who holds a wine producer licence.

32 Permits to promote particular wineries or regions

- (1) A licensee may apply to the chief executive for a permit.
- (2) The chief executive may grant a permit only if the chief executive—
 - (a) is satisfied the purpose of the permit is to promote a particular winery or region; and
 - (b) reasonably considers it is more appropriate for wine to be sold under a permit instead of a licence because the purpose of the permit is to sell the licensee's wine at a single event.
- (3) A permit authorises the licensee stated in the permit to sell the licensee's wine at the permit place stated in the permit.
- (4) The permit is subject to the conditions stated in the permit.
- (5) A group of licensees may also apply for a permit.
- (6) If a group of licensees applies for a permit—
 - (a) each licensee whose wine is to be sold at the proposed permit place must agree to the permit; and
 - (b) 1 licensee must be nominated as the holder of the permit.
- (7) The agreement of a licensee under subsection (6)(a) is taken to be an appointment of each of the other licensees applying for the permit as nominees for the licensee.
- (8) A permit granted to a group of licensees authorises the licensees stated in the permit to sell the licensees' wine at the permit place stated in the permit.

Division 11 Appeals

33 Appeals against decisions of chief executive

- (1) A decision of the chief executive under this Act may be appealed against under part 2 of the Liquor Act as if the decision were a decision of the chief executive under the Liquor Act.
- (2) A reference in part 2 of the Liquor Act—
 - (a) to the Liquor Act is a reference to the *Wine Industry Act 1994*; and
 - (b) to a decision of the chief executive is a reference to a decision of the chief executive under this Act; and
 - (c) to an application, submission or objection is a reference to an application, submission or objection under this Act.
- (3) For this section, this Act is to be read together with the Liquor Act.

Part 3 Obligatory provisions and offences

34 Breach of conditions of licence or permit

- (1) A licensee must not sell wine unless the sale is authorised under this Act.
Maximum penalty—350 penalty units.
- (2) However, a person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if the person—
 - (a) holds a licence or permit under the *Liquor Act 1992* to sell wine; and
 - (b) sells the wine under the authority of the licence or permit.

- (3) A licensee must comply with the conditions of the licensee's licence or permit.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units.

35 Wine not to be sold outside authorised trading hours

A licensee must not sell wine at a time other than—

- (a) the ordinary trading hours mentioned in section 18;⁸ or
- (b) if the chief executive has extended the trading hours under section 19⁹—the trading hours under the extension; or
- (c) at the times under a permit held by the licensee.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

36 Wine prohibited to certain persons

A person must not, on licensed premises or at a permit place, provide wine to a minor or a person who is unduly intoxicated.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) if the person is the licensee of, or a nominee for, the licensed premises or the permit place—250 penalty units; or
- (b) in any other case—40 penalty units.

37 Prohibitions affecting minors

- (1) A minor must not, on licensed premises or at a permit place—

- (a) drink wine; or
- (b) be in possession of wine.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

8 Section 18 (Ordinary trading hours)

9 Section 19 (Extended trading hours)

- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a minor who is in possession of wine—
- (a) while performing duties as an employee of the licensee of the licensed premises; or
 - (b) while receiving training for employment or work experience.

38 False representation of age

- (1) A person must not, for a wrongful purpose under this Act, falsely represent himself or herself to have reached 18 years.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not—
- (a) make a false document that could reasonably be taken to be genuine acceptable evidence of age of the person or someone else; or
 - (b) give a false document mentioned in paragraph (a) to someone else;

knowing the document to be false and with intent that the document be used as acceptable evidence of age of a person.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a minor—25 penalty units; and
 - (b) for an adult—40 penalty units.
- (3) A person must not, for a wrongful purpose, falsely represent to an entity that the person has reached 18 years to obtain a document that is acceptable evidence of age of the person, knowing the representation to be false.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (4) In this section—

wrongful purpose of a minor means intending wine to be sold or provided to the minor on the licensed premises or at a permit place.

