



New South Wales

Public Health (Tobacco) Amendment Bill 2024

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The objects of this Bill are to—

- (a) amend the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* (the **PTG Act**) to regulate the supply and possession of vaping goods consistent with recent amendments to the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* of the Commonwealth (the **Commonwealth TG Act**) and other Commonwealth legislation to ban the supply and commercial possession of disposable single use and recreational vapes and, in particular, to—
 - (i) prohibit a person from supplying vaping goods in New South Wales unless the vaping goods are therapeutic goods and—
 - (A) the person supplying the goods is authorised to supply the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or import the goods under the *Customs Act 1901* of the Commonwealth (the **Commonwealth Customs Act**) and the person receiving the vaping goods is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is authorised to supply the vaping goods under the PTG Act or an equivalent law of the State or Territory in which the person receiving the goods carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (B) the person supplying the goods is a pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner and the supply is in final dosage form and for the purposes of smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
 - (ii) prohibit a person from possessing commercial quantities of vaping goods in New South Wales unless—

- (A) the person is authorised to manufacture or possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or import the goods under the Commonwealth Customs Act, or
 - (B) the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is authorised to supply the goods under the PTG Act, and
- (iii) prohibit a retailer from possessing less than commercial quantities of vaping goods at a retail premises in New South Wales unless—
 - (A) the retailer is authorised to possess the vaping goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or the PTG Act, or
 - (B) the vaping goods are for the retailer’s lawful personal use, and
- (b) amend the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022* (the **MPTG Act**) to regulate the supply and possession of vaping goods consistent with recent amendments to the Commonwealth TG Act and other legislation to ban the supply and commercial possession of disposable single use and recreational vapes and, in particular, to—
 - (i) prohibit a person from supplying vaping goods in New South Wales unless the vaping goods are therapeutic goods and—
 - (A) the person supplying the goods is authorised to supply the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or import the goods under the Commonwealth Customs Act and the person receiving the vaping goods is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is authorised to supply the vaping goods under the MPTG Act or an equivalent law of the State or Territory in which the person receiving the goods carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (B) the person supplying the goods is a pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner and the supply is in final dosage form and for the purposes of smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
 - (ii) prohibit a person from possessing commercial quantities of vaping goods in New South Wales unless—
 - (A) the person is authorised to manufacture or possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or import the goods under the Commonwealth Customs Act, or
 - (B) the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is authorised to supply the goods under the MPTG Act, and
 - (iii) prohibit a retailer from possessing less than commercial quantities of vaping goods at a retail premises in New South Wales unless—
 - (A) the retailer is authorised to possess the vaping goods under the Commonwealth TG Act or the MPTG Act, or
 - (B) the vaping goods are for the retailer’s lawful personal use, and
- (c) amend the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* to provide that indictable offences relating to the supply and possession of vaping goods under the PTG Act and the MPTG Act may be dealt with summarily, and
- (d) make related amendments to the *Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008* to—
 - (i) reflect that the sale, supply and possession of vaping goods will now be regulated under the PTG Act and the MPTG Act, and
 - (ii) reflect that advertising relating to vaping goods will now be regulated under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
 - (iii) ensure the offence of smoking in a motor vehicle if a juvenile is present continues to apply in relation to the use of vaping goods, and

- (e) make related amendments to the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* to ensure the provisions of that Act apply in relation to the use of all vaping goods.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name, also called the short title, of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 **Amendment of Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966 No 31**

Schedule 1[1] amends section 4 to insert relevant definitions consequent on other amendments in Schedule 1.

Schedule 1[2] inserts proposed Part 3A, which provides for the regulation of the supply and possession of vaping goods as follows—

- (a) proposed section 19 provides relevant definitions for the proposed part, consistent with the definitions used in the Commonwealth TG Act,
- (b) proposed section 20 makes it an indictable offence, with a maximum penalty of 7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with a maximum penalty of 560 penalty units, for a person to supply vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to the supply of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the PTG Act—
- (i) by authorised manufacturers or importers of the goods to—
- (A) other authorised manufacturers, or
- (B) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
- (C) persons otherwise authorised to supply the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act, or
- (ii) by pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners if the supply—
- (A) is in final dosage form, and
- (B) is for the purposes of smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined under the Commonwealth TG Act,
- (c) proposed section 21 makes it an indictable offence, with maximum penalties ranging from 2–7 years imprisonment or 2,800–14,000 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with maximum penalties ranging from 330–1,170 penalty units, for a person to possess various commercial quantities of vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to—
- (i) the possession of less than 5 times the commercial quantity of the vaping goods if the goods have been lawfully supplied to the person and are for the person’s personal use, or
- (ii) the possession of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the PTG Act by—
- (A) authorised manufacturers or importers of the goods, or
- (B) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
- (C) persons otherwise authorised to possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act,

