



Prohibition of Human Cloning for Reproduction Act 2002

No. 144, 2002

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Prohibition of Human Cloning for Reproduction Act 2002* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 20 September 2017 (the *compilation date*).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the *endnotes*) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary	1
1 Short title	1
2 Commencement	1
3 Object of Act	2
4 Operation of Act	2
5 Act to bind the Crown	3
6 External Territories	3
8 Definitions	3
Part 2—Prohibited practices	7
Division 1—Practices that are completely prohibited	7
9 Offence—placing a human embryo clone in the human body or the body of an animal	7
10 Offence—importing or exporting a human embryo clone	7
11 No defence that human embryo clone could not survive	7
12 Offence—creating a human embryo for a purpose other than achieving pregnancy in a woman	8
13 Offence—creating or developing a human embryo by fertilisation that contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons	8
14 Offence—developing a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days	8
15 Offence—heritable alterations to genome	9
16 Offence—collecting a viable human embryo from the body of a woman	9
17 Offence—creating a chimeric embryo	9
18 Offence—developing a hybrid embryo	9
19 Offence—placing of an embryo	10
20 Offence—importing, exporting or placing a prohibited embryo	10
21 Offence—commercial trading in human eggs, human sperm or human embryos	11
Division 2—Practices that are prohibited unless authorised by a licence	13
22 Offence—creating a human embryo other than by fertilisation, or developing such an embryo	13
23 Offence—creating or developing a human embryo containing genetic material provided by more than 2 persons	13

23A	Offence—using precursor cells from a human embryo or a human fetus to create a human embryo, or developing such an embryo	14
23B	Offence—creating a hybrid embryo	14
23C	Regulations under Customs Act	15
Part 3—Commonwealth/State arrangements		16
24	Operation of State laws.....	16
Part 4—Review provision and regulations		17
Division 1—Review of Act		17
25	Review of operation of Act	17
25A	Further review of operation of Act	18
Division 2—Regulations		20
26	Regulations.....	20
Endnotes		21
Endnote 1—About the endnotes		21
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key		23
Endnote 3—Legislation history		24
Endnote 4—Amendment history		25

An Act to prohibit human cloning for reproduction and other unacceptable practices associated with reproductive technology, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Prohibition of Human Cloning for Reproduction Act 2002*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, on the day or at the time specified in column 2 of the table.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 and 2 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent	19 December 2002
2. Sections 3 to 26 and Schedule 1	The 28th day after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent	16 January 2003

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this Act as originally passed by the Parliament and assented to. It will not be expanded to deal with provisions inserted in this Act after assent.

- (2) Column 3 of the table is for additional information that is not part of this Act. This information may be included in any published version of this Act.

3 Object of Act

The object of this Act is to address concerns, including ethical concerns, about scientific developments in relation to human reproduction and the utilisation of human embryos by prohibiting certain practices.

4 Operation of Act

- (1) This Act applies as follows:
- (a) to things done, or omitted to be done, by constitutional corporations;
 - (b) to things done, or omitted to be done, in the course of constitutional trade or commerce;
 - (c) to matters within the legislative power of the Commonwealth under paragraph 51(xxix) of the Constitution;
 - (d) to the Commonwealth and Commonwealth authorities;
 - (e) for purposes relating to the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistics;
 - (f) to matters within the legislative power of the Commonwealth under paragraph 51(xxxix) of the Constitution, so far as it relates to the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection.

- (2) In this section:

constitutional corporation means a trading, foreign or financial corporation within the meaning of paragraph 51(xx) of the Constitution.

constitutional trade or commerce means trade or commerce:

- (a) between Australia and places outside Australia; or
- (b) among the States; or
- (c) by way of the supply of services to the Commonwealth or to a Commonwealth authority.

5 Act to bind the Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in each of its capacities.
- (2) Nothing in this Act renders the Crown liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

6 External Territories

This Act extends to every external Territory.

