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The Parliament of the  
Commonwealth of Australia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Presented and read a first time*

**Anti-Money Laundering and  
Counter-Terrorism Financing Bill 2006**

**No.     , 2006**

*(Justice and Customs)*

**A Bill for an Act to combat money laundering and  
the financing of terrorism, and for other purposes**

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1 **A Bill for an Act to combat money laundering and**  
2 **the financing of terrorism, and for other purposes**

3 The Parliament of Australia enacts:

4 **Part 1—Introduction**  
5

6 **1 Short title**

7 This Act may be cited as the *Anti-Money Laundering and*  
8 *Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006.*

Section 2

1 **2 Commencement**

2 (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table  
3 commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with  
4 column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect  
5 according to its terms.  
6

<b>Commencement information</b>		
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>
<b>Provision(s)</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Date/Details</b>
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.	
2. Sections 3 to 26	The day after this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
3. Part 2, Divisions 1 to 5	The first day after the end of the period of 12 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
4. Part 2, Division 6	The first day after the end of the period of 24 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
5. Part 2, Division 7	The first day after the end of the period of 12 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
6. Part 3, Divisions 1 to 4	The first day after the end of the period of 24 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
7. Part 3, Division 5	The first day after the end of the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
8. Part 3, Division 6	The first day after the end of the period of 24 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
9. Parts 4, 5 and 6	The day after this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
10. Part 7	The first day after the end of the period of 12	





1 **3 Objects**

2 (1) The objects of this Act include:

3 (a) to fulfil Australia's international obligations, including:

4 (i) Australia's international obligations to combat money  
5 laundering; and

6 (ii) Australia's international obligations to combat financing  
7 of terrorism; and

8 (b) to address matters of international concern, including:

9 (i) the need to combat money laundering; and

10 (ii) the need to combat financing of terrorism; and

11 (c) by addressing those matters of international concern, to affect  
12 beneficially Australia's relations with:

13 (i) foreign countries; and

14 (ii) international organisations.

15 Note 1: The objects of this Act are achieved by (among other things) requiring  
16 information to be given to the AUSTRAC CEO and by allowing  
17 certain other agencies to access information collected by the  
18 AUSTRAC CEO.

19 Note 2: The objects mentioned in paragraphs (1)(a),(b) and (c) relate to the  
20 external affairs power. Schedule 1 (alternative constitutional basis)  
21 contains provisions designed to attract other legislative powers  
22 (including the taxation power).

23 (2) Relevant international obligations include obligations under the  
24 following:

25 (a) the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, done at  
26 New York on 31 October 2003 [2006] ATS 2;

27 (b) the United Nations Convention Against Transnational  
28 Organized Crime, done at New York on 15 November 2000  
29 [2004] ATS 12;

30 (c) the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and  
31 Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime, done at Strasbourg on  
32 8 November 1990 [1997] ATS 21;

33 (d) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267  
34 S/RES/1267 (1999);

35 (e) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373  
36 S/RES/1373 (2001);

- 1 (f) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1617  
2 S/RES/1617 (2005).
- 3 (3) The following reflect international concern:
- 4 (a) the FATF Recommendations;
- 5 (b) the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, done at  
6 New York on 31 October 2003 [2006] ATS 2;
- 7 (c) the United Nations Convention Against Transnational  
8 Organized Crime, done at New York on 15 November 2000  
9 [2004] ATS 12;
- 10 (d) the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and  
11 Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime, done at Strasbourg on  
12 8 November 1990 [1997] ATS 21;
- 13 (e) the International Convention for the Suppression of the  
14 Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December  
15 1999 [2002] ATS 23;
- 16 (f) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/210  
17 A/RES/51/210 (1996);
- 18 (g) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267  
19 S/RES/1267 (1999);
- 20 (h) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1269  
21 S/RES/1269 (1999);
- 22 (i) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373  
23 S/RES/1373 (2001);
- 24 (j) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1456  
25 S/RES/1456 (2003);
- 26 (k) United Nations Security Council Resolution 1617  
27 S/RES/1617 (2005).
- 28 Note 1: *FATF Recommendations* is defined in section 5.
- 29 Note 2: In 2006, the text of international agreements in the Australian Treaty  
30 Series was accessible through the Australian Treaties Library on the  
31 AustLII Internet site ([www.austlii.edu.au](http://www.austlii.edu.au)).
- 32 Note 3: In 2006, the text of United Nations Security Council resolutions and  
33 United Nations General Assembly resolutions was accessible through  
34 the United Nations Internet site ([www.un.org](http://www.un.org)).

#### 35 **4 Simplified outline**

36 The following is a simplified outline of this Act:

Section 4

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- A reporting entity is a financial institution, or other person, who provides designated services. (Designated services are listed in section 6.)
- A reporting entity must carry out a procedure to verify a customer's identity before providing a designated service to the customer. However, in special cases, the procedure may be carried out after the provision of the designated service.
- Certain pre-commencement customers are subject to modified identification procedures.
- Certain low-risk services are subject to modified identification procedures.
- Reporting entities must report the following to the Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC (the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre):
  - (a) suspicious matters;
  - (b) certain transactions above a threshold.
- Certain international funds transfer instructions must be reported to the AUSTRAC CEO.
- Cross-border movements of physical currency must be reported to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a police officer if the total amount moved is above a threshold.
- Cross-border movements of bearer negotiable instruments must be reported to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a police officer if a customs officer or a police officer requires a person to make such a report.
- Electronic funds transfer instructions must include certain information about the origin of the transferred money.
- Providers of designated remittance services must be registered with the AUSTRAC CEO.

- Reporting entities must have and comply with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing programs.
- Financial institutions are subject to restrictions in connection with entering into correspondent banking relationships.

## 5 Definitions

In this Act:

**account** includes:

- (a) a credit card account; and
- (b) a loan account (other than a credit card account); and
- (c) an account of money held in the form of units in:
  - (i) a cash management trust; or
  - (ii) a trust of a kind prescribed by the AML/CTF Rules.

To avoid doubt, it is immaterial whether:

- (d) an account has a nil balance; or
- (e) any transactions have been allowed in relation to an account.

**account provider**: if an account is with a person, the person is the **account provider** for the account.

**acquiring**: in determining whether something is a designated service, **acquiring** includes anything that, under the regulations, is taken to be acquiring for the purposes of this definition.

**ADI** (short for authorised deposit-taking institution) means:

- (a) a body corporate that is an ADI for the purposes of the *Banking Act 1959*; or
- (b) the Reserve Bank of Australia; or
- (c) a person who carries on State banking within the meaning of paragraph 51(xiii) of the Constitution.

**AFP member** (short for Australian Federal Police member) means a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police.

**agency**:

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- 1 (a) a Department of the Commonwealth is taken to be an agency  
2 of the Commonwealth for the purposes of this Act;  
3 (b) a Department of a State is taken to be an agency of the State  
4 for the purposes of this Act;  
5 (c) a Department of a Territory is taken to be an agency of the  
6 Territory for the purposes of this Act.

7 **allowing a transaction:** in determining whether a person has  
8 allowed a transaction, it is immaterial whether the person was  
9 obliged to allow the transaction.

10 **AML/CTF Rules** (short for Anti-Money  
11 Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules) means the rules  
12 made under section 229.

13 **anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program**  
14 has the meaning given by section 83.

15 **applicable customer identification procedure:** for the purposes of  
16 the application of this Act to customers of a reporting entity,  
17 **applicable customer identification procedure** has the meaning  
18 ascertained in accordance with:

- 19 (a) if all of the designated services provided by the reporting  
20 entity are covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6:  
21 (i) a special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
22 financing program that applies to, and has been adopted  
23 by, the reporting entity; or  
24 (ii) if the program has been varied on one or more  
25 occasions—the program as varied; or  
26 (b) in any other case:  
27 (i) Part B of an anti-money laundering and  
28 counter-terrorism financing program that applies to, and  
29 has been adopted by, the reporting entity; or  
30 (ii) if the program has been varied on one or more  
31 occasions—Part B of the program as varied.

32 Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
33 financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
34 designated service.

1           **approved** means approved by the AUSTRAC CEO, in writing, for  
2           the purposes of the provision in which the term occurs.

3           Note:       For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
4                       *Interpretation Act 1901*.

5           **approved deposit fund** has the same meaning as in the  
6           *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

7           **approved third-party bill payment system** means a bill payment  
8           system prescribed by the AML/CTF Rules.

9           **arrangement** includes:

- 10           (a) any agreement, arrangement, understanding, promise or  
11                undertaking, whether express or implied, and whether or not  
12                enforceable, or intended to be enforceable, by legal  
13                proceedings; and  
14           (b) any scheme, plan, proposal, action, course of action or course  
15                of conduct, whether unilateral or otherwise.

16           **ASIO** means the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

17           **ASIO Minister** means the Minister responsible for administering  
18           the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

19           **ASIO official** means:

- 20           (a) the Director-General of Security; or  
21           (b) a person employed under paragraph 84(1)(a) or (b) of the  
22                *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

23           **AUSTRAC** means the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis  
24           Centre continued in existence by section 209.

25           **AUSTRAC CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of  
26           AUSTRAC.

27           **AUSTRAC information** means:

- 28           (a) eligible collected information; or  
29           (b) a compilation by the AUSTRAC CEO of eligible collected  
30                information; or  
31           (c) an analysis by the AUSTRAC CEO of eligible collected  
32                information.

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1 **Australia**, when used in a geographical sense, includes the external  
2 Territories.

3 **Australian account** means an account held in Australia.

4 **Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity officer**  
5 means a staff member (as defined by section 11 of the *Law*  
6 *Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*) of the Australian  
7 Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity.

8 **Australian financial services licence** has the same meaning as in  
9 Chapter 7 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

10 **Australian government body** means:

- 11 (a) the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or  
12 (b) an agency or authority of:  
13 (i) the Commonwealth; or  
14 (ii) a State; or  
15 (iii) a Territory.

16 **authorised officer** means:

- 17 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
18 (b) a person for whom an appointment as an authorised officer is  
19 in force under section 145.

20 **batched electronic funds transfer instruction** means an electronic  
21 funds transfer instruction accepted by an ADI or a bank from a  
22 particular payer, where:

- 23 (a) the transfer instruction is one of a particular batch of  
24 electronic funds transfer instructions accepted by the ADI or  
25 bank from the payer; and  
26 (b) the batch is, or is to be, passed on or dispatched in a single  
27 file that includes the complete payer information in respect of  
28 each of the electronic funds transfer instructions in the batch.

29 **bearer negotiable instrument** has the meaning given by section 17.

30 **beneficiary institution**, in relation to an electronic funds transfer  
31 instruction:

- 1 (a) in the case of a multiple-institution person-to-person  
2 electronic funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given  
3 by subsection 8(1); or  
4 (b) in the case of a same-institution person-to-person electronic  
5 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
6 subsection 8(2); or  
7 (c) in the case of a multiple-institution same-person electronic  
8 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
9 subsection 9(1); or  
10 (d) in the case of a same-institution same-person electronic funds  
11 transfer instruction—has the meaning given by subsection  
12 9(2).

13 **bet** includes wager.

14 **bill of exchange** has the same meaning as in paragraph 51(xvi) of  
15 the Constitution, but does not include a cheque unless the cheque is  
16 a cheque that an ADI, bank or other institution draws on itself.

17 **borrow** has a meaning corresponding to **loan**.

18 **building society** includes a society registered or incorporated as a  
19 co-operative housing society or similar society under:

- 20 (a) a law of a State or Territory; or  
21 (b) a law of a foreign country or a part of a foreign country.

22 **bullion** includes anything that, under the regulations, is taken to be  
23 bullion for the purposes of this Act.

24 **business** includes a venture or concern in trade or commerce,  
25 whether or not conducted on a regular, repetitive or continuous  
26 basis.

27 **business day** means a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a  
28 public or bank holiday in the place concerned.

29 **civil penalty order** means an order under section 175.

30 **civil penalty provision** means a provision declared by this Act to  
31 be a civil penalty provision.

32 **commence to provide a designated service** means:



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- 1 (a) if the designated service is provided at an instant of time—  
2 provide the service; or  
3 (b) if the designated service is provided over a period of time—  
4 begin to provide the service.

5 **commercial goods carrier** means a person who, in the normal  
6 course of a business, carries goods or mail for reward.

7 **commercial passenger carrier** means a person who, in the normal  
8 course of a business, carries passengers for reward.

9 **Commonwealth place** means:

- 10 (a) a Commonwealth place within the meaning of the  
11 *Commonwealth Places (Application of Laws) Act 1970*; or  
12 (b) a place in a Territory, where the place is owned by the  
13 Commonwealth.

14 **Commonwealth Royal Commission** means a Royal Commission  
15 within the meaning of the *Royal Commissions Act 1902*.

16 **company** has the same meaning as in the *Income Tax Assessment*  
17 *Act 1997*.

18 Note: Under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, **company** includes an  
19 unincorporated association or body of persons.

20 **complete payer information** has the meaning given by section 71.

21 **compliance record** of a reporting entity means:

- 22 (a) a record that relates to the obligations under this Act, the  
23 regulations or the AML/CTF Rules of the reporting entity; or  
24 (b) a record, copy or extract retained under Part 10 by the  
25 reporting entity.

26 **constitutional corporation** means a corporation to which  
27 paragraph 51(xx) of the Constitution applies.

28 **contribution**, in relation to an RSA, has the same meaning as in the  
29 *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

30 **controller** of an eligible gaming machine venue has the meaning  
31 given by section 13.

1           **control test:** passing the control test has the meaning given by  
2           section 11.

3           **correspondent banking relationship** means a relationship that  
4           involves the provision by a financial institution (the **first financial**  
5           **institution**) of banking services to another financial institution,  
6           where:

- 7           (a) the first financial institution carries on an activity or business  
8           at or through a permanent establishment of the financial  
9           institution in a particular country; and  
10          (b) the other financial institution carries on an activity or  
11          business at or through a permanent establishment of the other  
12          financial institution in another country; and  
13          (c) the correspondent banking relationship relates, in whole or in  
14          part, to those permanent establishments; and  
15          (d) the relationship is not of a kind specified in the AML/CTF  
16          Rules; and  
17          (e) the banking services are not of a kind specified in the  
18          AML/CTF Rules.

19           For this purpose, **banking service** includes anything that, under the  
20           AML/CTF Rules, is taken to be a banking service for the purposes  
21           of this definition.

22           Note:       For geographical links, see section 100.

23           **country** means Australia or a foreign country.

24           **credit card** has the same meaning as in section 63A of the *Trade*  
25           *Practices Act 1974*.

26           **custodial or depository service:** see the definition of **providing a**  
27           **custodial or depository service**.

28           **customer** has the meaning given by section 6, and includes a  
29           prospective customer.

30           **customs officer** means:

- 31           (a) the Chief Executive Officer of Customs; or  
32           (b) an officer of customs within the meaning of the *Customs Act*  
33           1901.

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1            **damage**, in relation to data, includes damage by erasure of data or  
2            addition of other data.

3            **data** includes:

- 4            (a) information in any form; or  
5            (b) any program (or part of a program).

6            **data storage device** means a thing containing, or designed to  
7            contain, data for use by a computer.

8            **debit card** has the same meaning as in section 63A of the *Trade*  
9            *Practices Act 1974*.

10           **debit card account**: if a debit card enables the holder of an account  
11           to debit the account, the account is a **debit card account**.

12           **derivative** has the same meaning as in Chapter 7 of the  
13           *Corporations Act 2001*.

14           **designated agency** means:

- 15           (a) the Australian Crime Commission; or  
16           (b) ASIO; or  
17           (c) the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity;  
18           or  
19           (d) the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission; or  
20           (e) the Australian Customs Service; or  
21           (f) the Australian Federal Police; or  
22           (g) the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority; or  
23           (h) the Australian Securities and Investments Commission; or  
24           (i) the Child Support Agency; or  
25           (j) the Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency (Centrelink);  
26           or  
27           (k) a Commonwealth Royal Commission whose terms of  
28           reference include inquiry into whether unlawful conduct  
29           (however described) has, or might have, occurred; or  
30           (l) the Immigration Department; or  
31           (m) IGIS; or  
32           (n) the Treasury Department; or

- 1 (o) an authority or agency of the Commonwealth, where the  
2 authority or agency is specified in the regulations; or  
3 (p) the police force or police service of a State or the Northern  
4 Territory; or  
5 (q) the New South Wales Crime Commission; or  
6 (r) the Independent Commission Against Corruption of New  
7 South Wales; or  
8 (s) the Police Integrity Commission of New South Wales; or  
9 (t) the Crime and Misconduct Commission of Queensland; or  
10 (u) the Corruption and Crime Commission of Western Australia;  
11 or  
12 (v) an authority or agency of a State or Territory, where the  
13 authority or agency has the responsibility of collecting or  
14 receiving taxation revenue of the State or Territory; or  
15 (w) a State/Territory Royal Commission:  
16 (i) whose terms of reference include inquiry into whether  
17 unlawful conduct (however described) has, or might  
18 have, occurred; and  
19 (ii) that is specified in the regulations; or  
20 (x) an authority or agency of a State or Territory, where the  
21 authority or agency is specified in the regulations.