- (d) proposed section 22 makes it an indictable offence, with a maximum penalty of 12 months imprisonment or 1,400 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with a maximum penalty of 160 penalty units, for a person to possess less than the commercial quantity of vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to—
- (i) the possession of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be possessed or supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the PTG Act by—
 - (A) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (B) persons otherwise authorised to possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
 - (ii) the possession of not more than the permitted quantity of the vaping goods if the vaping goods are for the person's personal use.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022 No 73

Schedule 2[1] inserts proposed Chapter 3A, which provides for the regulation of the supply and possession of vaping goods as follows—

- (a) proposed section 85A provides relevant definitions for the proposed chapter, consistent with the definitions used in the Commonwealth TG Act,
- (b) proposed section 85B makes it an indictable offence, with a maximum penalty of 7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with a maximum penalty of 560 penalty units, for a person to supply vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to the supply of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the MPTG Act—
 - (i) by authorised manufacturers or importers of the goods to—
 - (A) other authorised manufacturers, or
 - (B) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (C) persons otherwise authorised to supply the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act, or
 - (ii) by pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners if the supply—
 - (A) is in final dosage form, and
 - (B) is for the purposes of smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined under the Commonwealth TG Act,
- (c) proposed section 85C makes it an indictable offence, with maximum penalties ranging from 2–7 years imprisonment or 2,800–14,000 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with maximum penalties ranging from 330–1,170 penalty units, for a person to possess various commercial quantities of vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to—
 - (i) the possession of less than 5 times the commercial quantity of the vaping goods if the goods have been lawfully supplied to the person and are for the person's personal use, or
 - (ii) the possession of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the MPTG Act by—
 - (A) authorised manufacturers or importers of the goods, or

- (B) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (C) persons otherwise authorised to possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act,
- (d) proposed section 85D makes it an indictable offence, with a maximum penalty of 12 months imprisonment or 1,400 penalty units, or both, and a strict liability offence, with a maximum penalty of 160 penalty units, for a person to possess less than the commercial quantity of vaping goods in New South Wales with exceptions relating to—
- (i) the possession of vaping goods that are therapeutic goods registered or otherwise authorised to be possessed or supplied under the Commonwealth TG Act or the MPTG Act by—
 - (A) wholesalers, pharmacists, medical practitioners or nurse practitioners who are authorised to supply the vaping goods under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or
 - (B) persons otherwise authorised to possess the goods under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
 - (ii) the possession of not more than the permitted quantity of the vaping goods if the vaping goods are for the person's personal use.

Schedule 2[2] amends Schedule 3 to insert relevant definitions consequent on other amendments in Schedule 2.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209

Schedule 3 amends Schedule 1, Table 2, Part 13 to provide that the following offences may be dealt with summarily—

- (a) an offence under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966*, section 20(1), 21(1), (3) or (5) or 22(1),
- (b) an offence under the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*, section 85B(1), 85C(1), (3) or (5) or 85D(1).

Schedule 4 Amendment of Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008 No 94

Schedule 4[1] amends section 3 to ensure—

- (a) the objects of the *Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008* reflect that—
 - (i) the sale, supply and possession of vaping goods will now be regulated under the PTG Act and the MPTG Act, and
 - (ii) advertising relating to vaping goods will now be regulated under the Commonwealth TG Act, and
- (b) that reducing the exposure of children to environmental aerosols or vapours from vaping goods remains an object of the *Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008*.

Schedule 4[2]–[31] and [34]–[50] make amendments related to or consequent on the amendments in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2, including amendments to omit redundant provisions, definitions and references relating to e-cigarettes, e-cigarette accessories and e-cigarette vending machines and to correct cross-references.

Schedule 4[32] and [33] amend section 30 to provide that the offence of smoking in a motor vehicle if a juvenile is present continues to apply in relation to the use of vaping goods.

Schedule 5 Amendment of Smoke-free Environment Act 2000 No 69

Schedule 5 makes amendments related to or consequent on the amendments in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 to ensure the provisions of the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* apply in relation to the use of all vaping goods.



New South Wales

Public Health (Tobacco) Amendment Bill 2024

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This PUBLIC BILL, originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

Legislative Assembly

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly



New South Wales

Public Health (Tobacco) Amendment Bill 2024

No. _____, 2024

A Bill for

*An Act to amend the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966*, the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*, the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986*, the *Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008* and the *Smoke-free Environment Act 2000* for particular purposes.*

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has this day agreed to this Bill with/without amendment.

Legislative Council

Clerk of the Parliaments

Tabling copy

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts—

1

1 Name of Act

2

This Act is the *Public Health (Tobacco) Amendment Act 2024*.

