



FAIR PLAY

YOUR RIGHTS & SAFETY AT LGBTIQ EVENTS

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Drug Law in NSW – Myths and Realities

I only have enough for personal use – that’s ok, right?

Certain drugs and plants – including popular drugs like MDMA, ketamine, ice, marijuana and GHB – are prohibited in NSW by the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985. Unlike in some other jurisdictions, there is no hierarchy of prohibition such as Class A, Class B and Class C. All prohibited drugs are equally prohibited.

NSW law sets out ‘small quantity’ amounts for every prohibited drug. If police find an amount at or below this threshold on you, it is likely you will be charged with possession of a prohibited drug. The maximum penalty is two years’ imprisonment, a fine of \$2200, or both. There is no ‘safe’ amount. There is no risk-free way to possess prohibited drugs.

What if I was holding the drug for someone else?

The elements of the offence of possess prohibited drug are:

- Was the substance a prohibited drug?
- Was the substance, to your knowledge, in your possession or control?
- Did you know it was a prohibited drug?

It doesn’t matter whether it ‘belonged’ to you.

What about marijuana - won’t I just get a warning?

The NSW Cannabis Cautioning Scheme permits police to give formal police cautions to adult offenders detected for minor cannabis offences. In appropriate cases, police can choose to issue a caution rather than a charge. However, you can only be cautioned twice and cannot receive a caution if you have any prior convictions for drugs, violence or sexual assault. There is also no automatic entitlement to a caution – it is up to police discretion. Possession of marijuana risks a possession charge.

What if marijuana is legal in my home state or country?

Marijuana is a prohibited drug under NSW law. The law of your home state or country is not relevant.

Is it true that Police can only search me if I consent, or if I am arrested?

Police may search you or your car without arrest if they have reasonable grounds to suspect you have prohibited drugs. 'Reasonable grounds' can include the action of a police dog. Police can pat you down, ask you to remove your outer clothes and shoes, and look into your stuff and your clothes. They can also ask you to open your mouth. Police must provide the name and place of duty of the officer performing the search, and explain why they are searching you. Not consenting to complying with the search may be a criminal offence.

If police have reasonable grounds to suspect that it is necessary and the circumstances are serious and urgent, they may perform a strip search. They must provide you with as much privacy as possible for the search.

My friends and I pooled our money and bought some pills. I'm not breaking the law by giving them the pills, am I?

Under NSW law, there is no requirement for money to change hands or for a person to profit for it to be 'supply' within the meaning of the law ('dealing'). The legal definition of supply is very broad. Supply includes selling or distribution, agreeing to sell or distribute, offering to sell or distribute, having in your possession for sale or distribution; or facilitating any of these things. For example, if police catch you passing the pills to one of your friends – there is a risk that you may be charged with supply of a prohibited drug.

If you have an amount greater than the small quantity amount on you, NSW law states that you are considered to have this amount for the purposes of supply or dealing (unless proved otherwise). You may be charged accordingly.

It's not a crime to be under the influence of a prohibited drug – is it?

Under NSW law, it is a crime to use or attempt to use a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a prohibited drug. Penalties include substantial fines and imprisonment.

It is also an offence to drive or attempt to drive a vehicle with a 'prescribed illicit drug' present in your oral fluid, blood or urine. The three illicit drugs are THC (active ingredient in marijuana), speed and ecstasy. Similarly, it is an offence to drive or attempt to drive a vehicle with cocaine or morphine present in your blood or urine. Penalties include fines, and disqualification. There is no requirement for the police to prove impairment for successful prosecution of this offence.

This information is current to 31 January 2017 and reflects the law in New South Wales. It is general information and is no substitute for legal advice tailored to your particular circumstances. For assistance, contact the ICLC on 9332 1966.

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