8 Definitions

- (1) In this Act:

animal does not include a human.

chimeric embryo means:

- (a) a human embryo into which a cell, or any component part of a cell, of an animal has been introduced; or
- (b) a thing declared by the regulations to be a chimeric embryo.

Commonwealth authority means the following:

- (a) a body corporate established for a public purpose by or under an Act;
- (b) a company in which a controlling interest is held by any one of the following persons, or by 2 or more of the following persons together:
 - (i) the Commonwealth;
 - (ii) a body covered by paragraph (a);
 - (iii) a body covered by either of the above subparagraphs.

excess ART embryo means a human embryo that:

- (a) was created, by assisted reproductive technology, for use in the assisted reproductive technology treatment of a woman; and
- (b) is excess to the needs of:
 - (i) the woman for whom it was created; and

Section 8

(ii) her spouse (if any) at the time the embryo was created.

human embryo means a discrete entity that has arisen from either:

- (a) the first mitotic division when fertilisation of a human oocyte by a human sperm is complete; or
- (b) any other process that initiates organised development of a biological entity with a human nuclear genome or altered human nuclear genome that has the potential to develop up to, or beyond, the stage at which the primitive streak appears;

and has not yet reached 8 weeks of development since the first mitotic division.

human embryo clone means a human embryo that is a genetic copy of another living or dead human, but does not include a human embryo created by the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm.

human sperm includes human spermatids.

hybrid embryo means:

- (a) an embryo created by the fertilisation of a human egg by animal sperm; or
- (b) an embryo created by the fertilisation of an animal egg by human sperm; or
- (c) a human egg into which the nucleus of an animal cell has been introduced; or
- (d) an animal egg into which the nucleus of a human cell has been introduced; or
- (e) a thing declared by the regulations to be a hybrid embryo.

licence means a licence issued under section 21 of the *Research Involving Human Embryos Act 2002*.

NHMRC Licensing Committee means the Committee established under section 13 of the *Research Involving Human Embryos Act 2002*.

precursor cell means a cell that has the potential to develop into a human egg or human sperm.

spouse, in relation to a person, includes a de facto partner of the person within the meaning of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

State includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

woman means a female human.

- (2) For the purposes of establishing that a human embryo clone is a genetic copy of a living or dead human:
 - (a) it is sufficient to establish that the set of genes in the nuclei of the cells of the living or dead human has been copied; and
 - (b) it is not necessary to establish that the copy is an identical genetic copy.
- (3) For the purposes of the definition of **human embryo** in subsection (1), in working out the length of the period of development of a human embryo, any period when the development of the embryo is suspended is to be disregarded.
- (4) For the purposes of the definition of **human embryo clone** in subsection (1), a human embryo that results from the technological process known as embryo splitting is taken not to be created by a process of fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of **excess ART embryo**, a human embryo is excess to the needs of the persons mentioned in that paragraph at a particular time if:
 - (a) each such person has given written authority for use of the embryo for a purpose other than a purpose relating to the assisted reproductive technology treatment of the woman concerned, and the authority is in force at that time; or
 - (b) each such person has determined in writing that the embryo is excess to their needs, and the determination is in force at that time.
- (6) A reference in this Act to an embryo (including a human embryo) is a reference to a living embryo.

Part 1 Preliminary

Section 8

- (7) A reference in this Act to a human egg is a reference to a human oocyte.
- (8) A reference in this Act to a human embryo does not include a reference to:
 - (a) a hybrid embryo; or
 - (b) a human embryonic stem cell line.

Part 2—Prohibited practices

Division 1—Practices that are completely prohibited

9 Offence—placing a human embryo clone in the human body or the body of an animal

A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo clone in the body of a human or the body of an animal.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

Note: The development of a human embryo (including a human embryo clone) outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days is prohibited by section 14.

10 Offence—importing or exporting a human embryo clone

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally imports a human embryo clone into Australia.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally exports a human embryo clone from Australia.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 15 years.

11 No defence that human embryo clone could not survive

It is not a defence to an offence under section 9 or 10 that the human embryo clone did not survive or could not have survived.