22 ***designated business group*** means a group of 2 or more persons,  
23 where:

- 24 (a) each member of the group has elected, in writing, to be a  
25 member of the group, and the election is in force; and  
26 (b) each election was made in accordance with the AML/CTF  
27 Rules; and  
28 (c) no member of the group is a member of another designated  
29 business group; and  
30 (d) each member of the group satisfies such conditions (if any)  
31 as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
32 (e) the group is not of a kind that, under the AML/CTF Rules, is  
33 ineligible to be a designated business group.

34 ***designated remittance arrangement*** has the meaning given by  
35 section 10.

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1            **designated service** has the meaning given by section 6.

2            **director** of a company includes a member of a body corporate  
3            incorporated for a public purpose by a law of the Commonwealth,  
4            a State or a Territory.

5            **Director-General of Security** means the Director-General of  
6            Security holding office under the *Australian Security Intelligence*  
7            *Organisation Act 1979*.

8            **disclose** means divulge or communicate.

9            **disposing of**: in determining whether something is a designated  
10            service, **disposing of** includes anything that, under the regulations,  
11            is taken to be disposing of for the purposes of this definition.

12            **e-currency** means an Internet-based, electronic means of exchange  
13            that is:

- 14            (a) known as any of the following:
- 15                    (i) e-currency;
  - 16                    (ii) e-money;
  - 17                    (iii) digital currency;
  - 18                    (iv) a name specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and
- 19            (b) backed either directly or indirectly by:
- 20                    (i) precious metal; or
  - 21                    (ii) bullion; or
  - 22                    (iii) a thing of a kind prescribed by the AML/CTF Rules;
- 23                    and
- 24            (c) not issued by or under the authority of a government body;
- 25            and includes anything that, under the regulations, is taken to be
- 26            e-currency for the purposes of this Act.

27            **electronic communication** has the same meaning as in the  
28            *Criminal Code*.

29            **electronic funds transfer instruction** means:

- 30                    (a) a multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds  
31                    transfer instruction; or
- 32                    (b) a same-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer  
33                    instruction; or

- 1 (c) a multiple-institution same-person electronic funds transfer  
2 instruction; or  
3 (d) a same-institution same-person electronic funds transfer  
4 instruction.

5 ***eligible collected information*** means:

- 6 (a) information obtained by the AUSTRAC CEO under:  
7 (i) this Act; or  
8 (ii) any other law of the Commonwealth; or  
9 (iii) a law of a State or Territory; or  
10 (b) information obtained by the AUSTRAC CEO from a  
11 government body; or  
12 (c) information obtained by an authorised officer under Part 13,  
13 14 or 15;

14 and includes FTR information (within the meaning of the  
15 *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*).

16 ***eligible gaming machine venue*** has the meaning given by  
17 section 13.

18 ***eligible place*** means:

- 19 (a) a place for the examination of goods on landing, where the  
20 place is appointed under section 17 of the *Customs Act 1901*;  
21 or  
22 (b) a warehouse in respect of which a warehouse licence (within  
23 the meaning of Part V of the *Customs Act 1901*) is in force;  
24 or  
25 (c) a port, airport, wharf or boarding station appointed under  
26 section 15 of the *Customs Act 1901*.

27 ***embarkation area*** means a section 234AA place within the  
28 meaning of the *Customs Act 1901*.

29 ***engage in conduct*** means:

- 30 (a) do an act; or  
31 (b) omit to perform an act.

32 ***evidential burden***, in relation to a matter, means the burden of  
33 adducing or pointing to evidence that suggests a reasonable  
34 possibility that the matter exists or does not exist.

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1                    ***examiner of the Australian Crime Commission*** means an  
2                    examiner within the meaning of the *Australian Crime Commission*  
3                    *Act 2002*.

4                    ***exempt financial market operator issue*** of a security or derivative  
5                    means the making available of the security or derivative, by the  
6                    operator of a financial market (within the meaning of Chapter 7 of  
7                    the *Corporations Act 2001*), in the course of operating the financial  
8                    market.

9                    ***exempt legal practitioner service*** means a service that, under the  
10                    AML/CTF Rules, is taken to be an exempt legal practitioner  
11                    service for the purposes of this Act.

12                    ***external auditor*** means a person authorised under section 164 to be  
13                    an external auditor for the purposes of this Act.

14                    ***factoring*** includes anything that, under the regulations, is taken to  
15                    be factoring for the purposes of this Act.

16                    ***false customer name*** means a name other than a name by which  
17                    the customer is commonly known.

18                    ***FATF Recommendations*** (short for Financial Action Task Force  
19                    Recommendations) means:

- 20                    (a) all of the following Recommendations:
- 21                            (i) the Forty Recommendations adopted by the Financial  
22                            Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) at its  
23                            plenary meeting on 20 June 2003;
- 24                            (ii) the Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing  
25                            adopted by the Financial Action Task Force on Money  
26                            Laundering (FATF) at its special plenary meeting on  
27                            31 October 2001;
- 28                            (iii) Special Recommendation IX on Terrorist Financing  
29                            adopted by the Financial Action Task Force on Money  
30                            Laundering (FATF) at its plenary meeting on  
31                            20-22 October 2004; or
- 32                    (b) if any or all of those Recommendations are amended—the  
33                    Recommendations as so amended.

34                    Note:            In 2006, the text of the FATF Recommendations was available on the  
35                    FATF Internet site ([www.fatf-gafi.org](http://www.fatf-gafi.org)).

1           ***Federal Court*** means the Federal Court of Australia.

2           ***financial institution*** means:

- 3           (a) an ADI; or  
4           (b) a bank; or  
5           (c) a building society; or  
6           (d) a credit union; or  
7           (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

8           ***financing of terrorism*** means conduct that amounts to:

- 9           (a) an offence against section 102.6 or Division 103 of the  
10           *Criminal Code*; or  
11           (b) an offence against section 20 or 21 of the *Charter of the*  
12           *United Nations Act 1945*; or  
13           (c) an offence against a law of a State or Territory that  
14           corresponds to an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);  
15           or  
16           (d) an offence against a law of a foreign country or a part of a  
17           foreign country that corresponds to an offence referred to in  
18           paragraph (a) or (b).

19           ***foreign country*** includes a region where:

- 20           (a) the region is a colony, territory or protectorate of a foreign  
21           country; or  
22           (b) the region is part of a foreign country; or  
23           (c) the region is under the protection of a foreign country; or  
24           (d) a foreign country exercises jurisdiction or control over the  
25           region; or  
26           (e) a foreign country is responsible for the region's international  
27           relations.

28           ***foreign exchange contract*** means a contract:

- 29           (a) to buy or sell currency (whether Australian or not); or  
30           (b) to exchange one currency (whether Australian or not) for  
31           another (whether Australian or not).

32           ***foreign intelligence agency*** means a government body that has  
33           responsibility for:

- 34           (a) intelligence gathering for a foreign country; or
-



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- 1 (b) the security of a foreign country.
- 2 **foreign law enforcement agency** means a government body that  
3 has responsibility for law enforcement in a foreign country or a  
4 part of a foreign country.
- 5 **funds transfer chain** has the meaning given by subsection 64(2).
- 6 **game** includes an electronic game, but does not include a lottery.
- 7 **gaming chip or token** means a chip or token for playing a game,  
8 where:
- 9 (a) the game is played for money or anything else of value; and  
10 (b) the game is a game of chance or of mixed chance and skill.
- 11 **gaming machine** means a machine for playing a game, where:
- 12 (a) the game is played for money or anything else of value; and  
13 (b) the game is a game of chance or of mixed chance and skill.
- 14 **government body** means:
- 15 (a) the government of a country; or  
16 (b) an agency or authority of the government of a country; or  
17 (c) the government of part of a country; or  
18 (d) an agency or authority of the government of part of a  
19 country.
- 20 **guarantee** includes anything that, under the regulations, is taken to  
21 be a guarantee for the purposes of this Act.
- 22 **IGIS** (short for Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security)  
23 means the agency consisting of:
- 24 (a) the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security; and  
25 (b) the APS employees assisting the Inspector-General of  
26 Intelligence and Security.
- 27 **IGIS official** (short for Inspector-General of Intelligence and  
28 Security official) means:
- 29 (a) the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security; or  
30 (b) an APS employee assisting the Inspector-General of  
31 Intelligence and Security.

- 1           **Immigration Department** means the Department responsible for  
2           the administration of the *Migration Act 1958*.
- 3           **incorporated** includes formed. This definition does not apply to the  
4           expression *unincorporated*.
- 5           **information obtained** includes information obtained as a result of  
6           the production of a document.
- 7           **infringement notice** means an infringement notice under  
8           section 184.
- 9           **Inter-Governmental Committee** means the Inter-Governmental  
10          Committee mentioned in section 8 of the *Australian Crime*  
11          *Commission Act 2002*.
- 12          **international funds transfer instruction** has the meaning given by  
13          section 46.
- 14          **investigating officer** means:  
15               (a) a taxation officer; or  
16               (b) an AFP member; or  
17               (c) a customs officer (other than the Chief Executive Officer of  
18                Customs); or  
19               (d) an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission; or  
20               (e) a member of the staff of the Australian Crime Commission.
- 21          **involves** includes relates to.
- 22          **issue**, when used in relation to a security or derivative, includes  
23          grant or otherwise make available. The time when a derivative is  
24          issued is to be worked out under subsection 761E(3) of the  
25          *Corporations Act 2001*.
- 26          **joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing**  
27          **program** has the meaning given by subsection 85(1).
- 28          **lease**, when used in relation to goods, includes hire.
- 29          **Life Insurance Actuarial Standard 4.02** means Actuarial Standard  
30          4.02 made under section 101 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

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- 1           **life policy** means a life policy (within the meaning of the *Life*  
2           *Insurance Act 1995*), but does not include:
- 3           (a) a policy for which there is no prescribed minimum surrender  
4           value (other than that which may be provided for in the  
5           policy documentation and promotional material); or  
6           (b) a regular premium policy to which paragraph (a) does not  
7           apply, where the amount, or the total of the amounts, payable  
8           by way of premium each year is not more than:  
9           (i) \$1,500; or  
10           (ii) if a greater amount is specified in the AML/CTF  
11           Rules—that greater amount; or  
12           (c) a single premium policy to which paragraph (a) does not  
13           apply, where the amount of the single premium is not more  
14           than:  
15           (i) \$3,000; or  
16           (ii) if a greater amount is specified in the AML/CTF  
17           Rules—that greater amount; or  
18           (d) a contract of consumer credit insurance (within the meaning  
19           of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984*).

20           For the purposes of this definition, the question of whether a policy  
21           has a prescribed minimum surrender value is to be determined in  
22           accordance with Life Insurance Actuarial Standard 4.02 as in force  
23           from time to time.

- 24           **loan** includes:
- 25           (a) an advance of money; and  
26           (b) the provision of credit or any other form of financial  
27           accommodation; and  
28           (c) the payment of an amount for, on account of, on behalf of or  
29           at the request of a person where there is an obligation  
30           (whether expressed or implied) to repay the amount; and  
31           (d) a transaction (whatever its terms or form) which in substance  
32           effects a loan of money;
- 33           but does not include:
- 34           (e) if goods (within the meaning of the *Trade Practices Act*  
35           1974) are sold on credit—the provision by the seller of that  
36           credit; or

- 1 (f) if services (within the meaning of the *Trade Practices Act*  
2 *1974*) are provided on credit—the provision by the provider  
3 of the service of that credit; or  
4 (g) anything that, under the AML/CTF Rules, is taken not to be a  
5 loan for the purposes of this Act.

6 ***make available***, when used in relation to money, includes reducing  
7 the balance of a loan account.

8 ***member of the staff of the Australian Crime Commission*** has the  
9 same meaning as in the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*.

10 ***modifications*** includes additions, omissions and substitutions.

11 ***money*** includes:

- 12 (a) physical currency; and  
13 (b) money held in an account, whether denominated in  
14 Australian currency or any other currency; and  
15 (c) money held on deposit, whether denominated in Australian  
16 currency or any other currency; and  
17 (d) e-currency, however amounts of the e-currency are  
18 expressed.

19 ***money laundering*** means conduct that amounts to:

- 20 (a) an offence against Division 400 of the *Criminal Code*; or  
21 (b) an offence against a law of a State or Territory that  
22 corresponds to an offence referred to in paragraph (a); or  
23 (c) an offence against a law of a foreign country or of a part of a  
24 foreign country that corresponds to an offence referred to in  
25 paragraph (a).

26 ***money laundering and terrorism financing risk assessment*** has  
27 the meaning given by subsection 165(6).

28 ***monitoring powers*** has the meaning given by section 148.

29 ***monitoring warrant*** means a warrant issued under section 159.

30 ***move physical currency into Australia*** has the meaning given by  
31 section 58.

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1                    ***move physical currency out of Australia*** has the meaning given by  
2                    section 57.

3                    ***multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer***  
4                    ***instruction*** has the meaning given by subsection 8(1).

5                    ***multiple-institution same-person electronic funds transfer***  
6                    ***instruction*** has the meaning given by subsection 9(1).

7                    ***non-designated Commonwealth agency*** means an authority or  
8                    agency of the Commonwealth that is not a designated agency.

9                    ***non-reportable cross-border movement of physical currency***  
10                    means:

- 11                    (a) a movement of physical currency out of Australia; or  
12                    (b) a movement of physical currency into Australia;  
13                    for which a report under section 53 is not required.

14                    ***non-reportable transaction***: if:

- 15                    (a) a reporting entity commences to provide, or provides, a  
16                    designated service to a customer; and  
17                    (b) the provision of the service involves a transaction; and  
18                    (c) the transaction is not a threshold transaction;  
19                    the transaction is a ***non-reportable transaction***.

20                    ***offence***:

- 21                    (a) a reference in this Act to an offence against a law of the  
22                    Commonwealth (including this Act) includes a reference to  
23                    an offence against section 6 of the *Crimes Act 1914* that  
24                    relates to such an offence; and  
25                    (b) a reference in this Act to a particular offence includes a  
26                    reference to an offence against section 6 of the *Crimes Act*  
27                    *1914* that relates to that particular offence.

28                    Note:            For other ancillary offences, see section 11.6 of the *Criminal Code*.

29                    ***officer***:

- 30                    (a) a director or secretary of a company is taken to be an officer  
31                    of the company for the purposes of this Act;  
32                    (b) a partner of a partnership is taken to be an officer of the  
33                    partnership for the purposes of this Act;

1 (c) a trustee or manager of a trust is taken to be an officer of the  
2 trust for the purposes of this Act.

3 **official** of a designated agency or a non-designated  
4 Commonwealth agency has the meaning given by section 22.

5 **opening**, in relation to an account, means creating the account. To  
6 avoid doubt, it is immaterial whether:

- 7 (a) the account number has been given to the holder of the  
8 account; or  
9 (b) the holder of the account, or any other signatory to the  
10 account, can conduct a transaction in relation to the account.

11 **ordering institution**, in relation to an electronic funds transfer  
12 instruction:

- 13 (a) in the case of a multiple-institution person-to-person  
14 electronic funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given  
15 by subsection 8(1); or  
16 (b) in the case of a same-institution person-to-person electronic  
17 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
18 subsection 8(2); or  
19 (c) in the case of a multiple-institution same-person electronic  
20 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
21 subsection 9(1); or  
22 (d) in the case of a same-institution same-person electronic funds  
23 transfer instruction—has the meaning given by subsection  
24 9(2).

25 **owner-managed branch** of an ADI has the meaning given by  
26 section 12.

27 **partnership** has the same meaning as in the *Income Tax*  
28 *Assessment Act 1997*.

29 **payee**, in relation to an electronic funds transfer instruction:

- 30 (a) in the case of a multiple-institution person-to-person  
31 electronic funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given  
32 by subsection 8(1); or

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- 1 (b) in the case of a same-institution person-to-person electronic  
2 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
3 subsection 8(2); or  
4 (c) in the case of a multiple-institution same-person electronic  
5 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
6 subsection 9(1); or  
7 (d) in the case of a same-institution same-person electronic funds  
8 transfer instruction—has the meaning given by subsection  
9 9(2).