3

2 Commencement

4

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

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Schedule 1	Amendment of Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966 No 31	1
		2
[1]	Section 4 Interpretation	3
	Insert in alphabetical order in section 4(1)—	4
	<i>Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	5
	<i>commercial quantity</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	6
	<i>conformity assessment document</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	7
	<i>section 41R determination</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	8
	<i>section 41RC consent</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	9
	<i>sponsor</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	10
	<i>vaping goods</i> , for Part 3A—see section 19.	11
[2]	Part 3A	12
	Insert after Part 3—	13
	Part 3A Vaping goods	14
	Division 1 Preliminary	15
	19 Definitions	16
	In this part—	17
	<i>Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods</i> means the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods kept under the Commonwealth therapeutic goods laws.	18
	<i>commercial quantity</i> , of a kind of vaping goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act.	19
	<i>conformity assessment document</i> has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act.	20
	<i>section 41R determination</i> means a determination made by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Act, section 41R authorising the supply or possession of vaping goods.	21
	<i>section 41RC consent</i> means a consent given by the Commonwealth Secretary under the Commonwealth Act, section 41RC(1) to manufacture, supply or possess vaping goods.	22
	<i>sponsor</i> , in relation to therapeutic goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act.	23
	<i>vaping goods</i> has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act.	24
	Division 2 Regulation of supply and possession of vaping goods	25
	20 Prohibition on supplying vaping goods	26
	(1) A person who supplies vaping goods in New South Wales is guilty of an offence.	27
	Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both.	28
	(2) A person who supplies vaping goods in New South Wales is guilty of a strict liability offence.	29
	Maximum penalty—560 penalty units.	30
	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if—	31
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(a)	subsections (4)–(6) apply in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person, or	1 2
	Note— Subsections (4)–(6) together apply in relation to wholesale supply of vaping goods.	3 4
(b)	subsections (4), (7) and (8) apply in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person.	5 6
	Note— Subsections (4), (7) and (8) together apply in relation to retail supply of vaping goods.	7 8
(4)	This subsection applies in relation to the supply of vaping goods by the person if—	9 10
(a)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or	11 12
(b)	both of the following apply—	13
(i)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods—	14
(A)	that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 41HA(1), and	15 16 17 18
(B)	in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption,	19 20 21
(ii)	the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
(c)	the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination.	29
(5)	This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if—	30 31
(a)	the person is—	32
(i)	the holder of a licence or permission, granted under regulations made under the <i>Customs Act 1901</i> of the Commonwealth, section 50 to import the vaping goods, or	33 34 35
(ii)	otherwise approved under those regulations to import the vaping goods, or	36 37
(b)	the person is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Act, Part 3-3 that—	38 39
(i)	is in force, and	40
(ii)	authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or	41
(c)	the person is the holder of a conformity assessment document that applies to the vaping goods, or	42 43
(d)	both of the following apply—	44
(i)	the person is a wholesaler who is the holder of a licence or authority, or is otherwise authorised, under this Act to supply one or more substances included in the Poisons List, Schedule 3,	45 46 47
(ii)	the supply is in accordance with the licence or authority, or	48
(e)	both of the following apply—	49

- (i) the person has been given a section 41RC consent to supply the vaping goods, 1
 - (ii) the supply is in accordance with the consent, or 2
 - (f) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination— 3
 - (i) the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and 4
 - (ii) the supply is in accordance with the determination. 5
- (6) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if— 6
- (a) the person (the *recipient*) to whom the vaping goods are supplied is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Act, Part 3-3 that— 7
 - (i) is in force, and 8
 - (ii) authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or 9
 - (b) the recipient is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, to supply one or more substances included in the Poisons List, Schedule 3 under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or 10
 - (c) the recipient has been given a section 41RC consent to supply the vaping goods, or 11
 - (d) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—the recipient is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods. 12
- (7) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if the person is a pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner. 13
- (8) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if— 14
- (a) the supply is— 15
 - (i) to another person for use by the other person for smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Act, section 41RA, or 16
 - (ii) to another person, who is the carer of a third person, for use by the third person for smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Act, section 41RA, and 17
 - (b) if the vaping goods are, or contain, a vaping substance—the vaping substance is in final dosage form, and 18
 - (c) the supply is— 19
 - (i) apart from this section, otherwise in accordance with this Act, and 20
 - (ii) consistent with the person’s authority to supply the vaping goods under a law of New South Wales. 21
- (9) For the purposes of paragraph (9)(b), a vaping substance is in *final dosage form* if the vaping substance is in a form that can be administered to a person without any change or modification other than vaporisation. 22