Section 12

12 Offence—creating a human embryo for a purpose other than achieving pregnancy in a woman

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a human embryo by a process of the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm outside the body of a woman, unless the person's intention in creating the embryo is to attempt to achieve pregnancy in a particular woman.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) Despite subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*, a defendant does not bear an evidential burden in relation to any matter in subsection (1) of this section.

13 Offence—creating or developing a human embryo by fertilisation that contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons

A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person intentionally creates or develops a human embryo by a process of the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm outside the body of a woman; and
(b) the human embryo contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

14 Offence—developing a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days

A person commits an offence if the person intentionally develops a human embryo outside the body of a woman for a period of more than 14 days, excluding any period when development is suspended.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

15 Offence—heritable alterations to genome

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person alters the genome of a human cell in such a way that the alteration is heritable by descendants of the human whose cell was altered; and
 - (b) in altering the genome, the person intended the alteration to be heritable by descendants of the human whose cell was altered.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) In this section:

human cell includes a human embryonal cell, a human fetal cell, human sperm or a human egg.

16 Offence—collecting a viable human embryo from the body of a woman

A person commits an offence if the person removes a human embryo from the body of a woman, intending to collect a viable human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

17 Offence—creating a chimeric embryo

A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a chimeric embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

18 Offence—developing a hybrid embryo

A person commits an offence if the person intentionally develops a hybrid embryo for a period of more than 14 days, excluding any period when development is suspended.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

Section 19

19 Offence—placing of an embryo

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo in an animal.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places a human embryo in the body of a human, other than in a woman's reproductive tract.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places an animal embryo in the body of a human for any period of gestation.

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 15 years.

20 Offence—importing, exporting or placing a prohibited embryo

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally imports an embryo into Australia knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the embryo is a prohibited embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally exports an embryo from Australia knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the embryo is a prohibited embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally places an embryo in the body of a woman knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the embryo is a prohibited embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (4) In this section:

prohibited embryo means:

- (a) a human embryo created by a process other than the fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm; or
- (b) a human embryo created outside the body of a woman, unless the intention of the person who created the embryo was to attempt to achieve pregnancy in a particular woman; or
- (c) a human embryo that contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons; or
- (d) a human embryo that has been developing outside the body of a woman for a period of more than 14 days, excluding any period when development is suspended; or
- (e) a human embryo created using precursor cells taken from a human embryo or a human fetus; or
- (f) a human embryo that contains a human cell (within the meaning of section 15) whose genome has been altered in such a way that the alteration is heritable by human descendants of the human whose cell was altered; or
- (g) a human embryo that was removed from the body of a woman by a person intending to collect a viable human embryo; or
- (h) a chimeric embryo or a hybrid embryo.

21 Offence—commercial trading in human eggs, human sperm or human embryos

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally gives or offers valuable consideration to another person for the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally receives, or offers to receive, valuable consideration from another person for the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (3) In this section:

Part 2 Prohibited practices

Division 1 Practices that are completely prohibited

Section 21

reasonable expenses:

- (a) in relation to the supply of a human egg or human sperm—
includes, but is not limited to, expenses relating to the collection, storage or transport of the egg or sperm; and
- (b) in relation to the supply of a human embryo:
 - (i) does not include any expenses incurred by a person before the time when the embryo became an excess ART embryo; and
 - (ii) includes, but is not limited to, expenses relating to the storage or transport of the embryo.

valuable consideration, in relation to the supply of a human egg, human sperm or a human embryo by a person, includes any inducement, discount or priority in the provision of a service to the person, but does not include the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by the person in connection with the supply.

Division 2—Practices that are prohibited unless authorised by a licence

22 Offence—creating a human embryo other than by fertilisation, or developing such an embryo

A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person intentionally creates a human embryo by a process other than the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm, or develops a human embryo so created; and
- (b) the creation or development of the human embryo by the person is not authorised by a licence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Note 1: The development of a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days is prohibited by section 14.