10 ***payer***, in relation to an electronic funds transfer instruction:

- 11 (a) in the case of a multiple-institution person-to-person  
12 electronic funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given  
13 by subsection 8(1); or  
14 (b) in the case of a same-institution person-to-person electronic  
15 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
16 subsection 8(2); or  
17 (c) in the case of a multiple-institution same-person electronic  
18 funds transfer instruction—has the meaning given by  
19 subsection 9(1); or  
20 (d) in the case of a same-institution same-person electronic funds  
21 transfer instruction—has the meaning given by subsection  
22 9(2).

23 ***penalty unit*** has the meaning given by section 4AA of the *Crimes*  
24 *Act 1914*.

25 ***permanent establishment*** has the meaning given by section 21.

26 ***person*** means any of the following:

- 27 (a) an individual;  
28 (b) a company;  
29 (c) a trust;  
30 (d) a partnership;  
31 (e) a corporation sole;  
32 (f) a body politic.

33 Note: See also sections 237 (partnerships), 238 (unincorporated  
34 associations) and 239 (trusts with multiple trustees).

1           **physical currency** means the coin and printed money (whether of  
2           Australia or of a foreign country) that:

- 3                   (a) is designated as legal tender; and  
4                   (b) circulates as, and is customarily used and accepted as, a  
5                   medium of exchange in the country of issue.

6           **police officer** means:

- 7                   (a) an AFP member; or  
8                   (b) a member of the police force or police service of a State or  
9                   Territory.

10          **precious metal** means:

- 11                   (a) gold; or  
12                   (b) silver; or  
13                   (c) platinum; or  
14                   (d) palladium; or  
15                   (e) iridium; or  
16                   (f) osmium; or  
17                   (g) rhodium; or  
18                   (h) a metal specified in the regulations; or  
19                   (i) any alloy or other substance containing:  
20                       (i) gold; or  
21                       (ii) silver; or  
22                       (iii) platinum; or  
23                       (iv) palladium; or  
24                       (v) iridium; or  
25                       (vi) osmium; or  
26                       (vii) rhodium; or  
27                   (viii) a metal specified in the regulations.

28          **prescribed foreign country** means a foreign country declared by  
29          the regulations to be a prescribed foreign country for the purposes  
30          of this Act.

31          **printed money** means money comprising a note printed, written or  
32          otherwise made on polymer, paper or any other material.

33          **produce** includes permit access to.



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1            ***promissory note*** has the same meaning as in paragraph 51(xvi) of  
2            the Constitution.

3            ***property*** means any legal or equitable estate or interest in real or  
4            personal property, including a contingent or prospective one, but  
5            does not include money.

6            ***provide*** includes supply, grant or confer.

7            ***providing a custodial or depository service*** includes engaging in  
8            conduct that, under subsection 766E(1) of the *Corporations Act*  
9            2001, constitutes providing a custodial or depository service within  
10           the meaning of Chapter 7 of that Act, but does not include:

- 11           (a) conduct covered by subsection 766E(3) of that Act; or  
12           (b) conduct specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

13           ***public official*** means:

- 14           (a) an employee or official of a government body; or  
15           (b) an individual who holds or performs the duties of an  
16           appointment, office or position under a law of a country or of  
17           part of a country; or  
18           (c) an individual who holds or performs the duties of an  
19           appointment, office or position created by custom or  
20           convention of a country or of part of a country; or  
21           (d) an individual who is otherwise in the service of a government  
22           body (including service as a member of a military force,  
23           police force or police service); or  
24           (e) a member of the executive, judiciary or magistracy of a  
25           country or of part of a country.

26           ***qualified accountant*** means a person who is a member of:

- 27           (a) CPA Australia; or  
28           (b) the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia; or  
29           (c) a body specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

30           ***receives a designated service***: if a reporting entity provides a  
31           designated service to a customer, the customer ***receives*** the  
32           designated service from the reporting entity.

1           **Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services** means  
2           the register maintained under subsection 75(1).

3           **registrable designated remittance service** means a designated  
4           service that:

- 5           (a) is covered by item 31 or 32 of table 1 in section 6; and  
6           (b) is provided by a person at or through a permanent  
7           establishment of the person in Australia; and  
8           (c) is not of a kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

9           **registrable details**, in relation to a person, means such information  
10          relating to the person as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

11          Note:        A person's business name and business address are examples of  
12                      information that could be specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

13          **remittance arrangement** has the meaning given by section 10.

14          **reporting entity** means a person who provides a designated service.

15          **reporting entity business premises** means:

- 16          (a) premises, or a part of premises, used wholly or partly for the  
17          purposes of the business operations of:  
18                  (i) a reporting entity; or  
19                  (ii) an agent of a reporting entity; or  
20          (b) premises, or a part of premises, used wholly or partly for the  
21          purposes of the storage (whether in electronic form or  
22          otherwise) of records relating to the business operations of:  
23                  (i) a reporting entity; or  
24                  (ii) an agent of a reporting entity;

25          where the occupier of the premises, or the part of premises,  
26          carries on a business of storing records at the premises or the  
27          part of premises.

28          **required transfer information** has the meaning given by  
29          section 70.

30          **resident** of a country has the meaning given by section 14.

31          **RSA** (short for retirement savings account) has the same meaning  
32          as in the *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

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1           **RSA provider** (short for retirement savings account provider) has  
2           the same meaning as in the *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

3           **same-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer**  
4           **instruction** has the meaning given by subsection 8(2).

5           **same-institution same-person electronic funds transfer**  
6           **instruction** has the meaning given by subsection 9(2).

7           **Secretary** means the Secretary of the Department.

8           **security** has the meaning given by section 92 of the *Corporations*  
9           *Act 2001* (for this purpose, disregard subsections 92(3) and (4) of  
10          that Act).

11          Note:        **Security** includes an interest in a managed investment scheme.

12          **self managed superannuation fund** has the same meaning as in  
13          the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

14          **send**, in relation to physical currency, includes send through the  
15          post.

16          **service** includes anything covered by an item of a table in  
17          section 6.

18          **shell bank** has the meaning given by section 15.

19          **signatory**, in relation to an account with an account provider,  
20          means the person, or one of the persons, on whose instructions  
21          (whether required to be in writing or not and whether required to  
22          be signed or not) the account provider conducts transactions in  
23          relation to the account.

24          **sinking fund policy** has the same meaning as in the *Life Insurance*  
25          *Act 1995*.

26          **special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing**  
27          **program** has the meaning given by subsection 86(1).

28          **standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing**  
29          **program** has the meaning given by subsection 84(1).

30          **state of mind** of a person includes:

- 1 (a) the knowledge, intention, opinion, suspicion, belief or  
2 purpose of the person; and  
3 (b) the person's reasons for the intention, opinion, belief or  
4 purpose.

5 ***State/Territory Royal Commission*** means:

- 6 (a) a Royal Commission of a State or Territory; or  
7 (b) a commission of inquiry of a State or Territory.

8 ***stored value card*** includes a portable device that is:

- 9 (a) capable of storing monetary value in a form other than  
10 physical currency; and  
11 (b) of a kind specified in the regulations.

12 ***subject to a requirement*** includes subject to a prohibition.

13 ***subsidiary*** has the same meaning as in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

14 ***superannuation fund*** has the same meaning as in the  
15 *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

16 ***suspicious matter reporting obligation*** has the meaning given by  
17 subsection 41(1).

18 ***taxation law*** has the same meaning as in the *Taxation*  
19 *Administration Act 1953*.

20 ***taxation officer*** means:

- 21 (a) a Second Commissioner of Taxation; or  
22 (b) a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation; or  
23 (c) a person appointed or engaged under the *Public Service Act*  
24 *1999* and performing duties in the Australian Taxation  
25 Office.

26 ***threshold transaction*** means:

- 27 (a) a transaction involving the transfer of physical currency,  
28 where the total amount of physical currency transferred is not  
29 less than \$10,000; or  
30 (b) a transaction involving the transfer of money in the form of  
31 e-currency, where the total amount of e-currency transferred  
32 is not less than \$10,000; or

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- 1 (c) if:  
2 (i) the regulations provide that this definition applies to a  
3 specified transaction involving money; and  
4 (ii) the regulations provide that a specified amount is the  
5 transaction threshold for the specified transaction;  
6 the specified transaction, where the total amount transferred  
7 is not less than the transaction threshold for the transaction;  
8 or  
9 (d) if:  
10 (i) the regulations provide that this definition applies to a  
11 specified transaction involving the transfer of property;  
12 and  
13 (ii) the regulations provide that a specified amount is the  
14 transaction threshold for the specified transaction;  
15 the specified transaction, where the total value transferred is  
16 not less than the transaction threshold for the transaction.

17 Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not limit paragraph (c).

18 Note 1: See also section 18 (translation of foreign currency to Australian  
19 currency).

20 Note 2: See also section 19 (translation of e-currency to Australian currency).

21 Note 3: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
22 *Instruments Act 2003*.

23 ***tracing information*** has the meaning given by section 72.

24 ***transaction*** includes a transaction of a non-commercial nature.

25 ***transfer*** includes any act or thing, or any series or combination of  
26 acts or things, that may reasonably be regarded as the economic  
27 equivalent of a transfer (for example, debiting an amount from a  
28 person's account and crediting an equivalent amount to another  
29 person's account).

30 ***transferor entity***, in relation to a remittance arrangement, has the  
31 meaning given by paragraph 10(3)(a).

32 ***Treasury Department*** means the Department administered by the  
33 Treasurer.

1           **trust** means a person in the capacity of trustee or, as the case  
2           requires, a trust estate.

3           **trustee** has the same meaning as in the *Income Tax Assessment Act*  
4           1997.

5           **trust estate** has the same meaning as in the *Income Tax Assessment*  
6           *Act 1997*.

7           **ultimate transferee entity**, in relation to a remittance arrangement,  
8           has the meaning given by paragraph 10(3)(b).

9           **unincorporated association** means an unincorporated association  
10          or body of persons.

11          **unique reference number**, for an electronic funds transfer  
12          instruction, means a combination of any or all of the following:

- 13           (a) letters;  
14           (b) digits;  
15           (c) characters;  
16           (d) symbols;

17          which distinguishes the transfer instruction in a way that, either:

- 18           (e) alone; or  
19           (f) in conjunction with any other information in the transfer  
20           instruction;

21          enables the ordering institution to identify the payer.

22          Examples:

- 23           (a)       a combination of a BSB and account number;  
24           (b)       a reference number generated by the ordering institution.

25          **value**, in relation to transferred property, means the market value  
26          of the property as at the time of the transfer. In working out the  
27          market value of the property, disregard anything that would  
28          prevent or restrict conversion of the property to money.

29          **warrant premises**, in relation to a monitoring warrant, means the  
30          premises to which the warrant relates.

Section 6

1 **6 Designated services**

- 2 (1) For the purposes of this Act, the following tables define:  
 3 (a) the provision of a *designated service*; and  
 4 (b) the person (the *customer*) to whom the designated service is  
 5 provided.

6 *Table 1—Financial services*

- 7 (2) Table 1 is as follows:  
 8

<b>Table 1—Financial services</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
1	in the capacity of account provider, opening an account, where the account provider is: (a) an ADI; or (b) a bank; or (c) a building society; or (d) a credit union; or (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the holder of the account
2	in the capacity of account provider for a new or existing account, allowing a person to become a signatory to the account, where the account provider is: (a) an ADI; or (b) a bank; or (c) a building society; or (d) a credit union; or (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the signatory
3	in the capacity of account provider for an account, allowing a transaction to be conducted in relation to the account, where the account provider is:	both: (a) the holder of the account; and (b) each other signatory to the account

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	(a) an ADI; or (b) a bank; or (c) a building society; or (d) a credit union; or (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	
4	accepting money on deposit (otherwise than by way of deposit to an account), where the deposit-taker is: (a) an ADI; or (b) a bank; or (c) a building society; or (d) a credit union; or (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the person in whose name the deposit is held
5	in the capacity of deposit-taker for a deposit, allowing a transaction to be conducted in relation to the deposit, where the deposit-taker is: (a) an ADI; or (b) a bank; or (c) a building society; or (d) a credit union; or (e) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the person in whose name the deposit is held
6	making a loan, where the loan is made in the course of carrying on a loans business	the borrower
7	in the capacity of: (a) lender for a loan; or (b) assignee (whether immediate or otherwise) of the lender for a loan; allowing the borrower to conduct a	the borrower



Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	transaction in relation to the loan, where the loan was made in the course of carrying on a loans business	
8	factoring a receivable, where the receivable is factored in the course of carrying on a factoring business	the person whose receivable is factored
9	forfeiting: (a) a bill of exchange; or (b) a promissory note; where the bill or note is forfeited in the course of carrying on a forfeiting business	the person whose bill or note is forfeited
10	supplying goods by way of lease under a finance lease, where: (a) the goods are not acquired by a consumer (within the meaning of section 4B of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> ); and (b) the supply is in the course of carrying on a finance leasing business	the lessee
11	in the capacity of lessor under a finance lease, allowing the lessee to conduct a transaction in relation to the lease, where: (a) the goods were not acquired by a consumer (within the meaning of section 4B of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> ); and (b) the supply was in the course of carrying on a finance leasing business	the lessee
12	supplying goods to a person by way of hire-purchase, where: (a) the goods are not acquired by a consumer (within the meaning	the person

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	of section 4B of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> ); and (b) the supply is in the course of carrying on a business of supplying goods	
13	in the capacity of supplier of goods to a person by way of hire-purchase, allowing the person to conduct a transaction in relation to the hire-purchase agreement concerned, where: (a) the goods were not acquired by a consumer (within the meaning of section 4B of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> ); and (b) the supply was in the course of carrying on a business of supplying goods	the person
14	in the capacity of account provider for an account, providing a chequebook, or a similar facility, that enables the holder of the account to draw a cheque on the account	the holder of the account
15	in the capacity of building society or credit union, providing a chequebook, or a similar facility, that enables the holder of an account with the building society or credit union to draw a cheque on an account held by the building society or credit union	the holder of the account with the building society or credit union
16	in the capacity of trustee or manager of a trust, providing a chequebook, or a similar facility, that enables the holder of a beneficial interest in the trust to draw a cheque on an account held	the holder of the beneficial interest in the trust

Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	by the trustee or manager of the trust	
17	issuing: (a) a bill of exchange; or (b) a promissory note; or (c) a letter of credit; to a person, where the bill, note or letter is issued by: (d) an ADI; or (e) a bank; or (f) a building society; or (g) a credit union; or (h) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the person
18	issuing a debit card that enables the holder of an account to debit the account	the holder of the account
19	in the capacity of building society or credit union, issuing a debit card that enables the holder of an account with the building society or credit union to debit an account held by the building society or credit union	the holder of the account with building society or credit union
20	in the capacity of trustee or manager of a trust, issuing a debit card that enables the holder of a beneficial interest in the trust to debit an account held by the trustee or manager of the trust	the holder of the beneficial interest in the trust
21	issuing a stored value card to a person, where: (a) the whole or a part of the monetary value stored on the card may be withdrawn in cash; and	the person

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	(b) the monetary value stored on the card is not less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) \$1,000; or</li> <li>(ii) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount</li> </ul>	
22	<p>increasing the monetary value stored on a stored value card held by a person, where:</p> <p>(a) the whole or a part of the monetary value stored on the card may be withdrawn in cash; and</p> <p>(b) the increased monetary value is not less than:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) \$1,000; or</li> <li>(ii) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount</li> </ul> </p>	the person
23	<p>issuing a stored value card to a person, where:</p> <p>(a) no part of the monetary value stored on the card may be withdrawn in cash; and</p> <p>(b) the monetary value stored on the card is not less than:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) \$5,000; or</li> <li>(ii) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount</li> </ul> </p>	the person
24	<p>increasing the monetary value stored on a stored value card held by a person, where:</p> <p>(a) no part of the monetary value stored on the card may be</p>	the person

Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	withdrawn in cash; and (b) the increased monetary value is not less than: (i) \$5,000; or (ii) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount	
25	issuing a traveller’s cheque to a person	the person
26	in the capacity of issuer of a traveller’s cheque, cashing or redeeming a traveller’s cheque held by a person	the person
27	issuing a money order, postal order or similar order to a person, where the face value of the order is not less than: (a) \$1,000; or (b) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount	the person
28	in the capacity of issuer of a money order, postal order or similar order, cashing or redeeming a money order, postal order or similar order held by a person, where the face value of the order is not less than: (a) \$1,000; or (b) if another amount is specified in the regulations—that other amount	the person
29	in the capacity of ordering institution, accepting an electronic funds transfer instruction from the payer	the payer
30	in the capacity of beneficiary	the payee