21 Prohibition on possession of vaping goods—commercial quantities	1
(1) A person is guilty of an offence if—	2
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	3 4
(b) the quantity is at least the commercial quantity, but less than 100 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	5 6
Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment or 2,800 penalty units, or both.	7
(2) A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	8
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	9 10
(b) the quantity is at least the commercial quantity, but less than 100 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	11 12
Maximum penalty—330 penalty units.	13
(3) A person is guilty of an offence if—	14
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	15 16
(b) the quantity is at least 100 times the commercial quantity, but less than 1,000 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	17 18
Maximum penalty—4 years imprisonment or 8,400 penalty units, or both.	19
(4) A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	20
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	21 22
(b) the quantity is at least 100 times the commercial quantity, but less than 1,000 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	23 24
Maximum penalty—670 penalty units.	25
(5) A person is guilty of an offence if—	26
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	27 28
(b) the quantity is at least 1,000 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	29 30
Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both.	31
(6) A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	32
(a) the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	33 34
(b) the quantity is at least 1,000 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	35 36
Maximum penalty—1,170 penalty units.	37
(7) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	38 39
(a) the vaping goods have been lawfully supplied to the person, and	40
(b) the vaping goods are for use by the person personally, and	41
(c) the quantity of the vaping goods is less than 5 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	42 43
(8) Subsections (1)–(6) do not apply if subsections (9) and (10) apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person.	44 45

- (9) This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—
- (a) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or
 - (b) both of the following apply—
 - (i) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods—
 - (A) that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 41HA(1), and
 - (B) in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption,
 - (ii) the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or
 - (c) the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination.
- (10) This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—
- (a) the person—
 - (i) is the holder of a licence or permission, granted under regulations made under the *Customs Act 1901* of the Commonwealth, section 50, to import the vaping goods, or
 - (ii) is otherwise approved under those regulations to import the vaping goods, or
 - (b) the person is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Act, Part 3-3 that—
 - (i) is in force, and
 - (ii) authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or
 - (c) the person is the holder of a conformity assessment document that applies to the vaping goods, or
 - (d) both of the following apply—
 - (i) the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, under this Act to supply one or more substances included in the Poisons List, Schedule 3,
 - (ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the licence or authority, or
 - (e) both of the following apply—
 - (i) the person has been given a section 41RC consent to possess the vaping goods,
 - (ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the consent, or
 - (f) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—

(i)	the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and	1 2 3
(ii)	the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the determination.	4 5
22	Prohibition on possession of vaping goods—less than commercial quantities	6
(1)	A person is guilty of an offence if—	7
(a)	the person is a retailer in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, and	8 9
(b)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods at the retail premises, and	10 11
(c)	the quantity is less than the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	12 13
	Maximum penalty—12 months imprisonment or 1,400 penalty units, or both.	14
(2)	A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	15
(a)	the person is a retailer in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, and	16 17
(b)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods at the retail premises, and	18 19
(c)	the quantity is less than the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	20 21
	Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.	22
(3)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if subsections (4) and (5) apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person.	23 24
(4)	This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	25 26
(a)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or	27 28
(b)	both of the following apply—	29
(i)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods—	30
(A)	that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Act, section 41HA(1), and	31 32 33 34
(B)	in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption,	35 36 37
(ii)	the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or	38 39 40 41 42 43 44
(c)	the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination.	45
(5)	This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	46 47

(a)	both of the following apply—	1
(i)	the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, under this Act to supply one or more substances included in the Poisons List, Schedule 3,	2 3 4 5
(ii)	the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the licence or authority, or	6 7
(b)	both of the following apply—	8
(i)	the person has been given a section 41RC consent to possess the vaping goods,	9 10
(ii)	the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the consent, or	11 12
(c)	if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—	13
(i)	the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and	14 15 16
(ii)	the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the determination.	17 18
(6)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	19 20
(a)	the vaping goods are for use by the person personally, and	21
(b)	the quantity of the vaping goods is not more than the permitted quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	22 23
(7)	In this section—	24
	<i>permitted quantity</i> , of a kind of vaping goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Act, section 41QD(10).	25 26
	<i>retail premises</i> means either of the following types of premises, whether or not the premises are used wholly or predominantly for the relevant purpose—	27 28
(a)	premises from which goods or services are available for supply, or are supplied, to a consumer, or	29 30
(b)	premises that are used in connection with the supply of goods or services to a consumer.	31 32
	<i>retailer</i> , in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, means the following—	33 34
(a)	an owner, lessee or occupier of the retail premises,	35
(b)	a person conducting a business or undertaking at, or in connection or association with, the retail premises,	36 37
(c)	a director, officer or agent of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),	38
(d)	a person performing work in any capacity, including an employee or a contractor, for, or on behalf of, a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) at or in connection with the retail premises.	39 40 41
[3]	Section 45 Proceedings for offences	42
	Insert after section 45(1)—	43
(1A)	Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to proceedings for an offence against section 20(1), 21(3) or 21(5).	44 45