39 Wrongful dealing with genuine evidence of age

- (1) A person must not knowingly give a document that is acceptable evidence of age of the person mentioned in the document (the *specified person*) to someone else, if the person giving the document knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that the document may be used as acceptable evidence of age of someone other than the specified person.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not wilfully or negligently deface or interfere with a document that is acceptable evidence of age of the person or someone else.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

40 Seizure of document wrongly used as evidence of age

- (1) If a document is shown to a person and the person believes, on reasonable grounds, that the document has been used by someone else in contravention of section 38(2) or (3), the person may seize the document.

- (2) The person must give the seized document to an investigator within 3 days of the seizure or, if that is not reasonably practicable, must notify an investigator about the seizure within the 3 day period.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

41 Finding out age

- (1) An authorised person may require someone else whom the authorised person suspects on reasonable grounds to be a minor and to be contravening a provision of this Act—

- (a) to state all relevant particulars about the person's age; and
(b) to produce evidence of the person's age.

- (2) In this section—

authorised person includes—

- (a) a licensee; and

- (b) an employee or agent of a licensee; and
- (c) an investigator.

42 False or misleading statements

- (1) A person must not—
 - (a) state anything for this Act that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) omit from a statement made for this Act anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) to state that the statement made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

43 False, misleading or incomplete documents

- (1) A person must not give a document for this Act containing information the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

Example—

An applicant knowingly giving the chief executive an application form containing false information.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, when giving the document—
 - (a) informs the person to whom the document is given, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false, misleading or incomplete; and
 - (b) if the person giving the document has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.

- (3) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the document was false, misleading or incomplete to the person's knowledge.

44 Licensee not to be absent for more than 28 days without approval

- (1) A licensee must not leave the licensed premises or a permit place in the control of another person unless the person is an agent or employee of the licensee.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) A licensee must not, without the chief executive's approval, be absent from the management and control of the business conducted under the licence for a continuous period of more than 28 days.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (3) In deciding whether to grant an approval under subsection (2), the chief executive must have regard to the arrangements for a nominee for the licence to manage and control the business conducted under the licence during the licensee's absence.

45 Keeping licence or permit at licensed premises

- (1) A licensee must keep the licence at the main premises, unless the licensee has a reasonable excuse for not doing so.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (2) A licensee must keep the permit at the permit place, unless the licensee has a reasonable excuse for not doing so.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

46 Production of licence or permit

- (1) An investigator may ask the person who appears to be in control of licensed premises or a permit place to produce the licence or permit for inspection.

- (2) The person must produce the licence or permit immediately for inspection by the investigator, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not producing it.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (3) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (2) if at the time the investigator asked the person to produce the licence or permit under subsection (1), the person was not, in fact, in control of the licensed premises or permit place.

47 Business names and related matters

- (1) A licensee must notify the chief executive of a change in the licensee's business name and must give the chief executive evidence of the registration of the change under the *Business Names Act 1962*.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (2) The holder of a wine merchant licence must not use the following terms to describe the licensed premises or the business the licensee conducts under the licence, including, for example, on any signs, advertising or promotional material—
- (a) vineyard;
 - (b) winery;
 - (c) cellar door;
 - (d) another term prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) applies despite the *Business Names Act 1962*.

48 Notice of change of licensee details

- (1) Within 14 days after a change happens in the structure or nature of the entity that holds a licence, the licensee must give the chief executive written notice of the details of the change.

Examples of change to be notified—

- 1 A change in the directors of a licensee that is a corporation.
- 2 A change in the beneficial ownership of a licensee that is a corporation.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) The chief executive, by written notice, may ask the licensee to give further information or documents relevant to the change within the time stated in the notice.
- (3) The licensee must give the further information or documents to the chief executive within the time stated in the notice, unless the licensee has a reasonable excuse for not giving the further information or documents.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

Part 4 Investigations

49 Investigators under Liquor Act may exercise their powers

- (1) An investigator may exercise the powers of an investigator under part 7 of the Liquor Act as if a reference in the part to the Liquor Act were a reference to the *Wine Industry Act 1994*.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an investigator's powers under section 175¹⁰ of the Liquor Act.
- (3) A reference in part 7 of the Liquor Act—
 - (a) to a licensee is a reference to a licensee under this Act; and
 - (b) to licensed premises is a reference to licensed premises or a permit place under this Act; and
 - (c) to a licence or permit is a reference to a licence or permit under this Act; and
 - (d) to liquor is a reference to wine under this Act.
- (4) For this section, this Act is to be read together with the Liquor Act.