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	institution, making money available to the payee as a result of an electronic funds transfer instruction	
31	accepting money or property from a transferor entity to be transferred under a designated remittance arrangement	the transferor entity
32	making money or property available to an ultimate transferee entity as a result of a transfer under a designated remittance arrangement	the ultimate transferee entity
33	in the capacity of agent of a person, acquiring or disposing of: (a) a security; or (b) a derivative; or (c) a foreign exchange contract; on behalf of the person, where: (d) the acquisition or disposal is in the course of carrying on a business of acquiring or disposing of securities, derivatives or foreign exchange contracts in the capacity of agent; and (e) the service is not specified in the AML/CTF Rules	the person
34	in the capacity of agent of a person, acquiring or disposing of: (a) a bill of exchange; or (b) a promissory note; or (c) a letter of credit; on behalf of the person, where: (d) the acquisition or disposal is in the course of carrying on a business of acquiring or disposing of bills of exchange,	the person

Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	promissory notes or letters of credit in the capacity of agent; and (e) the service is not specified in the AML/CTF Rules	
35	issuing or selling a security or derivative to a person, where: (a) the issue or sale is in the course of carrying on a business of issuing or selling securities or derivatives; and (b) in the case of an issue of a security or derivative—the issue does not consist of the issue by a company of a security of the company or of an option to acquire a security of the company; and (c) in the case of an issue of a security or derivative—the issue is not an exempt financial market operator issue; and (d) such other conditions (if any) as are set out in the AML/CTF Rules are satisfied	the person
36	in the capacity of issuer of a bearer bond, redeeming a bearer bond	the person to whom the proceeds of the redemption are paid
37	issuing, or undertaking liability as the insurer under, a life policy or sinking fund policy	the holder of the policy
38	in the capacity of insurer for a life policy or sinking fund policy, accepting a premium in relation to the policy	the holder of the policy
39	in the capacity of insurer for a life policy or sinking fund policy, making a payment to a person under the policy	the person

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
40	<p>in the capacity of provider of a pension or annuity, accepting payment of the purchase price for a new pension or annuity, where:</p> <p>(a) the provider is not a self managed superannuation fund; or</p> <p>(b) the pension or annuity is provided in the course of carrying on a business of providing pensions or annuities</p>	the person to whom the pension or annuity is to be paid
41	<p>in the capacity of provider of a pension or annuity, making a payment to a person by way of:</p> <p>(a) a payment of the pension or annuity; or</p> <p>(b) an amount resulting from the commutation, in whole or in part, of the pension or annuity; or</p> <p>(c) the residual capital value of the pension or annuity;</p> <p>where the provider is not a self managed superannuation fund</p>	the person
42	<p>in the capacity of trustee of:</p> <p>(a) a superannuation fund (other than a self managed superannuation fund); or</p> <p>(b) an approved deposit fund;</p> <p>accepting a contribution, roll-over or transfer in respect of a new or existing member of the fund</p>	the member
43	<p>in the capacity of trustee of:</p> <p>(a) a superannuation fund (other than a self managed superannuation fund); or</p>	the member, or if the member has died, the person, or each of the persons, who receives the cashed whole or a cashed part of the relevant interest



## Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	(b) an approved deposit fund; cashing the whole or a part of an interest held by a member of the fund	
44	in the capacity of RSA provider, accepting a contribution, roll-over or transfer to an RSA in respect of a new or existing RSA holder	the RSA holder
45	in the capacity of RSA provider, cashing the whole or a part of an interest held by an RSA holder	the RSA holder, or if the RSA holder has died, the person, or each of the persons, who receives the cashed whole or a cashed part of the relevant interest
46	providing a custodial or depository service, where: (a) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business of providing custodial or depository services; and (b) the service is not an exempt legal practitioner service	the client of the service
47	providing a safe deposit box, or similar facility, where: (a) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business of providing safe deposit boxes or similar facilities; and (b) the service is not an exempt legal practitioner service	the person who is, or each of the persons who are, authorised to lodge items in the safe deposit box or similar facility
48	guaranteeing a loan, where the guarantee is given in the course of carrying on a business of guaranteeing loans	both: (a) the lender; and (b) the borrower
49	in the capacity of guarantor of a loan, making a payment to the lender, where the guarantee was given in the course of carrying on a	both: (a) the lender; and (b) the borrower

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	business of guaranteeing loans	
50	exchanging one currency (whether Australian or not) for another (whether Australian or not), where the exchange is provided in the course of carrying on a currency exchange business	the person whose currency is exchanged
51	collecting physical currency, or holding physical currency collected, from or on behalf of a person, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business of collecting or holding physical currency; and</li> <li>(b) the physical currency was not collected by the provider of the service as consideration for the supply of goods (within the meaning of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i>); and</li> <li>(c) the physical currency was not collected by the provider of the service as consideration for the supply of services (within the meaning of the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i>) other than the service of collecting or holding physical currency; and</li> <li>(d) the physical currency was not collected as a donation to a charity or charitable institution</li> </ul>	the person
52	preparing a pay-roll, on behalf of a person, in whole or in part from physical currency collected, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business of preparing pay-rolls	the person

Section 6

**Table 1—Financial services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
53	delivering physical currency (including pay-rolls) to a person, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business of delivering physical currency	the person
54	in the capacity of holder of an Australian financial services licence, making arrangements for a person to receive a designated service (other than a service covered by this item)	the person

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Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

*Table 2—Bullion*

(3) Table 2 is as follows:

**Table 2—Bullion**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
1	buying bullion, where the buying is in the course of carrying on a business	the person from whom the bullion is bought
2	selling bullion, where the selling is in the course of carrying on a business	the person to whom the bullion is sold

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*Table 3—Gambling services*

(4) Table 3 is as follows:

**Table 3—Gambling services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
1	receiving or accepting a bet placed or made by a person, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person
2	placing or making a bet on behalf of a person, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person
3	introducing a person who wishes to make or place a bet to another person who is willing to receive or accept the bet, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	both: (a) the person who wishes to make or place the bet; and (b) the person who is willing to receive or accept the bet
4	paying out winnings in respect of a bet, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person to whom the winnings are paid
5	in the capacity of controller of an eligible gaming machine venue, allowing a person to play a game on a gaming machine located at the venue, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person
6	accepting the entry of a person into a game, where: (a) the game is played for money or anything else of value; and (b) the game is a game of chance or of mixed chance and skill; and (c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business; and (d) the game is not played on a gaming machine located at an eligible gaming machine venue	the person

## Section 6

**Table 3—Gambling services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
7	exchanging money for gaming chips or tokens, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person whose money is exchanged
8	exchanging gaming chips or tokens for money, where the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person whose gaming chips or tokens are exchanged
9	paying out winnings, or awarding a prize, in respect of a game, where: (a) the game is played for money or anything else of value; and (b) the game is a game of chance or of mixed chance and skill; and (c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business; and (d) the game is not played on a gaming machine located at an eligible gaming machine venue	the person to whom the winnings are paid or the prize is awarded
10	in the capacity of controller of an eligible gaming machine venue, paying out winnings, or awarding a prize, in respect of a game, where: (a) the game is played on a gaming machine located at the venue; and (b) the winnings are paid out, or the prize is awarded, by the controller as agent of the owner or lessee of the gaming machine; and (c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person to whom the winnings are paid or the prize is awarded
11	in the capacity of account provider, opening an account, where:	the holder of the account

**Table 3—Gambling services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	<p>(a) the account provider is a person who provides a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and</p> <p>(b) the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the account is to facilitate the provision of a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and</p> <p>(c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business</p>	
12	<p>in the capacity of account provider for a new or existing account, allowing a person to become a signatory to the account, where:</p> <p>(a) the account provider is a person who provides a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and</p> <p>(b) the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the account is to facilitate the provision of a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and</p> <p>(c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business</p>	the signatory
13	<p>in the capacity of account provider for an account, allowing a transaction to be conducted in relation to the account, where:</p> <p>(a) the account provider is a person who provides a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and</p> <p>(b) the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the account is to facilitate the provision of a</p>	<p>both:</p> <p>(a) the holder of the account; and</p> <p>(b) each other signatory to the account</p>

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**Table 3—Gambling services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
	service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and (c) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	
14	exchanging one currency (whether Australian or not) for another (whether Australian or not), where: (a) the exchange is provided by a person who provides a service covered by item 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9; and (b) the service is provided in the course of carrying on a business	the person whose currency is exchanged

1

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*Table 4—Prescribed services*

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(5) Table 4 is as follows:

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**Table 4—Prescribed services**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Provision of a designated service</b>	<b>Customer of the designated service</b>
1	providing a service specified in the regulations	the person who, under the regulations, is taken to be the person to whom the service is provided

5

6

*Geographical link*

7

(6) An item of a table in this section does not apply to the provision by a person of a service to a customer unless:

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(a) the service is provided at or through a permanent establishment of the person in Australia; or

10

11

(b) both of the following subparagraphs apply:

12

(i) the person is a resident of Australia;

- 1 (ii) the service is provided at or through a permanent  
 2 establishment of the person in a foreign country; or  
 3 (c) both of the following subparagraphs apply:  
 4 (i) the person is a subsidiary of a company that is a resident  
 5 of Australia;  
 6 (ii) the service is provided at or through a permanent  
 7 establishment of the person in a foreign country.

8 Note: For *resident*, see section 14.

9 *Amendment of items*

- 10 (7) The regulations may amend an item of a table in this section.

11 **7 Services provided jointly to 2 or more customers**

- 12 (1) For the purposes of this Act, if a designated service is provided  
 13 jointly to 2 or more customers, the service is taken to have been  
 14 provided to each of those customers.  
 15 (2) For the purposes of this Act, if 2 or more persons are prospective  
 16 joint customers in relation to a designated service, each of those  
 17 persons is taken to be a prospective customer in relation to the  
 18 designated service.

19 Note: See also the definition of *customer* in section 5.

20 **8 Person-to-person electronic funds transfer instructions**

21 *Multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer*  
 22 *instruction*

- 23 (1) For the purposes of this Act, if:  
 24 (a) a person (the *payer*) instructs a person (the *ordering*  
 25 *institution*) to transfer money controlled by the payer to a  
 26 third person (the *payee*) on the basis that the transferred  
 27 money will be made available to the payee by:  
 28 (i) being credited to an account held by the payee with a  
 29 fourth person (the *beneficiary institution*); or  
 30 (ii) being paid to the payee by a fourth person (the  
 31 *beneficiary institution*); and



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- 1 (b) either:  
2 (i) the transfer is to be carried out wholly or partly by  
3 means of one or more electronic communications; or  
4 (ii) the transfer instruction is to be passed on wholly or  
5 partly by means of one or more electronic  
6 communications; and  
7 (c) the ordering institution is:  
8 (i) an ADI; or  
9 (ii) a bank; or  
10 (iii) a building society; or  
11 (iv) a credit union; or  
12 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
13 (d) the beneficiary institution is:  
14 (i) an ADI; or  
15 (ii) a bank; or  
16 (iii) a building society; or  
17 (iv) a credit union; or  
18 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
19 then:  
20 (e) the instruction is a *multiple-institution person-to-person*  
21 *electronic funds transfer instruction*; and  
22 (f) if there are one or more persons interposed between the  
23 ordering institution and the beneficiary institution—disregard  
24 those interposed persons in working out the identities of the  
25 following:  
26 (i) the payer;  
27 (ii) the ordering institution;  
28 (iii) the payee;  
29 (iv) the beneficiary institution.

30 Note: *Transfer* has an extended meaning—see section 5.

31 *Same-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer*  
32 *instruction*

- 33 (2) For the purposes of this Act, if:

- 1 (a) a person (the *payer*) instructs a person (the *ordering*  
 2 *institution*) to transfer money controlled by the payer to a  
 3 third person (the *payee*) on the basis that the transferred  
 4 money will be made available to the payee by:
- 5 (i) being credited to an account held by the payee with the  
 6 ordering institution; or
- 7 (ii) being paid to the payee by the ordering institution; and
- 8 (b) the transfer is to be carried out wholly or partly by means of  
 9 one or more electronic communications; and
- 10 (c) the ordering institution is:
- 11 (i) an ADI; or
- 12 (ii) a bank; or
- 13 (iii) a building society; or
- 14 (iv) a credit union; or
- 15 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules;
- 16 then:
- 17 (d) the instruction is a *same-institution person-to-person*  
 18 *electronic funds transfer instruction*; and
- 19 (e) for the purposes of the application of this Act to making the  
 20 money available to the payee, the ordering institution may  
 21 also be known as the *beneficiary institution*.

22 Note: *Transfer* has an extended meaning—see section 5.

## 23 **9 Same-person electronic funds transfer instructions**

### 24 *Multiple-institution same-person electronic funds transfer* 25 *instruction*

- 26 (1) For the purposes of this Act, if:
- 27 (a) a person (the *payer*) instructs a person (the *ordering*  
 28 *institution*) to transfer money controlled by the payer to a  
 29 third person (the *beneficiary institution*) on the basis that the  
 30 transferred money will be made available to the payer by:
- 31 (i) being credited to an account held by the payer with the  
 32 beneficiary institution; or
- 33 (ii) being paid to the payer by the beneficiary institution;  
 34 and

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- 1 (b) either:  
2 (i) the transfer is to be carried out wholly or partly by  
3 means of one or more electronic communications; or  
4 (ii) the transfer instruction is to be passed on wholly or  
5 partly by means of one or more electronic  
6 communications; and  
7 (c) the ordering institution is:  
8 (i) an ADI; or  
9 (ii) a bank; or  
10 (iii) a building society; or  
11 (iv) a credit union; or  
12 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
13 (d) the beneficiary institution is:  
14 (i) an ADI; or  
15 (ii) a bank; or  
16 (iii) a building society; or  
17 (iv) a credit union; or  
18 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
19 then:  
20 (e) the instruction is a ***multiple-institution same-person***  
21 ***electronic funds transfer instruction***; and  
22 (f) for the purposes of the application of this Act to making the  
23 money available to the payer, the payer may also be known  
24 as the ***payee***; and  
25 (g) if there are one or more persons interposed between the  
26 ordering institution and the beneficiary institution—disregard  
27 those interposed persons in working out the identities of the  
28 following:  
29 (i) the payer;  
30 (ii) the ordering institution;  
31 (iii) the beneficiary institution.

32 Note: ***Transfer*** has an extended meaning—see section 5.

33 ***Same-institution same-person electronic funds transfer instruction***

- 34 (2) For the purposes of this Act, if:

- 1 (a) a person (the *payer*) instructs a person (the *ordering*  
2 *institution*) to make money controlled by the payer available  
3 to the payer by:  
4 (i) being credited to an account held by the payer with the  
5 ordering institution; or  
6 (ii) being paid to the payer by the ordering institution; and  
7 (b) the transfer is to be carried out wholly or partly by means of  
8 one or more electronic communications; and  
9 (c) the ordering institution is:  
10 (i) an ADI; or  
11 (ii) a bank; or  
12 (iii) a building society; or  
13 (iv) a credit union; or  
14 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
15 then:  
16 (d) the instruction is a *same-institution same-person electronic*  
17 *funds transfer instruction*; and  
18 (e) for the purposes of the application of this Act to making the  
19 money available to the payer:  
20 (i) the payer may also be known as the *payee*; and  
21 (ii) the ordering institution may also be known as the  
22 *beneficiary institution*.

## 23 **10 Designated remittance arrangements etc.**

- 24 (1) A reference in this Act to a *designated remittance arrangement* is  
25 a reference to a remittance arrangement, where:  
26 (a) the person who accepts money or property from a transferor  
27 entity to be transferred under the remittance arrangement is  
28 not:  
29 (i) an ADI; or  
30 (ii) a bank; or  
31 (iii) a building society; or  
32 (iv) a credit union; or  
33 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and

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- 1 (b) the person who makes money or property available to an  
2 ultimate transferee entity as a result of a transfer under the  
3 remittance arrangement is not:  
4 (i) an ADI; or  
5 (ii) a bank; or  
6 (iii) a building society; or  
7 (iv) a credit union; or  
8 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
9 (c) the remittance arrangement satisfies such other conditions (if  
10 any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

11 *Remittance arrangement*

- 12 (2) A reference in this Act to a **remittance arrangement** is a reference  
13 to an arrangement that is for the transfer of money or property, and  
14 includes a reference to an arrangement that, under the regulations,  
15 is taken to be a remittance arrangement for the purposes of this  
16 Act.