Schedule 2	Amendment of Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022 No 73	1
		2
[1] Chapter 3A		3
Insert after Chapter 3—		4
Chapter 3A	Regulation of vaping goods	5
Part 1	Preliminary	6
85A	Definitions	7
	In this chapter—	8
	<i>Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods</i> means the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods kept under the Commonwealth therapeutic goods laws.	9
	<i>commercial quantity</i> , of a kind of vaping goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act.	10
	<i>Commonwealth Minister</i> means the Minister of the Commonwealth responsible for administering the Commonwealth therapeutic goods laws.	11
	<i>conformity assessment document</i> has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act.	12
	<i>section 41R determination</i> means a determination made by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41R authorising the supply or possession of vaping goods.	13
	<i>section 41RC consent</i> means a consent given by the Commonwealth Secretary under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41RC(1) to manufacture, supply or possess vaping goods.	14
	<i>sponsor</i> , in relation to therapeutic goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act.	15
	<i>vaping goods</i> has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act.	16
Part 2	Regulation of supply and possession of vaping goods	17
		18
85B	Prohibition on supplying vaping goods	19
(1)	A person who supplies vaping goods in New South Wales is guilty of an offence.	20
	Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both.	21
(2)	A person who supplies vaping goods in New South Wales is guilty of a strict liability offence.	22
	Maximum penalty—560 penalty units.	23
(3)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if—	24
(a)	subsections (4)–(6) apply in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person, or	25
	Note— Subsections (4)–(6) together apply in relation to wholesale supply of vaping goods.	26
(b)	subsections (4), (7) and (8) apply in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person.	27

	Note— Subsections (4), (7) and (8) together apply in relation to retail supply of vaping goods.	1 2
(4)	This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if—	3 4
	(a) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or	5 6
	(b) both of the following apply—	7
	(i) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods—	8
	(A) that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41HA(1), and	9 10 11 12 13
	(B) in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption,	14 15 16
	(ii) the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
	(c) the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination.	24
(5)	This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if—	25 26
	(a) the person is—	27
	(i) the holder of a licence or permission, granted under regulations made under the <i>Customs Act 1901</i> of the Commonwealth, section 50 to import the vaping goods, or	28 29 30
	(ii) otherwise approved under those regulations to import the vaping goods, or	31 32
	(b) the person is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, Part 3-3 that—	33 34
	(i) is in force, and	35
	(ii) authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or	36
	(c) the person is the holder of a conformity assessment document that applies to the vaping goods, or	37 38
	(d) both of the following apply—	39
	(i) the person is a wholesaler who is the holder of an authorisation to supply one or more substances included in the NSW Poisons Schedules, Schedule 3,	40 41 42
	(ii) the supply is in accordance with the licence or authority, or	43
	(e) both of the following apply—	44
	(i) the person has been given a section 41RC consent to supply the vaping goods,	45 46
	(ii) the supply is in accordance with the consent, or	47
	(f) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—	48

- (i) the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and 1
2
3
- (ii) the supply is in accordance with the determination. 4
- (6) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if— 5
6
- (a) the person (the *recipient*) to whom the vaping goods are supplied is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, Part 3-3 that— 7
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- (i) is in force, and 10
- (ii) authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or 11
- (b) the recipient is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, to supply one or more substances included in the NSW Poisons Schedules, Schedule 3 under a law of the State or Territory in which the recipient carries on a business, practises or is employed, or 12
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- (c) the recipient has been given a section 41RC consent to supply the vaping goods, or 17
18
- (d) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—the recipient is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods. 19
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- (7) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if the person is a pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner. 22
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- (8) This subsection applies in relation to the supply of the vaping goods by the person if— 24
25
- (a) the supply is— 26
- (i) to another person for use by the other person for smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41RA, or 27
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29
30
- (ii) to another person, who is the carer of a third person, for use by the third person for smoking cessation, management of nicotine dependence or another indication determined by the Commonwealth Minister under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41RA, and 31
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- (b) if the vaping goods are, or contain, a vaping substance—the vaping substance is in final dosage form, and 36
37
- (c) the supply is— 38
- (i) apart from this section, otherwise in accordance with this Act, and 39
40
- (ii) consistent with the person’s authority to supply the vaping goods under a law of New South Wales. 41
42
- (9) For the purposes of paragraph (9)(b), a vaping substance is in *final dosage form* if the vaping substance is in a form that can be administered to a person without any change or modification other than vaporisation. 43
44
45
- 85C Prohibition on possession of vaping goods—commercial quantities** 46
- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if— 47