10 Liquor Act, section 175 (Power to stop and search vehicles etc.)

Part 5 **Records and annual fees**

Division 1 **Record keeping**

50 **Records to be kept by licensee**

- (1) A licensee must keep the records prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units.

- (2) The licensee must—

- (a) keep the records in the way approved by the chief executive; and
- (b) keep the records on—
- (i) for a wine producer licence—the main premises; and
- (ii) for a wine merchant licence—the licensed premises; and
- (c) keep the records for 5 years after the harvest of the fruit, or the making of the wine, to which the records relate; and
- (d) produce the records to an investigator if asked by the investigator; and
- (e) allow an investigator to take copies of the records.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units.

51 **Licensee to provide annual return**

- (1) A licensee must, by the day prescribed under a regulation, give to the chief executive a return about the matters included in the licensee's records.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

- (2) The return must be made in a form approved by the chief executive and include the particulars prescribed under a regulation.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units.

52 False or misleading records or returns

- (1) A person must not—
- (a) keep records, or provide a return, for this Act that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) omit from a record or return made for this Act anything without which the record or return is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) to state that the record or return made was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

Division 2 Annual fee

53 Payment of fee

- (1) A licensee must pay a fee for the licence on an annual basis.
- (2) The amount of the fee is the amount prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The fee is not payable until the licensee receives a notice stating—
- (a) the amount of the fee payable; and
 - (b) the day by which the fee is payable.

54 Suspension and cancellation for failure to pay fee

- (1) If a fee payable for a licence is not paid when it is payable, the licence is immediately suspended and is cancelled at the end of 14 days.
- (2) However, if within the 14 days, the fee is paid to the department in cash or by bank cheque or electronic funds transfer, the suspension is lifted from the time of payment and the cancellation does not take effect.

Part 6 Queensland Wine Industry Policy Council**55 Establishment and functions of council**

- (1) The Minister may establish the Queensland Wine Industry Policy Council.
- (2) The council must perform the functions prescribed under a regulation.

56 Appointment of council members

- (1) The Minister may appoint persons to be members of the council.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe—
 - (a) the number of members; and
 - (b) matters to which the Minister must have regard when appointing members, including, for example, qualifications.

Part 7 Administration

57 Delegation by chief executive

- (1) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified public service employee.
- (2) In this section—
appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

Example of standing—

A person's classification level in the public service.

58 Register of licences and permits

- (1) The chief executive must keep a register of licences and permits.
- (2) The register must contain the particulars the chief executive considers necessary or desirable for the effective administration of this Act, including, for example, names and addresses of licensees, nominees and transferees.

59 Register open to inspection

The chief executive must keep the register open for inspection at the department in Brisbane¹¹—

- (a) by an investigator while performing duties under this Act or the Liquor Act—free of charge; and
- (b) by anyone else—on payment of the fee prescribed under a regulation.

60 Protection from liability

- (1) The chief executive, a public service employee and an investigator do not incur civil liability for an act done, or

¹¹ The department's office in Brisbane is located at Mineral House, 41 George Street, Brisbane.

omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.

- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to a person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

Part 8 Miscellaneous

62 Regulations

The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

Part 9 Transitional provisions

63 Transitional provision for licences existing before Wine Industry Amendment Act 2001

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement of this section—
 - (a) held a licence (an *existing licence*) under this Act; or
 - (b) held a limited licence under the *Liquor Act 1992* in conjunction with a licence under this Act (the *joint licences*).
- (2) The chief executive must conduct a review of the person's existing licence or joint licences.
- (3) If, after the person's existing licence or joint licences have been reviewed, the chief executive decides the person—
 - (a) is a person who grows fruit on the licensed premises from which wine is made or makes wine on the licensed premises, the chief executive must cancel the person's existing licence or joint licences and grant the person a wine producer licence; or

- (b) is not a person mentioned in paragraph (a) but conducts a business that contributes to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way, the chief executive must cancel the person's existing licence or joint licences and grant the person a wine merchant licence; or
 - (c) is not a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), the chief executive must cancel the person's existing licence or joint licences and grant the person an appropriate licence under the *Liquor Act 1992*.
- (4) Until the chief executive completes the review of the person's existing licence or joint licences and grants the person a licence under subsection (3), the person's licence under this Act is taken to be a wine producer licence.