17 Note: **Transfer** has an extended meaning—see section 5.

18 *Transferor entity and ultimate transferee entity*

- 19 (3) For the purposes of the application of this Act to a remittance  
20 arrangement:  
21 (a) the **transferor entity** is the person from whom money or  
22 property is accepted so as to enable its transfer under the  
23 arrangement; and  
24 (b) the **ultimate transferee entity** is the person to whom money  
25 or property is ultimately transferred under the arrangement.

26 Note: **Transfer** has an extended meaning—see section 5.

27 **11 Control test**

- 28 (1) For the purposes of this Act, the question whether an individual  
29 passes the control test in relation to a company is to be determined  
30 in the same manner in which that question is determined for the  
31 purposes of section 1207Q of the *Social Security Act 1991*.

- 1 (2) For the purposes of this Act, the question whether an individual  
 2 passes the control test in relation to a trust is to be determined in  
 3 the same manner in which that question is determined for the  
 4 purposes of section 1207V of the *Social Security Act 1991*.
- 5 (3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, assume  
 6 that paragraph 1207C(1)(g) and subsections 1207C(2), (3) and (4)  
 7 of the *Social Security Act 1991* had not been enacted.
- 8 Note: The control test is used in sections 14 (residency) and 15 (shell banks).

## 9 **12 Owner-managed branches of ADIs**

- 10 (1) For the purposes of this Act, if a person is a party to an exclusive  
 11 arrangement with an ADI to offer designated services advertised or  
 12 promoted under a single brand, trademark or business name, the  
 13 person is an *owner-managed branch* of the ADI.
- 14 (2) For the purposes of this Act, if an owner-managed branch of an  
 15 ADI proposes to provide, commences to provide, or provides, such  
 16 a designated service, the designated service is taken to have been  
 17 proposed to be provided, to have been commenced to have been  
 18 provided, or to have been provided, as the case requires, by the  
 19 ADI.

## 20 **13 Eligible gaming machine venues**

- 21 For the purposes of this Act, if:
- 22 (a) a person (the *first person*) is in control of a particular venue;  
 23 and
- 24 (b) one or more gaming machines are located at the venue; and
- 25 (c) the first person is neither the owner nor the lessee of the  
 26 gaming machines; and
- 27 (d) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the  
 28 AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;
- 29 then:
- 30 (e) the venue is an *eligible gaming machine venue*; and
- 31 (f) the first person is the *controller* of the venue.

1 **14 Residency**

2 *Individual*

- 3 (1) For the purposes of this Act, an individual (including an individual  
4 in the capacity of trustee) is a resident of a particular country if,  
5 and only if, the individual is ordinarily resident in that country.

6 Note: See also subsections (7), (8) and (9).

7 *Company*

- 8 (2) For the purposes of this Act, a company (including a company in  
9 the capacity of trustee) is a resident of a particular country if, and  
10 only if:

11 (a) the company is incorporated in that country; or

12 (b) both:

13 (i) an individual passes the control test in relation to the  
14 company; and

15 (ii) the individual is a resident of that country.

16 *Trust*

- 17 (3) For the purposes of this Act, a trust is a resident of a particular  
18 country if, and only if:

19 (a) the trustee, or any of the trustees, is a resident of that country;  
20 or

21 (b) both:

22 (i) an individual passes the control test in relation to the  
23 trust; and

24 (ii) the individual is a resident of that country; or

25 (c) both:

26 (i) a person benefits or is capable (whether by the exercise  
27 of a power of appointment or otherwise) of benefiting  
28 under the trust, either directly or through any interposed  
29 companies, partnerships or trusts; and

30 (ii) the person is a resident of that country.





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- 1 (b) is authorised to carry on banking business in its country of  
2 incorporation; and  
3 (c) does not have a physical presence in its country of  
4 incorporation; and  
5 (d) is not an affiliate of another corporation that:  
6 (i) is incorporated in a particular country; and  
7 (ii) is authorised to carry on banking business in its country  
8 of incorporation; and  
9 (iii) has a physical presence in its country of incorporation.

10 *When a corporation has a physical presence in a country*

- 11 (2) For the purposes of determining what is a shell bank, a corporation  
12 has a **physical presence** in a country if, and only if:  
13 (a) the corporation carries on banking business at a place in that  
14 country; and  
15 (b) at least one full-time employee of the corporation performs  
16 banking-related duties at that place.

17 *When a corporation is affiliated with another corporation*

- 18 (3) For the purposes of determining what is a shell bank, a corporation  
19 is **affiliated** with another corporation if, and only if:  
20 (a) the corporation is a subsidiary of the other corporation; or  
21 (b) at least one individual passes the control test in relation to  
22 both corporations; or  
23 (c) under the regulations, both corporations are taken to be under  
24 common control.

25 **16 Electronic communications**

- 26 (1) Unless the contrary intention appears, in determining the  
27 application of a provision of this Act, it is immaterial whether any  
28 act or thing is or was done wholly or partly by means of one or  
29 more electronic communications.  
30 (2) Subsection (1) is enacted for the avoidance of doubt.

**17 Bearer negotiable instruments**

(1) For the purposes of this Act, a *bearer negotiable instrument* is:

- (a) a bill of exchange; or
- (b) a cheque; or
- (c) a promissory note; or
- (d) a bearer bond; or
- (e) a traveller's cheque; or
- (f) a money order, postal order or similar order; or
- (g) a negotiable instrument not covered by any of the above paragraphs.

*Incomplete documents*

(2) For the purposes of determining whether a document is covered by paragraph (1)(f) or (g), it is immaterial that the document is incomplete because the document does not specify:

- (a) an amount to be paid; or
- (b) a payee.

**18 Translation of foreign currency to Australian currency**

In determining, for the purposes of this Act, whether an amount of foreign currency (including an amount in which a document is denominated) is not less than an Australian dollar amount, the amount of foreign currency is to be translated to Australian currency at the exchange rate applicable at the relevant time.

**19 Translation of e-currency to Australian currency**

In determining, for the purposes of this Act, whether an amount of e-currency is not less than an Australian dollar amount, the amount of e-currency is to be translated to Australian currency in accordance with the method specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

**20 Clubs and associations**

For the purposes of this Act, the fact that a club or association provides services to its members does not prevent those services

1 from being services provided in the course of carrying on a  
2 business.

3 **21 Permanent establishment**

4 (1) For the purposes of this Act, a *permanent establishment* of a  
5 person is a place at or through which the person carries on any  
6 activities or business, and includes a place where the person is  
7 carrying on activities or business through an agent.

8 *Mobile services etc.*

9 (2) For the purposes of this Act, if:  
10 (a) a person; or  
11 (b) an agent of a person acting on behalf of the person;  
12 provides a service while:  
13 (c) operating on a mobile basis; or  
14 (d) travelling;  
15 in a particular country, the person is taken to provide the service at  
16 or through a *permanent establishment* of the person in that  
17 country.

18 *Electronic communications*

19 (3) The regulations may provide that, if:  
20 (a) a person provides a specified service wholly or partly by  
21 means of one or more electronic communications; and  
22 (b) the conditions set out in the regulations are taken to be  
23 satisfied in relation to a particular country;  
24 then:  
25 (c) the service is taken, for the purposes of this Act, to be  
26 provided at or through a permanent establishment of the  
27 person in that country; and  
28 (d) the service is taken, for the purposes of this Act, not to be  
29 provided at or through a permanent establishment of the  
30 person in another country.

**22 Officials of designated agencies etc.**

- 1
- 2 (1) For the purposes of this Act, an *official* of a designated agency or a  
3 non-designated Commonwealth agency is a person who is:
- 4 (a) the chief executive officer (however described) of the  
5 agency; or
- 6 (b) a member or acting member of the agency; or
- 7 (c) a member of the staff of the agency; or
- 8 (d) an officer or employee of the agency; or
- 9 (e) an officer, employee or other individual under the control of  
10 the chief executive officer (however described) of the  
11 agency; or
- 12 (f) an individual who, under the regulations, is taken to be an  
13 official of the agency for the purposes of this Act;

14 and includes:

- 15 (g) in the case of the Australian Crime Commission—a person  
16 who is an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission;  
17 and
- 18 (h) in the case of a Commonwealth Royal Commission—a  
19 person who is:
- 20 (i) a legal practitioner (however described) appointed to  
21 assist the Commission; and
- 22 (ii) a person authorised under subsection (2); and
- 23 (i) in the case of a State/Territory Royal Commission—a person  
24 who is:
- 25 (i) a legal practitioner (however described) appointed to  
26 assist the Commission; and
- 27 (ii) a person authorised under subsection (3).

*Royal Commissions*

- 28
- 29 (2) Either:
- 30 (a) the sole Commissioner of a Commonwealth Royal  
31 Commission; or
- 32 (b) a member of a Commonwealth Royal Commission;
- 33 may, by writing, authorise a person assisting the Commission to be  
34 an *official* of the Commission for the purposes of this Act.

Section 23

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- 1 (3) Either:  
2 (a) the sole Commissioner of a State/Territory Royal  
3 Commission; or  
4 (b) a member of a State/Territory Royal Commission;  
5 may, by writing, authorise a person assisting the Commission to be  
6 an *official* of the Commission for the purposes of this Act.  
7 Note: For revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act*  
8 *1901*.

9 **23 Continuity of partnerships**

10 For the purposes of this Act, a change in the composition of a  
11 partnership does not affect the continuity of the partnership.

12 **24 Crown to be bound**

- 13 (1) This Act binds the Crown in each of its capacities.  
14 (2) This Act does not make the Crown liable to a pecuniary penalty or  
15 to be prosecuted for an offence.  
16 (3) The protection in subsection (2) does not apply to an authority of  
17 the Crown.

18 **25 Extension to external Territories**

19 This Act extends to every external Territory.

20 **26 Extra-territorial application**

- 21 (1) Unless the contrary intention appears, this Act extends to acts,  
22 omissions, matters and things outside Australia.  
23 Note: Subsection 6(6) is an example of a contrary intention.  
24 (2) Section 14.1 of the *Criminal Code* does not apply to an offence  
25 against this Act.

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## **Part 2—Identification procedures etc.**

3

### **Division 1—Introduction**

4

#### **27 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- A reporting entity must carry out a procedure to verify a customer's identity before providing a designated service to the customer. However, in special cases, the procedure may be carried out after the provision of the designated service.
- Certain pre-commencement customers are subject to modified identification procedures.
- Certain low-risk services are subject to modified identification procedures.
- A reporting entity must carry out ongoing customer due diligence.

1

2 **Division 2—Identification procedures for certain**  
3 **pre-commencement customers**

4 **28 Identification procedures for certain pre-commencement**  
5 **customers**

6 *Scope*

- 7 (1) This section applies to the provision by a reporting entity of a  
8 designated service (the *post-commencement designated service*) to  
9 a customer if, at a time before the commencement of this section,  
10 the reporting entity commenced to provide a designated service to  
11 the customer.

12 *Exemption*

- 13 (2) Sections 32 and 34 do not apply to the provision by the reporting  
14 entity of the post-commencement designated service to the  
15 customer.

16 Note: For special rules about verification of identity etc., see section 29.

17 *Interpretation*

- 18 (3) For the purposes of this section, assume that Part 1 had been in  
19 force at all material times before the commencement of this  
20 section.

21 **29 Verification of identity of pre-commencement customer etc.**

22 *Scope*

- 23 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:  
24 (a) at a time before the commencement of this section, the  
25 reporting entity commenced to provide a designated service  
26 to a customer; and  
27 (b) after the commencement of this section, a suspicious matter  
28 reporting obligation arises for the reporting entity in relation  
29 to the customer.

1 Note 1: For *suspicious matter reporting obligation*, see section 41.

2 Note 2: For tipping-off offences, see section 123.

3 *Requirement*

4 (2) The reporting entity must:

5 (a) take such action as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and

6 (b) do so within the time limit allowed under the AML/CTF  
7 Rules.

8 *Civil penalty*

9 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

10 *Interpretation*

11 (4) For the purposes of this section, assume that Part 1 had been in  
12 force at all material times before the commencement of this  
13 section.



1

2 **Division 3—Identification procedures for certain low-risk**  
3 **services**

4 **30 Identification procedures for certain low-risk services**

5 *Scope*

6 (1) This section applies to the provision by a reporting entity of a  
7 designated service to a customer if, under the AML/CTF Rules, the  
8 service is taken to be a low-risk designated service.

9 (2) Sections 32 and 34 do not apply to the provision by the reporting  
10 entity of the designated service to the customer.

11 Note: For special rules about verification of identity etc., see section 31.

12 **31 Verification of identity of low-risk service customer etc.**

13 *Scope*

14 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:

15 (a) at a particular time (the *relevant time*), the reporting entity  
16 commences to provide a designated service to a customer;  
17 and

18 (b) under the AML/CTF Rules, the service is taken to be a  
19 low-risk designated service; and

20 (c) at the relevant time or a later time, a suspicious matter  
21 reporting obligation arises for the reporting entity in relation  
22 to the customer.

23 Note 1: For *suspicious matter reporting obligation*, see section 41.

24 Note 2: For tipping-off offences, see section 123.

25 *Requirement*

26 (2) The reporting entity must:

27 (a) take such action as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and

28 (b) do so within the time limit allowed under the AML/CTF  
29 Rules.

1 *Civil penalty*

2 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

1

2 **Division 4—Identification procedures etc.**

3 **32 Carrying out the applicable customer identification procedure**  
4 **before the commencement of the provision of a designated**  
5 **service.**

- 6 (1) A reporting entity must not commence to provide a designated  
7 service to a customer if:
- 8 (a) there are no special circumstances that justify carrying out  
9 the applicable customer identification procedure in respect of  
10 the customer after the commencement of the provision of the  
11 service (see section 33); and
  - 12 (b) the reporting entity has not previously carried out the  
13 applicable customer identification procedure in respect of the  
14 customer; and
  - 15 (c) neither section 28 nor section 30 applies to the provision of  
16 the service.

17 Note 1: See also the definition of *commence to provide a designated service*  
18 in section 5.

19 Note 2: See also section 38 (when applicable customer identification  
20 procedure deemed to be carried out by a reporting entity).

21 *Civil penalty*

- 22 (2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

23 **33 Special circumstances that justify carrying out the applicable**  
24 **customer identification procedure after the**  
25 **commencement of the provision of a designated service**

26 For the purposes of this Act, if a reporting entity commences to  
27 provide a designated service to a customer, there are taken to be  
28 special circumstances that justify the carrying out of the applicable  
29 customer identification procedure in respect of the customer after  
30 the commencement of the provision of the service if, and only if:

- 31 (a) the service is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and

1 (b) such other conditions (if any) as are set out in the AML/CTF  
2 Rules are satisfied.

3 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
4 *Instruments Act 2003*.

5 **34 Carrying out the applicable customer identification procedure**  
6 **after the commencement of the provision of a designated**  
7 **service etc.**

8 (1) If:

- 9 (a) a reporting entity has commenced to provide a designated  
10 service to a customer; and  
11 (b) when the reporting entity commenced to provide the  
12 designated service to the customer, there were special  
13 circumstances that justified the carrying out of the applicable  
14 customer identification procedure in respect of the customer  
15 after the commencement of the provision of the service (see  
16 section 33); and  
17 (c) the reporting entity has not previously carried out the  
18 applicable customer identification procedure in respect of the  
19 customer; and  
20 (d) the reporting entity has not carried out the applicable  
21 customer identification procedure in respect of the customer  
22 within whichever of the following periods is applicable:  
23 (i) if the designated service is specified in the AML/CTF  
24 Rules—the period ascertained in accordance with the  
25 AML/CTF Rules; or  
26 (ii) in any other case—the period of 5 business days after  
27 the day on which the reporting entity commenced to  
28 provide the service; and  
29 (e) neither section 28 nor section 30 applies to the provision of  
30 the service;

31 then, after the end of the period referred to in whichever of  
32 subparagraphs (d)(i) or (ii) is applicable, the reporting entity must  
33 not continue to provide, and must not commence to provide, any  
34 designated services to the customer until the reporting entity  
35 carries out the applicable customer identification procedure in  
36 respect of the customer.

**Part 2** Identification procedures etc.

**Division 4** Identification procedures etc.

Section 34

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1 Note 1: See also the definition of *commence to provide a designated service*  
2 in section 5.

3 Note 2: See also section 38 (when applicable customer identification  
4 procedure deemed to be carried out by a reporting entity).

- 5 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if:  
6 (a) under the AML/CTF Rules, the reporting entity is not  
7 required to carry out the applicable customer identification  
8 procedure in respect of the customer; and  
9 (b) the reporting entity takes such action as is specified in the  
10 AML/CTF Rules.

11 *Civil penalty*

- 12 (3) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

13 *Periods*

- 14 (4) A period ascertained in accordance with AML/CTF Rules made for  
15 the purposes of subparagraph (1)(d)(i):

- 16 (a) must commence at the time when the reporting entity  
17 commences to provide the designated service concerned; and  
18 (b) may be expressed to end on the occurrence of a specified  
19 event.