Note 2: The placement in the body of a woman of a human embryo clone, or any other human embryo created other than by the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm, is prohibited by sections 9 and 20.

23 Offence—creating or developing a human embryo containing genetic material provided by more than 2 persons

A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person intentionally creates or develops a human embryo by a process other than the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm; and
- (b) the human embryo contains genetic material provided by more than 2 persons; and
- (c) the creation or development of the human embryo by the person is not authorised by a licence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Note 1: The development of a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days is prohibited by section 14.

Part 2 Prohibited practices

Division 2 Practices that are prohibited unless authorised by a licence

Section 23A

Note 2: The placement in the body of a woman of a human embryo created other than by the fertilisation of a human egg by a human sperm is prohibited by section 20.

23A Offence—using precursor cells from a human embryo or a human fetus to create a human embryo, or developing such an embryo

A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person uses precursor cells taken from a human embryo or a human fetus, intending to create a human embryo, or intentionally develops an embryo so created; and
- (b) the person engages in activities mentioned in paragraph (a) without being authorised by a licence, and the person knows or is reckless as to that fact.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

23B Offence—creating a hybrid embryo

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally creates a hybrid embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally develops a hybrid embryo.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

- (3) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) or (2) if the creation or development of the hybrid embryo by the person is authorised by a licence.

Note: A licence to create or develop a hybrid embryo can only be issued under section 21 of the *Research Involving Human Embryos Act 2002*:

- (a) for the purposes of testing sperm quality in an accredited ART centre—up to, but not including, the first mitotic division; or
- (b) in the case of hybrid embryo created by introducing the nucleus of a human cell into an animal egg—for not longer than 14 days.

23C Regulations under Customs Act

The Minister who administers the *Customs Act 1901* must take all reasonable steps to ensure that regulations are made, within 6 months after the commencement of this section, permitting, subject to appropriate conditions or restrictions, the import and export of human embryonic stem cell lines which have been derived from human embryo clones using practices consistent with Australian legislation.

Part 3—Commonwealth/State arrangements

24 Operation of State laws

This Act is not intended to exclude the operation of any law of a State, to the extent that the law of the State is capable of operating concurrently with this Act.

Part 4—Review provision and regulations

Division 1—Review of Act

25 Review of operation of Act

- (1) The Minister must cause an independent review of the operation of this Act to be undertaken as soon as possible after the second anniversary of the day on which this Act received the Royal Assent.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken by persons chosen by the Minister, with the agreement of each State.
- (3) The persons undertaking the review must give the Council of Australian Governments and both Houses of the Parliament a written report of the review before the third anniversary of the day on which this Act received the Royal Assent.
- (4) The persons undertaking the review must consider and report on the scope and operation of this Act taking into account the following:
 - (a) developments in technology in relation to assisted reproductive technology;
 - (b) developments in medical research and scientific research and the potential therapeutic applications of such research;
 - (c) community standards;
 - (d) the applicability of establishing a National Stem Cell Bank.
- (5) The report must contain recommendations about amendments that should be made to this Act, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (4).
- (6) The persons undertaking the review must consult:
 - (a) the Commonwealth and the States; and
 - (b) a broad range of persons with expertise in or experience of relevant disciplines;

Section 25A

and the views of the Commonwealth, the States and the persons mentioned in paragraph (b) must be set out in the report to the extent that it is reasonably practicable to do so.