64 Transitional provision for applications for licences not decided before commencement of Wine Industry Amendment Act 2001

- (1) This section applies to an application made, and not decided, before the commencement of this section.
- (2) The application is taken to be an application for a wine producer licence if the business the applicant will conduct under the licence will involve—
 - (a) selling wine made from fruit grown, on the premises to which the licence will relate, by the applicant; or
 - (b) selling wine made, on the premises to which the licence will relate, by the applicant.
- (3) The application is taken to be an application for a wine merchant licence if the business the applicant will conduct under the licence is not a business mentioned in subsection (2) but is a business that will contribute to the Queensland wine industry in a substantial way.
- (4) If the application is taken to be an application for a wine merchant licence, the chief executive may, by written notice given to the applicant, require the applicant, within a reasonable time of at least 14 days stated in the notice, to pay the relevant fee for a wine merchant licence.

- (5) If the applicant does not pay the relevant fee by the day stated in the notice, the application is taken to have lapsed.
- (6) In this section—
- relevant fee*, for a wine merchant licence, means the fee prescribed under a regulation for an application for a wine merchant licence less the amount of the fee that accompanied the application for the licence.

Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 4 of the Act

acceptable evidence of age of a person means a document that is acceptable evidence of age of the person under section 6 of the Liquor Act.¹²

criminal history of a person means the person's criminal record within the meaning of the *Criminal Law*

12 Liquor Act, section 6—

6 Acceptable evidence of age

For the purposes of this Act, acceptable evidence of the age of a person is a document—

- (a) that is—
 - (i) a proof of age card issued to the person—
 - (A) by a department prescribed by regulation or an entity of another State or a Territory performing functions similar to the functions of the department; or
 - (B) by an entity approved in writing by the chief executive; or
 - (ii) a motor vehicle driver's or rider's licence or permit issued to the person under a law of the State or a law of another State or a Territory; or
 - (iii) an Australian or foreign passport issued to the person; or
 - (iv) another form of identification approved in writing by the chief executive; and
- (b) that bears a photograph of the person; and
- (c) that indicates by reference to the person's date of birth or otherwise that the person has attained a particular age.

Schedule 2 (continued)

(*Rehabilitation of Offenders*) Act 1986 and, despite section 6¹³ of that Act, includes a conviction to which the section applies.

fruit includes—

- (a) the juices of fruit used to make wine; and
- (b) honey used to make mead.

investigator means a person authorised under section 174(1)¹⁴ of the *Liquor Act 1992* or a police officer.

licence means a licence under this Act.

licensed premises means—

- (a) for a wine producer licence—the premises stated in the licence as the main premises and other premises approved under section 15(3)¹⁵ for the licence; or
- (b) for a wine merchant licence—the premises to which the licence relates.

licensee means a person who holds a licence.

licensee's wine means wine at least 85% of which is—

- (a) made from fruit grown on the licensed premises by the licensee; or
- (b) made on the licensed premises by the licensee.

Liquor Act means the *Liquor Act 1992*.

main premises means the premises stated in the licence to be the main premises for the licence.

permit means a permit granted under section 32.¹⁶

permit place means a place stated in the permit to be a permit place for the licence.

13 *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*, section 6 (Non-disclosure of convictions upon expiration of rehabilitation period)

14 *Liquor Act*, section 174 (Investigators)

15 Section 15 (Authority under wine producer licence)

16 Section 32 (Permits to promote particular wineries or regions)

Schedule 2 (continued)

premises includes land, and a building or structure on or in land.