- 20 (5) Paragraph (4)(b) does not limit subparagraph (1)(d)(i).

1

2 **Division 5—Verification of identity etc.**

3 **35 Verification of identity of customer etc.**

4 *Scope*

5 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:

6 (a) at a particular time, the reporting entity has carried out, or has  
7 purported to carry out, the applicable customer identification  
8 procedure in respect of a particular customer to whom the  
9 reporting entity provided, or proposed to provide, a  
10 designated service; and

11 (b) at a later time, any of the following subparagraphs applies:

12 (i) an event prescribed by the AML/CTF Rules happens;

13 (ii) a circumstance specified in the AML/CTF Rules comes  
14 into existence;

15 (iii) a period ascertained in accordance with the AML/CTF  
16 Rules ends.

17 Note: See also section 38 (when applicable customer identification  
18 procedure deemed to be carried out by a reporting entity).

19 *Requirement*

20 (2) The reporting entity must:

21 (a) take such action as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and

22 (b) do so within the time limit allowed under the AML/CTF  
23 Rules.

24 *Civil penalty*

25 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

1

2 **Division 6—Ongoing customer due diligence**

3 **36 Ongoing customer due diligence**

4

(1) A reporting entity must:

5

(a) monitor the reporting entity's customers in relation to the provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in Australia, with a view to:

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(i) identifying; and

10

(ii) mitigating; and

11

(iii) managing;

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the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the provision by the reporting entity of a designated service at or through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:

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(iv) money laundering; or

18

(v) financing of terrorism; and

19

(b) do so in accordance with the AML/CTF Rules.

20

*Civil penalty*

21

(2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

22

*Exemption*

23

(3) This section does not apply to a designated service covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6.

24

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Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a designated service.

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*Designated business groups*

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(4) If a reporting entity is a member of a designated business group, the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (1) may be discharged by any other member of the group.

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2 **Division 7—General provisions**

3 **37 Applicable customer identification procedures may be carried**  
4 **out by an agent of a reporting entity**

- 5 (1) The principles of agency apply in relation to the carrying out by a  
6 reporting entity of an applicable customer identification procedure.
- 7 (2) For example, a reporting entity may authorise another person to be  
8 its agent for the purposes of carrying out applicable customer  
9 identification procedures on the reporting entity's behalf.
- 10 (3) To avoid doubt, if a reporting entity provides a designated service  
11 to a customer through an agent of the reporting entity, the reporting  
12 entity may authorise:  
13 (a) that agent; or  
14 (b) any other person;  
15 to be its agent for the purposes of carrying out the applicable  
16 customer identification procedure in respect of the customer on the  
17 reporting entity's behalf.

18 **38 Applicable customer identification procedures deemed to be**  
19 **carried out by a reporting entity**

20 If:

- 21 (a) a reporting entity carried out the applicable customer  
22 identification procedure in respect of a particular customer to  
23 whom the reporting entity provided, or proposed to provide, a  
24 designated service; and
- 25 (b) the applicable customer identification procedure was carried  
26 out in such circumstances as are specified in the AML/CTF  
27 Rules; and
- 28 (c) the customer is or becomes a customer to whom another  
29 reporting entity provides, or proposes to provide, a  
30 designated service; and
- 31 (d) such other conditions set out in the AML/CTF Rules are  
32 satisfied;



1                   this Act (other than Part 10) has effect as if the applicable customer  
2                   identification procedure had also been carried out in respect of the  
3                   customer by the other reporting entity.

4                   **39 General exemptions**

5                   (1) This Part does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
6                   specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

7                   (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
8                   Part does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
9                   specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

10                  (3) This Part does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
11                  circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

12                  (4) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
13                  Part does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
14                  circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

15                  (5) This Part does not apply to a designated service that is provided by  
16                  a reporting entity at or through a permanent establishment of the  
17                  entity in a foreign country.

18                  (6) This Part (other than Division 6) does not apply to a designated  
19                  service covered by item 40, 42 or 44 of table 1 in section 6.

20                  (7) This Part does not apply to a designated service covered by item 54  
21                  of table 1 in section 6 if the service relates to arrangements for a  
22                  person to receive a designated service covered by item 40, 42 or 44  
23                  of that table.

24                  Note 1:    Item 40 of table 1 in section 6 deals with accepting payment of the  
25                  purchase price for a new pension or annuity.

26                  Note 2:    Item 42 of table 1 in section 6 deals with accepting a superannuation  
27                  contribution, roll-over or transfer.

28                  Note 3:    Item 44 of table 1 in section 6 deals with accepting an RSA  
29                  contribution, roll-over or transfer.

30                  Note 4:    Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
31                  financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
32                  designated service.

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2 **Part 3—Reporting obligations**

3 **Division 1—Introduction**

4 **40 Simplified outline**

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The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- A reporting entity must give the AUSTRAC CEO reports about suspicious matters.
- If a reporting entity provides a designated service that involves a threshold transaction, the reporting entity must give the AUSTRAC CEO a report about the transaction.
- If a person sends or receives an international funds transfer instruction, the person must give the AUSTRAC CEO a report about the instruction.
- A reporting entity may be required to give AML/CTF compliance reports to the AUSTRAC CEO.

1

2 **Division 2—Suspicious matters**

3 **41 Reports of suspicious matters**

4 *Suspicious matter reporting obligation*

- 5 (1) A suspicious matter reporting obligation arises for a reporting  
6 entity in relation to a person (the *first person*) if, at a particular  
7 time (the *relevant time*):
- 8 (a) the reporting entity commences to provide, or proposes to  
9 provide, a designated service to the first person; or
  - 10 (b) both:
    - 11 (i) the first person requests the reporting entity to provide a  
12 designated service to the first person; and
    - 13 (ii) the designated service is of a kind ordinarily provided  
14 by the reporting entity; or
  - 15 (c) both:
    - 16 (i) the first person inquires of the reporting entity whether  
17 the reporting entity would be willing or prepared to  
18 provide a designated service to the first person; and
    - 19 (ii) the designated service is of a kind ordinarily provided  
20 by the reporting entity;
- 21 and any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- 22 (d) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
23 suspects on reasonable grounds that the first person is not the  
24 person the first person claims to be;
  - 25 (e) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
26 suspects on reasonable grounds that an agent of the first  
27 person who deals with the reporting entity in relation to the  
28 provision or prospective provision of the designated service  
29 is not the person the agent claims to be;
  - 30 (f) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
31 suspects on reasonable grounds that information that the  
32 reporting entity has concerning the provision, or prospective  
33 provision, of the service:

- 1 (i) may be relevant to investigation of, or prosecution of a  
2 person for, an evasion, or an attempted evasion, of a  
3 taxation law; or
- 4 (ii) may be relevant to investigation of, or prosecution of a  
5 person for, an evasion, or an attempted evasion, of a law  
6 of a State or Territory that deals with taxation; or
- 7 (iii) may be relevant to investigation of, or prosecution of a  
8 person for, an offence against a law of the  
9 Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; or
- 10 (iv) may be of assistance in the enforcement of the *Proceeds*  
11 *of Crime Act 2002* or regulations under that Act; or
- 12 (v) may be of assistance in the enforcement of a law of a  
13 State or Territory that corresponds to the *Proceeds of*  
14 *Crime Act 2002* or regulations under that Act;
- 15 (g) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
16 suspects on reasonable grounds that the provision, or  
17 prospective provision, of the service is preparatory to the  
18 commission of an offence covered by paragraph (a), (b) or (c)  
19 of the definition of ***financing of terrorism*** in section 5;
- 20 (h) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
21 suspects on reasonable grounds that information that the  
22 reporting entity has concerning the provision, or prospective  
23 provision, of the service may be relevant to the investigation  
24 of, or prosecution of a person for, an offence covered by  
25 paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of ***financing of***  
26 ***terrorism*** in section 5;
- 27 (i) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
28 suspects on reasonable grounds that the provision, or  
29 prospective provision, of the service is preparatory to the  
30 commission of an offence covered by paragraph (a) or (b) of  
31 the definition of ***money laundering*** in section 5;
- 32 (j) at the relevant time or a later time, the reporting entity  
33 suspects on reasonable grounds that information that the  
34 reporting entity has concerning the provision, or prospective  
35 provision, of the service may be relevant to the investigation  
36 of, or prosecution of a person for, an offence covered by  
37 paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition of ***money laundering*** in  
38 section 5.

Section 42

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1 *Report*

- 2 (2) If a suspicious matter reporting obligation arises for a reporting  
3 entity in relation to a person, the reporting entity must give the  
4 AUSTRAC CEO a report about the matter within:
- 5 (a) if paragraph (1)(d), (e), (f), (i) or (j) applies—3 business days  
6 after the day on which the reporting entity forms the relevant  
7 suspicion; or
  - 8 (b) if paragraph (1)(g) or (h) applies—24 hours after the time  
9 when the reporting entity forms the relevant suspicion.
- 10 (3) A report under subsection (2) must:
- 11 (a) be in the approved form; and
  - 12 (b) contain such information relating to the matter as is specified  
13 in the AML/CTF Rules; and
  - 14 (c) contain a statement of the grounds on which the reporting  
15 entity holds the relevant suspicion.

16 Note 1: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

17 Note 2: Section 49 deals with the provision of further information, and the  
18 production of documents, by the reporting entity.

19 *Civil penalty*

- 20 (4) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

21 *Reasonable grounds for suspicion*

- 22 (5) The AML/CTF Rules may specify matters that are to be taken into  
23 account in determining whether there are reasonable grounds for a  
24 reporting entity to form a suspicion of a kind mentioned in  
25 paragraph (1)(d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j).

26 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
27 *Instruments Act 2003*.

28 **42 Exemptions**

- 29 (1) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is of a  
30 kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

- 1           (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
2           Division does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
3           specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 4           (3) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is  
5           provided in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 6           (4) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
7           Division does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
8           circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 9           (5) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is  
10          provided by a reporting entity at or through a permanent  
11          establishment of the entity in a foreign country.
- 12          (6) This Division does not apply to a designated service covered by  
13          item 54 of table 1 in section 6.
- 14          Note:        Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
15                    financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
16                    designated service.

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2 **Division 3—Threshold transactions**

3 **43 Reports of threshold transactions**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:  
6 (a) the reporting entity commences to provide, or provides, a  
7 designated service to a customer; and  
8 (b) the provision of the service involves a threshold transaction.

9 *Report*

- 10 (2) The reporting entity must, within 10 business days after the day on  
11 which the transaction takes place, give the AUSTRAC CEO a  
12 report of the transaction.
- 13 (3) A report under subsection (2) must:  
14 (a) be in the approved form; and  
15 (b) contain such information relating to the transaction as is  
16 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

17 Note 1: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

18 Note 2: Section 49 deals with the provision of further information, and the  
19 production of documents, by the reporting entity.

20 *Civil penalty*

- 21 (4) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

22 **44 Exemptions**

- 23 (1) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is of a  
24 kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 25 (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
26 Division does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
27 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

- 1 (3) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is  
2 provided in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 3 (4) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
4 Division does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
5 circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 6 (5) This Division does not apply to a designated service that is  
7 provided by a reporting entity at or through a permanent  
8 establishment of the entity in a foreign country.
- 9 (6) This Division does not apply to a designated service covered by  
10 item 54 of table 1 in section 6.
- 11 Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
12 financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
13 designated service.



1

2 **Division 4—International funds transfer instructions**

3 **45 Reports of international funds transfer instructions**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies to a person if:  
6 (a) the person is:  
7 (i) the sender of an international funds transfer instruction  
8 transmitted out of Australia; or  
9 (ii) the recipient of an international funds transfer  
10 instruction transmitted into Australia; and  
11 (b) if the regulations provide that this paragraph is applicable—  
12 the total amount or value that is to be, or is, transferred is not  
13 less than the amount specified in the regulations; and  
14 (c) such other conditions (if any) as are set out in the AML/CTF  
15 Rules are satisfied.

16 Note: *International funds transfer instruction* is defined by section 46.

17 *Report*

- 18 (2) The person must, within 10 business days after the day on which  
19 the instruction was sent or received by the person, give the  
20 AUSTRAC CEO a report about the instruction.  
21 (3) A report under subsection (2) must:  
22 (a) be in the approved form; and  
23 (b) contain such information relating to the matter as is specified  
24 in the AML/CTF Rules.

25 Note: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

26 *Civil penalty*

- 27 (4) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

*Funds transfer chain etc.*

- (5) For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial whether the person sent or received the international funds transfer instruction in the capacity of interposed institution in a funds transfer chain.

Note: For *funds transfer chain*, see subsection 64(2).

*Exemptions*

- (6) This section does not apply to an international funds transfer instruction that is of a kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- (7) This section does not apply to an international funds transfer instruction that is sent or received in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

**46 International funds transfer instruction**

For the purposes of this Act, the following table defines *international funds transfer instruction*:

<b>International funds transfer instruction</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of instruction</b>	<b>The instruction is an <i>international funds transfer instruction</i> if ...</b>
1	electronic funds transfer instruction	(a) the instruction is accepted at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering institution in Australia; and (b) the transferred money is to be, or is, made available to the payee at or through a permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in a foreign country
2	electronic funds transfer instruction	(a) the instruction is accepted at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering institution in a foreign country; and (b) the transferred money is to be, or is, made available to the payee at

**Part 3** Reporting obligations

**Division 4** International funds transfer instructions

Section 46

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**International funds transfer instruction**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of instruction</b>	<b>The instruction is an <i>international funds transfer instruction</i> if ...</b>
		or through a permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in Australia
3	instruction given by a transferor entity for the transfer of money or property under a designated remittance arrangement	(a) the instruction is accepted at or through a permanent establishment of a person in Australia; and (b) the money or property is to be, or is, made available to the ultimate transferee entity at or through a permanent establishment of a person in a foreign country
4	instruction given by a transferor entity for the transfer of money or property under a designated remittance arrangement	(a) the instruction is accepted at or through a permanent establishment of a person in a foreign country; and (b) the money or property is to be, or is, made available to the ultimate transferee entity at or through a permanent establishment of a person in Australia

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2 **Division 5—AML/CTF compliance reports**

3 **47 AML/CTF compliance reports**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies if the AML/CTF Rules provide that, for the  
6 purposes of this section:  
7 (a) a specified period is a reporting period; and  
8 (b) a specified period beginning at the end of a reporting period  
9 is the lodgment period for that reporting period.  
10 A period specified under paragraph (a) or (b) may be a recurring  
11 period.

12 *Report*

- 13 (2) A reporting entity must, within the lodgment period for a reporting  
14 period, give the AUSTRAC CEO a report relating to the reporting  
15 entity's compliance with this Act, the regulations and the  
16 AML/CTF Rules during the reporting period.
- 17 (3) A report under subsection (2) must:  
18 (a) be in the approved form; and  
19 (b) contain such information as is required by the approved form.

20 Note: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

21 *Civil penalty*

- 22 (4) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

23 *Exemption*

- 24 (5) This section does not apply to a reporting entity if all of the  
25 designated services provided by the reporting entity are covered by  
26 item 54 of table 1 in section 6.

27 Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
28 financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
29 designated service.

Section 48

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*Designated business groups*

2

(6) If a reporting entity is a member of a designated business group, the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2) may be discharged by any other member of the group.

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(7) If 2 or more reporting entities are members of a designated business group, reports under subsection (2) relating to those reporting entities may be set out in the same document.

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*Different reporting entities*

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(8) AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of this section may make different provision with respect to different reporting entities. This does not limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

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**48 Self-incrimination**

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(1) A person is not excused from giving a report under section 47 on the ground that the report might tend to incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.

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(2) However:

18

(a) the report given; or

19

(b) giving the report;

20

is not admissible in evidence against the person:

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(c) in civil proceedings other than:

22

(i) proceedings under section 175 for a contravention of subsection 47(2); or

23

24

(ii) proceedings under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that relate to this Act; or

25

26

(d) in criminal proceedings other than:

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(i) proceedings for an offence against section 136 that relates to section 47; or

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29

(ii) proceedings for an offence against section 137.1 of the *Criminal Code* that relates to section 47 of this Act.