(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	1 2
(b)	the quantity is at least the commercial quantity, but less than 100 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	3 4
	Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment or 2,800 penalty units, or both.	5
(2)	A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	6
(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	7 8
(b)	the quantity is at least the commercial quantity, but less than 100 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	9 10
	Maximum penalty—330 penalty units.	11
(3)	A person is guilty of an offence if—	12
(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	13 14
(b)	the quantity is at least 100 times the commercial quantity, but less than 1,000 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	15 16
	Maximum penalty—4 years imprisonment or 8,400 penalty units, or both.	17
(4)	A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	18
(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	19 20
(b)	the quantity is at least 100 times the commercial quantity, but less than 1,000 times the commercial quantity, of the kind of vaping goods.	21 22
	Maximum penalty—670 penalty units.	23
(5)	A person is guilty of an offence if—	24
(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	25 26
(b)	the quantity is at least 1,000 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	27 28
	Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment or 14,000 penalty units, or both.	29
(6)	A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	30
(a)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods in New South Wales, and	31 32
(b)	the quantity is at least 1,000 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	33 34
	Maximum penalty—1,170 penalty units.	35
(7)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	36 37
(a)	the vaping goods have been lawfully supplied to the person, and	38
(b)	the vaping goods are for use by the person personally, and	39
(c)	the quantity of the vaping goods is less than 5 times the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	40 41
(8)	Subsections (1)–(6) do not apply if subsections (9) and (10) apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person.	42 43
(9)	This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	44 45

- (a) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or 1
2
 - (b) both of the following apply— 3
 - (i) the vaping goods are therapeutic goods— 4
 - (A) that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41HA(1), and 5
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 - (B) in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption, 10
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 - (ii) the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or 13
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 - (c) the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination. 20
- (10) This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if— 21
22
- (a) the person— 23
 - (i) is the holder of a licence or permission, granted under regulations made under the *Customs Act 1901* of the Commonwealth, section 50, to import the vaping goods, or 24
25
26
 - (ii) is otherwise approved under those regulations to import the vaping goods, or 27
28
 - (b) the person is the holder of a licence under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, Part 3-3 that— 29
30
 - (i) is in force, and 31
 - (ii) authorises a step in the manufacture of the vaping goods, or 32
 - (c) the person is the holder of a conformity assessment document that applies to the vaping goods, or 33
34
 - (d) both of the following apply— 35
 - (i) the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, under this Act to supply one or more substances included in the NSW Poisons Schedules, Schedule 3, 36
37
38
39
 - (ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the licence or authority, or 40
41
 - (e) both of the following apply— 42
 - (i) the person has been given a section 41RC consent to possess the vaping goods, 43
44
 - (ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the consent, or 45
46
 - (f) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination— 47

(i)	the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and	1 2 3
(ii)	the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the determination.	4 5
85D	Prohibition on possession of vaping goods—less than commercial quantities	6
(1)	A person is guilty of an offence if—	7
(a)	the person is a retailer in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, and	8 9
(b)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods at the retail premises, and	10 11
(c)	the quantity is less than the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	12 13
	Maximum penalty—12 months imprisonment or 1,400 penalty units, or both.	14
(2)	A person is guilty of a strict liability offence if—	15
(a)	the person is a retailer in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, and	16 17
(b)	the person possesses a quantity of a kind of vaping goods at the retail premises, and	18 19
(c)	the quantity is less than the commercial quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	20 21
	Maximum penalty—160 penalty units.	22
(3)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if subsections (4) and (5) apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person.	23 24
(4)	This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	25 26
(a)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods included in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods, or	27 28
(b)	both of the following apply—	29
(i)	the vaping goods are therapeutic goods—	30
(A)	that are exempt goods under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 18(1) or an exempt device under regulations made under the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41HA(1), and	31 32 33 34 35
(B)	in relation to which the sponsor has given the Commonwealth Secretary a notice in compliance with the exemption,	36 37 38
(ii)	the vaping goods are not the subject of a determination by the Commonwealth Secretary, published on the Commonwealth Department’s website, that the supply of the goods be stopped or should be stopped because the Commonwealth Secretary is satisfied that the supply of the goods compromises public health and safety or the goods do not conform with a standard applicable to the goods, or	39 40 41 42 43 44 45
(c)	the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination.	46

(5)	This subsection applies in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	1
	(a) both of the following apply—	2
	(i) the person is a wholesaler, pharmacist, medical practitioner or nurse practitioner who is the holder of a licence, or is otherwise authorised, under this Act to supply one or more substances included in the NSW Poisons Schedules, Schedule 3,	3
	(ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the licence or authority, or	4
	(b) both of the following apply—	5
	(i) the person has been given a section 41RC consent to possess the vaping goods,	6
	(ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the consent, or	7
	(c) if the vaping goods are covered by a section 41R determination—	8
	(i) the person is specified in the determination, or is included in a class of persons specified in the determination, in relation to the vaping goods, and	9
	(ii) the possession of the vaping goods is in accordance with the determination.	10
(6)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to the possession of the vaping goods by the person if—	11
	(a) the vaping goods are for use by the person personally, and	12
	(b) the quantity of the vaping goods is not more than the permitted quantity of the kind of vaping goods.	13
(7)	In this section—	14
	<i>permitted quantity</i> , of a kind of vaping goods, has the same meaning as in the Commonwealth Therapeutic Goods Act, section 41QD(10).	15
	<i>retail premises</i> means either of the following types of premises, whether or not the premises are used wholly or predominantly for the relevant purpose—	16
	(a) premises from which goods or services are available for supply, or are supplied, to a consumer, or	17
	(b) premises that are used in connection with the supply of goods or services to a consumer.	18
	<i>retailer</i> , in relation to retail premises in New South Wales, means any of the following—	19
	(a) an owner, lessee or occupier of the retail premises,	20
	(b) a person conducting a business or undertaking at, or in connection or association with, the retail premises,	21
	(c) a director, officer or agent of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),	22
	(d) a person performing work in any capacity, including an employee or a contractor, for, or on behalf of, a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) at or in connection with the retail premises.	23
[2]	Section 120 Proceedings for offences	24
	Insert after section 120(1)—	25
(1A)	Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to proceedings for an offence against section 85B(1), 85C(3) or 85C(5).	26