Examples—

vineyard, apiary or orchard.

provide wine to a person means—

- (a) supply wine to the person; or
- (b) allow wine to be supplied to the person; or
- (c) allow wine to be consumed by the person.

register means the register of licences and permits kept by the chief executive under section 58.¹⁷

sell has the meaning given by the Liquor Act.¹⁸

Tribunal has the meaning given by the Liquor Act.

unduly intoxicated has the meaning given by the Liquor Act.¹⁹

wine means any of the following fermented or distilled fluids of an intoxicating nature intended for human consumption—

17 Section 58 (Register of licences and permits)

18 Liquor Act, section 4—

sell includes—

- (a) barter or exchange; and
- (b) offer, agree or attempt to sell; and
- (c) expose, send, forward or deliver for sale; and
- (d) cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale; and
- (e) supply or offer, agree or attempt to supply—
 - (i) in circumstances in which the supplier derives, or would be likely to derive, a direct or indirect pecuniary benefit; or
 - (ii) gratuitously, but to gain or keep custom or other commercial advantage.

19 Liquor Act, section 4—

unduly intoxicated means a state of being in which a person's mental and physical faculties are impaired because of consumption of liquor so as to diminish the person's ability to think and act in a way in which an ordinary prudent person in full possession of his or her faculties, and using reasonable care, would act under like circumstances.

Schedule 2 (continued)

- (a) a fluid resulting from the complete or partial fermentation of only grapes and, at 20° C, containing ethyl alcohol (ethanol) of at least 80 mL/L (8%);
- (b) a fluid resulting from the complete or partial fermentation of fruit (other than wholly from grapes) and, at 20° C, containing ethyl alcohol (ethanol) of at least 11.5 mL/L (1.15%);
- (c) a fluid resulting from the complete or partial fermentation of honey and at 20° C, containing ethyl alcohol (ethanol) of at least 11.5 mL/L (1.15%);
- (d) a fluid resulting from the distillation of any fruit to obtain a fluid possessing the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy and, at 20° C, containing ethyl alcohol (ethanol) of at least 250 mL/L (25%);
- (e) a fluid resulting from adding a fluid mentioned in paragraph (d) with a fluid mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) and, at 20° C, containing ethyl alcohol (ethanol) of at least 170 mL/L (17%).

Examples of paragraphs (a) to (e)²⁰—

- (a) table wine and sparkling wine;
- (b) cider, perry and other fruit and vegetable wines;
- (c) mead and sparkling mead;
- (d) brandy and fruit brandy including Calvados, Fraise, Framboise, Kirsch, Kirschwasser, Quetsch, Mirabella and Slivovitz;
- (e) fortified fruit and vegetable wines.

wine merchant licence means a licence granted under section 9(1)²¹ that states it is a wine merchant licence.

wine producer licence means a licence granted under section 9(1) that states it is a wine producer licence.

20 For further information about the types of wine covered by this definition, P2, P3 and P4 of the Australian Food Standards Code should be considered.

21 Section 9 (Decision on application)

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 22 April 2005. Future amendments of the Wine Industry Act 1994 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

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

4 Table of reprints

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

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

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	31 March 1995	26 April 1995
1A	1995 Act No. 50	22 November 1995	18 September 1996
1B	1997 Act No. 81	5 December 1997	5 January 1998
2	—	5 December 1997	21 October 1998
2A	2001 Act No. 40	1 July 2001	13 July 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2B	2005 Act No. 14	22 April 2005	

5 List of legislation

Wine Industry Act 1994 No. 80

date of assent 1 December 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 March 1995 (1995 SL No. 70)

amending legislation—

Statute Law (Minor Amendments) Act 1995 No. 50 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 22 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 81 ss 1–3, sch

date of assent 5 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

Wine Industry Amendment Act 2001 No. 40 pts 1–2, s 3 sch

date of assent 7 June 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 97)

Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2005 No. 14

date of assent 22 April 2005

commenced on date of assent

6 List of annotations

Objectives and their achievement

s 3 amd 2001 No. 40 s 4

Requirement to be licensed under this Act or Liquor Act

s 6 sub 2001 No. 40 s 5

Division 1A—Applying for licence and other matters

div hdg ins 2001 No. 40 s 5

Application for licence and other matters under this part

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 6(1)

s 7 amd 2001 No. 40 s 6(2)–(5)