30

1

2 **Division 6—General provisions**

3 **49 Further information to be given to the AUSTRAC CEO etc.**

4 (1) If a reporting entity communicates information to the AUSTRAC  
5 CEO under section 41, 43 or 45, then:

- 6 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
7 (b) the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police; or  
8 (c) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
9 Commission; or  
10 (d) the Commissioner of Taxation; or  
11 (e) the Chief Executive Officer of Customs; or  
12 (f) the Integrity Commissioner; or  
13 (g) an investigating officer who is carrying out an investigation  
14 arising from, or relating to the matters mentioned in, the  
15 information;

16 may, by written notice given to the reporting entity, require the  
17 reporting entity:

- 18 (h) to give such further information as is specified in the notice,  
19 within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, to  
20 the extent to which the reporting entity has that information;  
21 or  
22 (i) to produce, within the period and in the manner specified in  
23 the notice, such documents as are:  
24 (i) specified in the notice; and  
25 (ii) relevant to the matter to which the communication  
26 under section 41, 43 or 45 relates.

27 *Compliance*

28 (2) A reporting entity must comply with a notice under subsection (1).

29 *Civil penalty*

30 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

Section 50

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1     **50 Request to obtain information about the identity of holders of**  
2     **foreign credit cards and foreign debit cards**

3             *Scope*

- 4             (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:
- 5                 (a) under section 49, the AUSTRAC CEO or the Commissioner  
6                     of Taxation has required the reporting entity to give  
7                     information about the identity of:
- 8                         (i) the holder of, or a signatory to, a particular credit card  
9                             account; or
- 10                         (ii) the holder of, or a signatory to, a particular debit card  
11                             account; and
- 12                 (b) the account relates to a credit card, or a debit card, that was  
13                     issued by a person (the *card issuer*) outside Australia; and
- 14                 (c) the reporting entity does not have that information.

15             *Direction to reporting entity*

- 16             (2) The AUSTRAC CEO or the Commissioner of Taxation may, by  
17                 written notice given to the reporting entity, direct the reporting  
18                 entity to give the card issuer a request, in a form specified in the  
19                 notice, to give the information to the reporting entity.
- 20             (3) The reporting entity must comply with the direction within 10  
21                 business days after the day on which the direction is given.

22             *Report by reporting entity*

- 23             (4) If the reporting entity gives the card issuer a request under  
24                 subsection (2) that was directed by the AUSTRAC CEO, the  
25                 reporting entity must, within:
- 26                     (a) 20 business days after the day on which the subsection (2)  
27                         direction was given; or
- 28                     (b) if the AUSTRAC CEO, by written notice given to the  
29                         reporting entity, allows a longer period—that longer period;  
30                     give the AUSTRAC CEO a report about the card issuer's response,  
31                     or lack of response, to the request.

- 1 (5) If the reporting entity gives the card issuer a request under  
2 subsection (2) that was directed by the Commissioner of Taxation,  
3 the reporting entity must, within:  
4 (a) 20 business days after the day on which the subsection (2)  
5 direction was given; or  
6 (b) if the Commissioner of Taxation, by written notice given to  
7 the reporting entity, allows a longer period—that longer  
8 period;  
9 give the Commissioner of Taxation a report about the card issuer's  
10 response, or lack of response, to the request.
- 11 (6) A report under subsection (4) or (5) must:  
12 (a) be in the approved form; and  
13 (b) in a case where the card issuer has given the information to  
14 the reporting entity—contain the information; and  
15 (c) contain such other information (if any) relating to the matter  
16 as is required by the approved form.

17 Note: For additional rules about reports given to the AUSTRAC CEO, see  
18 section 244.

19 *Civil penalty*

- 20 (7) Subsections (3), (4) and (5) are civil penalty provisions.

21 **51 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code***

22 If a person, or an officer, employee or agent of a person,  
23 communicates or gives information under section 41, 43, 45 or 49,  
24 the person, officer, employee or agent is taken, for the purposes of  
25 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code*, not to have been  
26 in possession of that information at any time.



**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 1** Introduction

Section 52

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1

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**Part 4—Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments**

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**Division 1—Introduction**

6

**52 Simplified outline**

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The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- Cross-border movements of physical currency must be reported to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a police officer if the total value moved is above a threshold.
- If a bearer negotiable instrument is produced to a police officer or a customs officer by a person leaving or arriving in Australia, the officer may require the person to give a report about the instrument to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a police officer.

1

2 **Division 2—Reports about physical currency**

3 **53 Reports about movements of physical currency into or out of**  
4 **Australia**

5 *Offence*

- 6 (1) A person commits an offence if:  
7 (a) either:  
8 (i) the person moves physical currency into Australia; or  
9 (ii) the person moves physical currency out of Australia;  
10 and  
11 (b) the total amount of the physical currency is not less than  
12 \$10,000; and  
13 (c) a report in respect of the movement has not been given in  
14 accordance with this section.

15 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 500 penalty units, or both.

- 16 (2) Strict liability applies to paragraph (1)(c).

17 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

18 *Civil penalty*

- 19 (3) A person must not:  
20 (a) move physical currency into Australia; or  
21 (b) move physical currency out of Australia;  
22 if:  
23 (c) the total amount of the physical currency is not less than  
24 \$10,000; and  
25 (d) a report in respect of the movement has not been given in  
26 accordance with this section.  
27 (4) Subsection (3) is a civil penalty provision.

28 *Commercial carriers*

- 29 (5) Subsections (1) and (3) do not apply to a person if:

**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 2** Reports about physical currency

**Section 54**

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- 1 (a) the person is a commercial passenger carrier; and  
2 (b) the physical currency is in the possession of any of the  
3 carrier's passengers.
- 4 (6) Subsections (1) and (3) do not apply to a person if:  
5 (a) the person is a commercial goods carrier; and  
6 (b) the physical currency is carried on behalf of another person;  
7 and  
8 (c) the other person has not disclosed to the carrier that the goods  
9 carried on behalf of the other person include physical  
10 currency.
- 11 (7) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (5) or (6) bears an  
12 evidential burden in relation to that matter.

13 *Requirements for reports under this section*

- 14 (8) A report under this section must:  
15 (a) be in the approved form; and  
16 (b) contain such information relating to the matter being reported  
17 as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
18 (c) be given to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a  
19 police officer; and  
20 (d) comply with the applicable timing rule in subsection 54(1).
- 21 Note 1: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.  
22 Note 2: Division 8 of Part 15 sets out special enforcement powers relating to  
23 this section.  
24 Note 3: See also section 18 (translation of foreign currency to Australian  
25 currency).

26 **54 Timing of reports about physical currency movements**

27 *Applicable timing rule*

- 28 (1) A report under section 53 must be given:  
29 (a) if the movement of the physical currency is to be effected by  
30 a person bringing the physical currency into Australia with  
31 the person—at the time worked out under subsection (2); or

- 1 (b) if the movement of the physical currency is to be effected by  
2 a person taking the physical currency out of Australia with  
3 the person—at the time worked out under subsection (3); or  
4 (c) if the physical currency is to be taken out of Australia by a  
5 person by consignment of the physical currency:  
6 (i) through the post to a place outside Australia; or  
7 (ii) to another person for carriage to a place outside  
8 Australia by that other person or by a third person;  
9 at any time before the time when the physical currency is  
10 irrevocably committed by the first-mentioned person to the  
11 Australian Postal Corporation or to the other person, as the  
12 case may be; or  
13 (d) in any other case—at any time before the movement of the  
14 physical currency takes place.

15 *Inwards movements*

- 16 (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the applicable time is:  
17 (a) if the person:  
18 (i) moves the physical currency into Australia on an  
19 aircraft or ship; and  
20 (ii) after disembarking, goes to the place at which customs  
21 officers examine baggage;  
22 as soon as the person reaches that place; or  
23 (b) in any other case—the first opportunity after arrival in  
24 Australia that the person has to give the report under  
25 section 53.

26 *Outwards movements*

- 27 (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the applicable time is:  
28 (a) if:  
29 (i) the movement of the physical currency is to be effected  
30 on an aircraft or ship; and  
31 (ii) the person, before embarking, goes to the place at which  
32 customs officers examine passports;  
33 as soon as the person reaches that place; or

**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 2** Reports about physical currency

**Section 55**

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- 1 (b) in any other case—as soon as the person reaches the customs  
2 officer who is to examine the person’s passport in relation to  
3 the person leaving Australia or, if there is no such  
4 examination, the last opportunity before leaving Australia  
5 that the person has to give the report under section 53.

6 **55 Reports about receipts of physical currency from outside**  
7 **Australia**

8 *Offence*

- 9 (1) A person commits an offence if:  
10 (a) the person receives physical currency moved to the person  
11 from outside Australia; and  
12 (b) at the time of the receipt, the total amount of the physical  
13 currency is not less than \$10,000; and  
14 (c) a report in respect of the movement has not been made in  
15 accordance with section 53 before the movement; and  
16 (d) a report in respect of the receipt is not given in accordance  
17 with this section before the end of the period of 5 business  
18 days beginning on the day of the receipt.

19 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 500 penalty units, or both.

- 20 (2) Strict liability applies to paragraphs (1)(c) and (d).

21 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

22 *Civil penalty*

- 23 (3) A person must not receive physical currency moved to the person  
24 from outside Australia if:  
25 (a) at the time of the receipt, the total amount of the physical  
26 currency is not less than \$10,000; and  
27 (b) a report in respect of the movement has not been made in  
28 accordance with section 53 before the movement; and  
29 (c) a report in respect of the receipt is not given in accordance  
30 with this section before the end of the period of 5 business  
31 days beginning on the day of the receipt.  
32 (4) Subsection (3) is a civil penalty provision.

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*Requirements for reports under this section*

(5) A report under this section must:

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) contain such information relating to the matter being reported as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and
- (c) be given to the AUSTRAC CEO, a customs officer or a police officer.

Note 1: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

Note 2: See also section 18 (translation of foreign currency to Australian currency).

## **56 Obligations of customs officers and police officers**

If a report under section 53 or 55 is given to a customs officer or a police officer, the officer must, within 5 business days after the day of receipt of the report, forward the report to the AUSTRAC CEO.

## **57 Movements of physical currency out of Australia**

- (1) This section sets out the 2 situations in which a person *moves* physical currency out of Australia.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, a person *moves* physical currency out of Australia if the person takes or sends the physical currency out of Australia.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, if a person:
  - (a) arranges to leave Australia on an aircraft or ship; and
  - (b) for the purpose of leaving Australia, goes towards an aircraft or ship through an embarkation area; and
  - (c) either:
    - (i) takes physical currency into the embarkation area; or
    - (ii) has physical currency in his or her baggage; and
  - (d) does not give a report about the physical currency when at the place in the embarkation area at which customs officers examine passports;the person is taken to have *moved* the physical currency out of Australia.

**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 2** Reports about physical currency

Section 58

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1 **58 Movements of physical currency into Australia**

2 For the purposes of this Act, a person *moves* physical currency into  
3 Australia if the person brings or sends the physical currency into  
4 Australia.

1

2 **Division 3—Reports about bearer negotiable instruments**

3 **59 Reports about movements of bearer negotiable instruments into**  
4 **or out of Australia**

5 *Reporting requirement*

6 (1) If, under section 200:

7 (a) a person produces to a police officer or a customs officer one  
8 or more bearer negotiable instruments that the person has  
9 with him or her; or

10 (b) a police officer or a customs officer conducts an examination  
11 or search and finds one or more bearer negotiable instruments  
12 that a person has with him or her;

13 the officer may require the person to give the AUSTRAC CEO, a  
14 customs officer or a police officer a report about the bearer  
15 negotiable instruments as soon as possible.

16 *Requirements for reports under this section*

17 (2) A report under subsection (1) must:

18 (a) be in the approved form; and

19 (b) contain such information relating to the matter being reported  
20 as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

21 Note: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

22 *Offence*

23 (3) A person commits an offence if:

24 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);  
25 and

26 (b) the person engages in conduct; and

27 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

28 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 500 penalty units, or both.



**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 3** Reports about bearer negotiable instruments

Section 60

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1

*Civil penalty*

2

(4) If a person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1), the person must not engage in conduct that breaches the requirement.

3

4

(5) Subsection (4) is a civil penalty provision.

5

Note: Division 8 of Part 15 sets out special enforcement powers relating to this section.

6

7

**60 Obligations of customs officers and police officers**

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If a report under section 59 is given to a customs officer or a police officer, the officer must, within 5 business days after the day of receipt of the report, forward the report to the AUSTRAC CEO.

9

10

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2 **Division 4—Information about reporting obligations**

3 **61 Power to affix notices about reporting obligations**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies to a written notice:  
6 (a) that relates to reporting obligations under this Part; and  
7 (b) the form and contents of which are specified in the  
8 AML/CTF Rules.

9 *Power to affix notices*

- 10 (2) A customs officer may affix one or more notices:  
11 (a) on any part of an aircraft or ship; or  
12 (b) in any other place specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

13 *Offence*

- 14 (3) A person commits an offence if:  
15 (a) a notice has been affixed under this section; and  
16 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
17 (c) the person's conduct results in:  
18 (i) interference with the notice; or  
19 (ii) the removal of the notice; or  
20 (iii) defacement of the notice.

21 Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 22 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person's conduct is authorised  
23 by the AUSTRAC CEO or the Chief Executive Officer of  
24 Customs.

25 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
26 subsection (4) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 27 (5) An offence against subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.

28 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

**Part 4** Reports about cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Division 4** Information about reporting obligations

Section 62

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1     **62 Notice about reporting obligations to be given to travellers to**  
2             **Australia**

3                     *Scope*

- 4             (1) This section applies to a written notice:  
5                 (a) that relates to reporting obligations under this Part; and  
6                 (b) the form and contents of which are specified in the  
7                     AML/CTF Rules.

8                     *Notice to be given to travellers*

- 9             (2) If an aircraft or ship leaves a place outside Australia to travel to a  
10             place in Australia without stopping at any other place outside  
11             Australia, the person in charge of the aircraft or ship must:  
12                 (a) give a copy of the notice to all persons travelling on the  
13                     aircraft or ship (including members of the crew); or  
14                 (b) cause a copy of the notice to be given to all persons travelling  
15                     on the aircraft or ship (including members of the crew).

16                     *Offence*

- 17             (3) A person commits an offence if:  
18                 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2);  
19                     and  
20                 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
21                 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

22                     Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- 23             (4) An offence against subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.

24             Note:     For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

1

2

## **Part 5—Electronic funds transfer instructions**

3

### **Division 1—Introduction**

4

#### **63 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- Electronic funds transfer instructions must include certain information about the origin of the transferred money.

Section 64

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2 **Division 2—2 or more institutions involved in the transfer**

3 **64 Electronic funds transfer instructions—2 or more institutions**  
4 **involved in the transfer**

5 *Scope*

- 6 (1) This section applies to:  
7 (a) a multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds  
8 transfer instruction; or  
9 (b) a multiple-institution same-person electronic funds transfer  
10 instruction.

11 Note: For exemptions, see section 67.

12 *Funds transfer chain*

- 13 (2) For the purposes of this Act:  
14 (a) the following persons are taken to form a *funds transfer*  
15 *chain*:  
16 (i) the ordering institution;  
17 (ii) each person (if any) interposed between the ordering  
18 institution and the beneficiary institution;  
19 (iii) the beneficiary institution; and  
20 (b) each person in the chain is to be known as an *institution*.

21 *Obligations of ordering institution*

- 22 (3) If the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering institution at  
23 or through a permanent establishment of the ordering institution in  
24 Australia, then, before the ordering institution:  
25 (a) passes on the transfer instruction; or  
26 (b) dispatches the transfer instruction; or  
27 (c) takes any other action to carry out the transfer instruction;  
28 the ordering institution must obtain the complete payer  
29 information.

30 Note: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

- 1 (4) If:  
2 (a) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering institution  
3 at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
4 institution in Australia; and  
5 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO, by written notice given to the ordering  
6 institution, requests the ordering institution to give the  
7 complete payer information to the AUSTRAC CEO;  
8 the ordering institution must comply with the request within:  
9 (c) if the request was given to the ordering institution within 6  
10 months after the acceptance of the transfer instruction by the  
11 ordering institution—3 business days after the day on which  
12 the request was given; or  
13 (d) otherwise—10 business days after the day on which the  
14 request was given.

15 Note: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

- 16 (5) If:  
17 (a) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering institution  
18 at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
19 institution in Australia; and  
20 (b) the beneficiary institution, by written notice given to the  
21 ordering institution, requests the ordering institution to give  
22 the complete payer information to the beneficiary institution;  
23 the ordering institution must comply with the request within:  
24 (c) if the request was given to the ordering institution within 6  
25 months after the acceptance of the transfer instruction by the  
26 ordering institution—3 business days after the day on which  
27 the request was given; or  
28 (d) otherwise—10 business days after the day on which the  
29 request was given.