[3] Schedule 3 Dictionary	1
Insert in alphabetical order—	2
<i>Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	3
<i>commercial quantity</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	4
<i>Commonwealth Minister</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	5
<i>conformity assessment document</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	6
<i>section 41R determination</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	7
<i>section 41RC consent</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	8
<i>sponsor</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	9
<i>vaping goods</i> , for Chapter 3A—see section 85A.	10
[4] Schedule 5.27[1], heading	11
Omit “or e-cigarettes and e-cigarette accessories”.	12

Schedule 3	Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209	1
		2
Schedule 1	Indictable offences triable summarily	3
	Insert at the end of Table 2, Part 13—	4
30	Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966	5
	An offence under the <i>Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966</i> , section 20(1), 21(3), or 21(5).	6
		7
31	Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022	8
	An offence under the <i>Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022</i> , section 85B(1), 85C(3), or 85C(5).	9
		10

Schedule 4	Amendment of Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008 No 94	1
		2
[1] Section 3 Objects of Act		3
	Omit section 3(2). Insert instead—	4
	(2) This Act aims to achieve that object by—	5
	(a) regulating the packaging, advertising and display of tobacco products and non-tobacco smoking products, and	6 7
	(b) prohibiting the supply of tobacco products and non-tobacco smoking products to children, and	8 9
	(c) reducing the exposure of children to environmental tobacco smoke and aerosols or vapours from vaping goods.	10 11
[2] Section 4 Definitions		12
	Omit section 4(1), definitions of <i>Commonwealth Act</i> , <i>e-cigarette</i> , <i>e-cigarette accessory</i> , <i>e-cigarette liquid</i> , <i>e-cigarette vending machine</i> , <i>smoke</i> and <i>vending machine token</i> .	13 14
	Insert in alphabetical order—	15
	<i>vending machine token</i> means a token that is designed to be inserted into an tobacco vending machine to enable the purchase or supply of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products.	16 17 18
[3] Section 8A Application of Division to e-cigarettes and e-cigarette accessories		19
	Omit the section.	20
[4] Part 2, Division 3, heading		21
	Omit “and e-cigarette vending machines”.	22
[5] Section 12 and 13, heading and 14, heading		23
	Omit “or e-cigarette” wherever occurring.	24
[6] Section 13		25
	Omit “or e-cigarette vending machine must not place the vending machine, or cause or permit the vending machine to be placed, in any premises in New South Wales for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories”.	26 27 28 29
	Insert instead “vending machine must not place the vending machine, or arrange for or permit the vending machine to be placed, in any premises in New South Wales for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products”.	30 31 32
[7] Section 14(1)		33
	Omit “or e-cigarette vending machine situated in premises in New South Wales for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories”.	34 35 36
	Insert instead “vending machine situated in premises in New South Wales for the purpose of the sale of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products”.	37 38
[8] Section 15 Responsibilities of occupiers for vending machines		39
	Omit “or e-cigarette” wherever occurring in section 15(1).	40

[9] Section 15(2)	1
Omit “tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories by means of a tobacco or e-cigarette”.	2 3
Insert instead “tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products by means of a tobacco”.	4
[10] Section 15(3)	5
Omit “or e-cigarette vending machine, or person who sold or displayed the tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories,”.	6 7
Insert instead “vending machine, or person who sold or displayed the tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products,”.	8 9
[11] Section 15(4)	10
Omit “or e-cigarette vending machine or the sale or display of tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories”.	11 12
Insert instead “vending machine or the sale or display of tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products”.	13 14
[12] Part 3, heading	15
Omit “and e-cigarettes”.	16
[13] Section 15A Application of Part to e-cigarettes and e-cigarette accessories	17
Omit the section.	18
[14] Section 22, heading	19
Omit “or e-cigarettes and e-cigarette accessories”.	20
[15] Section 22(2A)	21
Omit the subsection, including the note.	22
[16] Section 22(3)(a)	23
Omit “product, non-tobacco smoking product, e-cigarette or e-cigarette accessory”.	24
Insert instead “product or non-tobacco smoking product”.	25
[17] Section 23, heading	26
Omit “tobacco, smoking or vaping”.	27
Insert instead “tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking”.	28
[18] Section 23(1)	29
Omit “tobacco, smoking or vaping”.	30
Insert instead “tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking”.	31
[19] Section 23(3)	32
Omit the subsection.	33
[20] Section 24, heading	34
Omit “or e-cigarette”.	35