Division 2—Decision on application

div hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 7

Application for licence

s 8 om 2001 No. 40 s 7

Decision on application

s 9 amd 2001 No. 40 s 8

Grant of licence

s 11 amd 2001 No. 40 s 9

Application for nominee for new licence or existing licence

s 13 sub 2001 No. 40 s 10

Nominees

s 14 amd 2001 No. 40 s 11

Division 5—Authority under licence

div hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Authority under wine producer licence

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 12(1)

s 15 amd 2001 No. 40 s 12(2)–(8)

Authority under wine merchant licence

s 16 sub 2001 No. 40 s 13

Labelling of sealed container

s 17 sub 2001 No. 40 s 13

Ordinary trading hours

s 18 amd 1997 No. 81 s 3 sch

sub 2001 No. 40 s 14

Extended trading hours

s 19 amd 1997 No. 81 s 3 sch; 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Additional time for consumption of wine

s 20 amd 2001 No. 40 s 15

Advertisement of applications

s 25 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Submissions about an application

s 26 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Grounds for variation, suspension or cancellation

s 27 amd 2001 No. 40 s 16

Licensee may surrender

s 30 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Definition for div 10

s 31A ins 2001 No. 40 s 17

Permits to promote particular wineries or regions

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 18(1)

s 32 amd 2001 No. 40 s 18(2)

Breach of conditions of licence or permit

s 34 amd 2001 No. 40 s 19

Wine not to be sold outside authorised trading hours

s 35 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Wine prohibited to certain persons

s 36 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Licensee not to be absent for more than 28 days without approval

s 44 sub 2001 No. 40 s 20

Keeping licence or permit at licensed premises

s 45 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Business names and related matters

prov hdg sub 2001 No. 40 s 21(1)

s 47 amd 2001 No. 40 s 21(2)

Investigators under Liquor Act may exercise their powers

s 49 amd 2001 No. 40 s 22

Records to be kept by licensee

s 50 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Licensee to provide annual return

s 51 amd 1997 No. 81 s 3 sch; 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Payment of fee

s 53 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Establishment and functions of council

s 55 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Appointment of council members

s 56 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Delegation by chief executive

s 57 sub 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch

Register open to inspection

s 59 amd 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Protection from liability

s 60 amd 2005 No. 14 s 2 sch

Review of legislation

s 61 om 2001 No. 40 s 3 sch

Transitional provision for licences existing before Wine Industry Amendment Act 2001

s 63 sub 2001 No. 40 s 23

Transitional provision for applications for licences not decided before commencement of Wine Industry Amendment Act 2001s 64 prev s 64 exp 31 March 1996 (see s 64(5))
pres s 64 ins 2001 No. 40 s 23**Transitional regulations**s 65 amd 1995 No. 50 s 3 sch
exp 31 March 1998 (see s 65(3))**PART 10—REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS**

pt 10 (ss 66–67) om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 1—CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

sch 1 om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 2—DICTIONARYdef “**blended wine**” om 2001 No. 40 s 24(1)
def “**licensed premises**” sub 2001 No. 40 s 24(1)–(2)
def “**licensee’s wine**” sub 2001 No. 40 s 24(1)–(2)
def “**wine**” amd 2001 No. 40 s 24(3)
def “**wine merchant licence**” ins 2001 No. 40 s 24(2)
def “**wine producer licence**” ins 2001 No. 40 s 24(2)

7 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

(The following information about forms is taken from the gazette. Because failure to notify or publish a form in the gazette does not invalidate the form, it may be necessary to check with the relevant government department for the latest information about forms (see SIA s 58(8).)

Form 1 Version 1—Application for a Licence

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 2 Version 1—Application Schedule

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 3 Version 1—Application for Transfer of a Licence

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 4 Version 1—Application for Acceptance of New Nominee/s

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 5 Version 1—Application for a Permit

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 6 Version 1—Application for Extended Trading Hours

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 7 Version 1—Annual Return

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369

Form 8 Version 1—Review of Licences

pubd gaz 23 June 1995 p 1369