25A Further review of operation of Act

- (1) The Minister must cause an independent review of the operation of this Act as amended by the *Prohibition of Human Cloning for Reproduction and the Regulation of Human Embryo Research Amendment Act 2006* (the **amending Act**) to be undertaken as soon as possible after the third anniversary of the day on which the amending Act received the Royal Assent.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken by persons chosen by the Minister, with the agreement of each State.
- (3) The persons undertaking the review must give the Council of Australian Governments and both Houses of the Parliament a written report of the review before the fourth anniversary of the day on which the amending Act received the Royal Assent.
- (4) The persons undertaking the review must consider and report on the scope and operation of this Act as amended by the amending Act, taking into account the following:
 - (a) developments in assisted reproductive technology, including technological, medical and scientific developments, and the actual or potential clinical and therapeutic applications of such research;
 - (b) developments in embryonic stem cell research, including technological, medical and scientific developments, and the actual or potential clinical and therapeutic applications of such research;
 - (c) community standards;
 - (d) a brief analysis of international developments and legislation relating to the use of human embryos and related research;
 - (e) an analysis of research resulting from the licenses granted;
 - (f) any National Stem Cell Centre and any national register of donated excess ART embryos;

Section 25A

- (g) an evaluation of the effectiveness of legislative provisions and NHMRC guidelines relating to proper consent;
 - (h) an evaluation of the range of matters for which the NHMRC Licensing Committee may issue a licence and any recommendations to increase, decrease or alter these arising from the evaluation;
 - (i) an analysis of any research or clinical practice which has been prevented as a result of legislative restrictions;
 - (j) the extent to which the NHMRC Licensing Committee has effectively used information and education tools to assist researchers working in the field, and any ongoing need for legally binding rulings;
 - (k) the extent of Commonwealth/State cooperation in the area of human embryo research and the requirement for further Commonwealth or State legislation on the matter.
- (5) The report must contain recommendations about amendments that should be made to this Act, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (4).
- (6) The persons undertaking the review must consult:
- (a) the Commonwealth and the States; and
 - (b) a broad range of persons with expertise in or experience of relevant disciplines;
- and the views of the Commonwealth, the States and the persons mentioned in paragraph (b) must be set out in the report to the extent that it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Division 2—Regulations

26 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:
 - (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Before the Governor-General makes regulations under this Act, the Minister must be satisfied that:
 - (a) the States have been consulted in relation to the proposed regulations; and
 - (b) the proposed regulations have been prepared having regard to views expressed by the States in those consultations.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Prohibition of Human Cloning Act 2002	144, 2002	19 Dec 2002	s 3–26 and Sch 1: 16 Jan 2003 (s 2(1) item 2) Remainder: 19 Dec 2002 (s 2(1) item 1)	—
Statute Law Revision Act 2005	100, 2005	6 July 2005	Sch 1 (item 39): 16 Jan 2003 (s 2(1) item 22)	—
Prohibition of Human Cloning for Reproduction and the Regulation of Human Embryo Research Amendment Act 2006	172, 2006	12 Dec 2006	Sch 1: 12 June 2007 (s 2(1) item 2)	—
Same-Sex Relationships (Equal Treatment in Commonwealth Laws—General Law Reform) Act 2008	144, 2008	9 Dec 2008	Sch 9 (item 1): 10 Dec 2008 (s 2(1) item 24)	—
Statute Update Act 2016	61, 2016	23 Sept 2016	Sch 2 (items 78–90): 21 Oct 2016 (s 2(1) item 1)	—
Statute Update (Winter 2017) Act 2017	93, 2017	23 Aug 2017	Sch 3 (items 6, 7): 20 Sept 2017 (s 2(1) item 4)	—

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Title	am No 172, 2006
Part 1	
s 1	am No 172, 2006
s 7	rep No 93, 2017
s 8	am No 100, 2005; No 172, 2006; No 144, 2008
Part 2	
Part 2	rs No 172, 2006
Division 1	
s 9	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 10	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 11	rs No 172, 2006
s 12	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 13	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 14	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 15	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 16	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 17	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 18	rs No 172, 2006 am No 61, 2016
s 19	rs No 172, 2006

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	am No 61, 2016
s 20	rs No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
s 21	rs No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
Division 2	
s 22	rs No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
s 23	rs No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
s 23A	ad No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
s 23B.....	ad No 172, 2006
	am No 61, 2016
s 23C.....	ad No 172, 2006
Part 4	
Division 1	
s 25A	ad No 172, 2006
Schedule 1	rep No 93, 2017