[21] Section 24(1)	1
Omit “or e-cigarette vending” wherever occurring. Insert instead “vending machine”.	2
[22] Section 24(2)(a) and (b)	3
Omit “or e-cigarette” wherever occurring.	4
[23] Section 26, heading	5
Omit “ tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or e-cigarettes ”.	6
Insert instead “ tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products ”.	7
[24] Section 26(1)–(3)	8
Omit “tobacco product, non-tobacco smoking product or e-cigarette” wherever occurring.	9
Insert instead “tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking product”.	10
[25] Section 26(4)(a) and (b)	11
Omit “tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products or e-cigarettes” wherever occurring.	12
Insert instead “tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products”.	14
[26] Section 28 Liability of employers	15
Omit “tobacco products, non-tobacco smoking products, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories” from section 28(4).	16
Insert instead “tobacco products or non-tobacco smoking products”.	18
[27] Section 30 Smoking in motor vehicle prohibited if juvenile present	19
Omit section 30(8), definition of <i>smoke</i> .	20
Insert in alphabetical order—	21
<i>smoke</i> means—	22
(a) for a tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking product—to use, consume, hold or otherwise have control over the tobacco product or non-tobacco smoking product when the product is ignited, or	23
(b) for a vaping good—to use, consume, hold or otherwise have control over the vaping good that is generating or releasing, whether or not by burning, smoke or an aerosol or vapour.	26
<i>vaping goods</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989</i> of the Commonwealth.	29
[28] Part 5, heading	31
Omit “ and e-cigarette retailing ”.	32
[29] Section 31A Meaning of “engaging in e-cigarette retailing”	33
Omit the section.	34
[30] Part 5, Division 3, heading	35
Omit “ and e-cigarette retailers ”.	36
[31] Section 39, heading	37
Omit “ or e-cigarette retailing ”.	38

[32] Section 39(1)	1
Omit “or e-cigarette retailing, or both, unless the person has notified the Secretary, in accordance with this section, that the person intends to engage in retailing of a type so notified”.	2 3 4
Insert instead “unless the person has notified the Secretary, in accordance with this section, that the person intends to engage in tobacco retailing”.	5 6
[33] Section 39(2)(a) and (b)	7
Omit “or e-cigarette retailing” wherever occurring.	8
[34] Section 39(2)(e)	9
Omit the paragraph.	10
[35] Section 39(3)	11
Omit the subsection.	12
[36] Section 39(4)	13
Omit “or e-cigarette retailing, or both,”.	14
[37] Section 39(5)	15
Omit “, e-cigarette retailing or both,”.	16
[38] Section 39A, heading	17
Omit “, e-cigarettes or e-cigarette accessories”.	18
[39] Section 39A(1) and (2)	19
Omit “, e-cigarette or e-cigarette accessory” wherever occurring.	20
[40] Section 44 Powers of inspectors to enter premises	21
Omit section 44(4), definition of <i>regulated products</i> . Insert instead—	22
<i>regulated products</i> means the following—	23
(a) tobacco products,	24
(b) smoking accessories.	25
[41] Section 58 Regulations	26
Omit “, e-cigarettes, e-cigarette accessories” from section 58(1)(a), (c), (e), (f), (j) and (k), wherever occurring.	27 28
[42] Section 58(1)(d)	29
Omit “or e-cigarette”.	30
[43] Section 58(1)(h)	31
Omit “or e-cigarette advertisements and the matter that may appear on packages containing tobacco products, e-cigarettes, e-cigarette accessories”.	32 33
Insert instead “and the matter that may appear on packages containing tobacco products”.	34
[44] Section 58(4)	35
Omit the subsection.	36

Schedule 5	Amendment of Smoke-free Environment Act 2000	1
	No 69	2
[1] Section 3 Object of Act		3
	Omit “e-cigarettes”. Insert instead “vaping goods”.	4
[2] Section 4 Definitions		5
	Omit the definitions of <i>e-cigarette</i> , <i>non-tobacco smoking product</i> and <i>tobacco product</i> and <i>smoke</i> .	6
	Insert in alphabetical order—	7
	<i>non-tobacco smoking product</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i> .	8
	<i>smoke</i> means use, consume, hold or otherwise have control over a tobacco product, non-tobacco smoking product or vaping good that is generating, whether or not by burning—	9
	(a) smoke, or	10
	(b) an aerosol or vapour.	11
	<i>tobacco product</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2008</i> .	12
	<i>vaping goods</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989</i> of the Commonwealth.	13
[3] Section 19A Exemption relating to premises of e-cigarette retailers		14
	Omit the section.	15
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