30 Note: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

- 31 (6) If:  
32 (a) the ordering institution is in the funds transfer chain; and  
33 (b) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering institution  
34 at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
35 institution in Australia;

**Part 5** Electronic funds transfer instructions

**Division 2** 2 or more institutions involved in the transfer

Section 64

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1 then, before the ordering institution passes on the transfer  
2 instruction to another person in the chain, the ordering institution  
3 must ensure that the instruction includes the required transfer  
4 information.

5 Note: For *required transfer information*, see section 70.

6 *Obligations of interposed institutions in the funds transfer chain*

7 (7) If:

8 (a) an institution is in the funds transfer chain; and

9 (b) either:

10 (i) the institution is an interposed institution and the  
11 transfer instruction is passed on to the institution at or  
12 through a permanent establishment of the institution in  
13 Australia; or

14 (ii) the institution is an interposed institution and the  
15 transfer instruction is to be passed on by the institution  
16 at or through a permanent establishment of the  
17 institution in Australia; and

18 (c) either:

19 (i) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering  
20 institution at or through a permanent establishment of  
21 the ordering institution in Australia; or

22 (ii) the making available by the beneficiary institution of the  
23 transferred money would take place at or through a  
24 permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in  
25 Australia; and

26 (d) some or all of the required transfer information was passed  
27 on to the institution by another institution in the funds  
28 transfer chain;

29 then:

30 (e) if the transfer instruction was accepted by the ordering  
31 institution at or through a permanent establishment of the  
32 ordering institution in a foreign country—before passing on  
33 the transfer instruction to another institution in the chain, the  
34 interposed institution must ensure that the instruction  
35 includes the tracing information; or

- 1 (f) in any other case—before passing on the transfer instruction  
2 to another institution in the chain, the interposed institution  
3 must ensure that the instruction includes so much of the  
4 required transfer information as was passed on to the  
5 interposed institution as mentioned in paragraph (d).

6 Note 1: For *required transfer information*, see section 70.

7 Note 2: For *tracing information*, see section 72.

8 *Civil penalty*

- 9 (8) Subsections (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) are civil penalty provisions.

10 **65 Request to include customer information in certain international**  
11 **electronic funds transfer instructions**

12 *Scope*

- 13 (1) This section applies to:  
14 (a) a multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds  
15 transfer instruction; or  
16 (b) a multiple-institution same-person electronic funds transfer  
17 instruction;  
18 if:  
19 (c) the instruction is accepted at or through a permanent  
20 establishment of the ordering institution in a foreign country;  
21 and  
22 (d) the transferred money is to be, or is, made available to the  
23 payee at or through a permanent establishment of the  
24 beneficiary institution in Australia.

25 Note: For exemptions, see section 67.

26 *Direction to beneficiary institution*

- 27 (2) If:  
28 (a) the beneficiary institution has received 2 or more electronic  
29 funds transfer instructions from a particular ordering  
30 institution; and  
31 (b) at least one of the electronic funds transfer instructions does  
32 not include the required transfer information; and



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- 1 (c) the AUSTRAC CEO, by written notice given to the  
2 beneficiary institution, directs the beneficiary institution to  
3 give the ordering institution a request (in a form specified in  
4 the notice) to include required transfer information in all  
5 future electronic funds transfer instructions passed on by the  
6 ordering institution to the beneficiary institution;  
7 the beneficiary institution must comply with the direction within  
8 10 business days after the day on which the direction is given.

9 *Report by beneficiary institution*

- 10 (3) If the beneficiary institution gives the ordering institution a request  
11 under subsection (2), the beneficiary institution must, within:  
12 (a) 20 business days after the day on which the subsection (2)  
13 direction was given; or  
14 (b) if the AUSTRAC CEO, by written notice given to the  
15 beneficiary institution, allows a longer period—that longer  
16 period;  
17 give the AUSTRAC CEO a report about the ordering institution's  
18 response, or lack of response, to the request.
- 19 (4) A report under subsection (3) must:  
20 (a) be in the approved form; and  
21 (b) contain such information relating to the matter as is required  
22 by the approved form.

23 Note: For additional rules about reports, see section 244.

24 *Civil penalty*

- 25 (5) Subsections (2) and (3) are civil penalty provisions.

26 *Powers of beneficiary institution*

- 27 (6) If an electronic funds transfer instruction received by the  
28 beneficiary institution does not include the required transfer  
29 information, the beneficiary institution may, for the purpose set out  
30 in subsection (7), refuse to make the transferred money available to  
31 the payee until the required transfer information is passed on to the  
32 beneficiary institution.

- 1           (7) The purpose referred to in subsection (6) is to:  
2               (a) identify; or  
3               (b) mitigate; or  
4               (c) manage;  
5           the risk the beneficiary institution may reasonably face that the  
6           making available by the beneficiary institution of transferred  
7           money at or through a permanent establishment of the beneficiary  
8           institution in Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise)  
9           involve or facilitate:  
10           (d) money laundering; or  
11           (e) financing of terrorism.

12                           *Protection from liability*

- 13           (8) An action, suit or proceeding (whether criminal or civil) does not  
14           lie against:  
15               (a) the beneficiary institution; or  
16               (b) an officer, employee or agent of the beneficiary institution  
17                   acting in the course of his or her office, employment or  
18                   agency;  
19           in relation to the anything done, or omitted to be done, in good  
20           faith by the beneficiary institution, officer, employee or agent in  
21           the exercise, or purported exercise, of the power conferred by  
22           subsection (6).

1

2 **Division 3—Only one institution involved in the transfer**

3 **66 Electronic funds transfer instructions—only one institution**  
4 **involved in the transfer**

5 *Scope*

6 (1) This section applies to:

- 7 (a) a same-institution person-to-person electronic funds transfer  
8 instruction; or  
9 (b) a same-institution same-person electronic funds transfer  
10 instruction if the instruction is to be carried out otherwise  
11 than by way of transferring money from an account held by  
12 the payer with the ordering institution in a particular country  
13 to another account held by the payer with the ordering  
14 institution in that country.

15 Note: For exemptions, see section 67.

16 *Obligations of beneficiary institution*

17 (2) If:

- 18 (a) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering institution  
19 at or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
20 institution in Australia; or  
21 (b) the making available by the beneficiary institution of the  
22 transferred money would take place at or through a  
23 permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in  
24 Australia;

25 then, before the beneficiary institution makes the transferred  
26 money available to the payee, the beneficiary institution must  
27 obtain the complete payer information.

28 Note: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

29 (3) If:

- 30 (a) either:

- 1 (i) the transfer instruction is accepted by the ordering  
2 institution at or through a permanent establishment of  
3 the ordering institution in Australia; or  
4 (ii) the making available by the beneficiary institution of the  
5 transferred money would take place at or through a  
6 permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in  
7 Australia; and  
8 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO, by written notice given to the ordering  
9 institution, requests the institution to give the complete payer  
10 information to the AUSTRAC CEO;  
11 the ordering institution must comply with the request within:  
12 (c) if the request was given to the ordering institution within 6  
13 months after the acceptance of the transfer instruction by the  
14 ordering institution—3 business days after the day on which  
15 the request was given; or  
16 (d) otherwise—10 business days after the day on which the  
17 request was given.

18 Note: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

19 *Offence*

- 20 (4) A person commits an offence if:  
21 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2) or  
22 (3); and  
23 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
24 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

25 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

- 26 (5) Strict liability applies to paragraph (4)(b).

27 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

28 *Civil penalty*

- 29 (6) Subsections (2) and (3) are civil penalty provisions.

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2 **Division 4—General provisions**

3 **67 Exemptions**

4 *Approved third-party bill payment systems*

- 5 (1) This Part does not apply to an instruction that arises from the use  
6 of an approved third-party bill payment system.

7 *Debit cards and credit cards*

- 8 (2) This Part does not apply to an instruction that arises from the use  
9 of a debit card or a credit card if:  
10 (a) the use does not involve obtaining a cash advance; and  
11 (b) the number of the card is included in the instruction; and  
12 (c) the card is not of a kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
13 and  
14 (d) the use does not take place in circumstances of a kind  
15 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

16 *Cheques*

- 17 (3) This Part does not apply to an instruction given by way of a cheque  
18 unless the cheque is of a kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

19 *ATMs*

- 20 (4) This Part does not apply to an instruction given by the use of an  
21 ATM if:  
22 (a) the ATM is not of a kind specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
23 and  
24 (b) the use does not take place in circumstances of a kind  
25 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

26 *Inter-financial institution transfers*

- 27 (5) This Part does not apply to a transfer of money between 2 financial  
28 institutions if each financial institution acts on its own behalf.

1                    *Prescribed instructions*

- 2                    (6) This Part does not apply to an instruction of a kind prescribed by  
3                    the AML/CTF Rules.

4                    **68 Defence of relying on information supplied by another person**

5                    *Scope*

- 6                    (1) This section applies to section 175 proceedings for a contravention  
7                    of a civil penalty provision of Division 2 or 3.

8                    *Defence*

- 9                    (2) In the proceedings, it is a defence if the defendant proves that:  
10                    (a) the contravention in respect of which the proceedings were  
11                    instituted was due to reasonable reliance on information  
12                    given by another person; and  
13                    (b) the other person did not give the information in the other  
14                    person's capacity as an officer, employee or agent of the  
15                    person who relied on the information.

16                    **69 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code***

17                    If a person, or an officer, employee or agent of a person,  
18                    communicates or gives information to the AUSTRAC CEO under  
19                    section 64 or 66, the person, officer, employee or agent is taken,  
20                    for the purposes of Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal*  
21                    *Code*, not to have been in possession of that information at any  
22                    time.

23                    **70 Required transfer information**

24                    For the purposes of the application of this Act to an electronic  
25                    funds transfer instruction, the *required transfer information* is:

- 26                    (a) if:  
27                    (i) the transfer instruction is of a kind specified in the  
28                    AML/CTF Rules; or  
29                    (ii) the ordering institution accepts the transfer instruction  
30                    in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules; or

**Part 5** Electronic funds transfer instructions

**Division 4** General provisions

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- 1 (iii) the transfer instruction is, or is to be, passed on, or  
2 carried out, in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF  
3 Rules;  
4 the tracing information; or  
5 (b) if:  
6 (i) the ordering institution accepts the transfer instruction at  
7 or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
8 institution in a particular country; and  
9 (ii) the beneficiary institution makes, or is to make, the  
10 money available at or through a permanent  
11 establishment of the beneficiary institution in another  
12 country; and  
13 (iii) the transfer instruction is a batched electronic funds  
14 transfer instruction; and  
15 (iv) paragraph (a) does not apply;  
16 the tracing information; or  
17 (c) if:  
18 (i) the ordering institution accepts the transfer instruction at  
19 or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
20 institution in a particular country; and  
21 (ii) the beneficiary institution makes, or is to make, the  
22 money available at or through a permanent  
23 establishment of the beneficiary institution in another  
24 country; and  
25 (iii) the transfer instruction is not a batched electronic funds  
26 transfer instruction; and  
27 (iv) paragraph (a) does not apply;  
28 the complete payer information; or  
29 (d) if:  
30 (i) the ordering institution accepts the transfer instruction at  
31 or through a permanent establishment of the ordering  
32 institution in Australia; and  
33 (ii) the beneficiary institution makes, or is to make, the  
34 money available at or through a permanent  
35 establishment of the beneficiary institution in Australia;  
36 and  
37 (iii) paragraph (a) does not apply;

1 the tracing information.

2 Note 1: For *complete payer information*, see section 71.

3 Note 2: For *tracing information*, see section 72.

## 4 **71 Complete payer information**

5 For the purposes of the application of this Act to an electronic  
6 funds transfer instruction, the *complete payer information* is:

- 7 (a) the name of the payer; and  
8 (b) one of the following:  
9 (i) the payer's full business or residential address (not  
10 being a post office box);  
11 (ii) a unique identification number given to the payer by the  
12 Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth  
13 (for example, an Australian Business Number or an  
14 Australian Company Number);  
15 (iii) a unique identification number given to the payer by the  
16 government of a foreign country;  
17 (iv) the identification number given to the payer by the  
18 ordering institution;  
19 (v) if the payer is an individual—the date and place of birth  
20 of the payer; and  
21 (c) if the money is, or is to be, transferred from a single account  
22 held by the payer with the ordering institution in Australia—  
23 the account number for the account; and  
24 (d) if paragraph (c) does not apply—either:  
25 (i) a unique reference number for the transfer instruction;  
26 or  
27 (ii) if the money is, or is to be, transferred from a single  
28 account held by the payer with the ordering  
29 institution—the account number for the account.

## 30 **72 Tracing information**

31 For the purposes of the application of this Act to an electronic  
32 funds transfer instruction, the *tracing information* is:

- 33 (a) if the money is to be transferred from an account held by the  
34 payer with the ordering institution—the account number; or



**Part 5** Electronic funds transfer instructions

**Division 4** General provisions

Section 72

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(b) in any case—a unique reference number for the transfer instruction.

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2 **Part 6—Register of Providers of Designated**

3 **Remittance Services**

4

5 **73 Simplified outline**

6 The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A person must not provide a registrable designated remittance service unless the person's name is entered on the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services.</li></ul> |
|---|

10 **74 Unregistered persons must not provide registrable designated**

11 **remittance services**

- 12 (1) A person must not provide a registrable designated remittance
- 13 service if:
- 14 (a) the person's name; and
- 15 (b) the person's registrable details;
- 16 are not entered on the Register of Providers of Designated
- 17 Remittance Services.

18 *Offences*

- 19 (2) A person commits an offence if:
- 20 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);
- 21 and
- 22 (b) the person engages in conduct; and
- 23 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

24 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 500 penalty units, or both.

- 25 (3) Strict liability applies to paragraphs (2)(b) and (c).

26 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- 27 (4) A person commits an offence if:

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- 1 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);  
2 and  
3 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
4 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement; and  
5 (d) the AUSTRAC CEO previously:  
6 (i) gave the person a direction under subsection 191(2) in  
7 relation to subsection (1) of this section; or  
8 (ii) accepted an undertaking given by the person under  
9 section 197 in relation to subsection (1) of this section;  
10 and  
11 (e) that was the only occasion on which the AUSTRAC CEO  
12 previously gave such a direction to, or accepted such an  
13 undertaking from, the person.

14 Penalty: Imprisonment for 4 years or 1,000 penalty units, or both.

- 15 (5) Strict liability applies to paragraphs (4)(b) and (c).

16 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- 17 (6) A person commits an offence if:

- 18 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);  
19 and  
20 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
21 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement; and  
22 (d) the AUSTRAC CEO previously:  
23 (i) gave the person a direction under subsection 191(2) in  
24 relation to subsection (1) of this section; or  
25 (ii) accepted an undertaking given by the person under  
26 section 197 in relation to subsection (1) of this section;  
27 and  
28 (e) that was not the only occasion on which the AUSTRAC CEO  
29 previously gave such a direction to, or accepted such an  
30 undertaking from, the person.

31 Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years or 2,000 penalty units, or both.

- 32 (7) Strict liability applies to paragraphs (6)(b) and (c).

33 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- 1 (8) A person commits an offence if:  
2 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);  
3 and  
4 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
5 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement; and  
6 (d) either:  
7 (i) the person had previously been convicted of an offence  
8 against subsection (2), (4) or (6), and that conviction has  
9 not been set aside or quashed; or  
10 (ii) an order had previously been made against the person  
11 under section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914* in respect of  
12 an offence against subsection (2), (4) or (6), and that  
13 order has not been set aside.

14 Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years or 2,000 penalty units, or both.

- 15 (9) Strict liability applies to paragraphs (8)(b) and (c).

16 Note: For *strict liability*, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

17 *Civil penalty*

- 18 (10) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

19 *Defences*

- 20 (11) If, in:  
21 (a) criminal proceedings for an offence against subsection (2),  
22 (4), (6) or (8); or  
23 (b) section 175 proceedings for a contravention of  
24 subsection (1);  
25 it is proved that the defendant's name was not entered on the  
26 Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services, it is a  
27 defence if the defendant proves that:  
28 (c) the defendant had, at a time before the offence or  
29 contravention, made an application to the AUSTRAC CEO  
30 under section 76 for:  
31 (i) the defendant's name; and  
32 (ii) the defendant's registrable details;

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- 1 to be entered on the Register of Providers of Designated  
2 Remittance Services; and  
3 (d) the defendant had not subsequently requested the AUSTRAC  
4 CEO under section 78 to remove:  
5 (i) the defendant's name; and  
6 (ii) the defendant's registrable details;  
7 from the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance  
8 Services.

9 Note: In criminal proceedings, a defendant bears a legal burden in relation to  
10 the matters in subsection (11)—see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

11 (12) If, in:

- 12 (a) criminal proceedings for an offence against subsection (2),  
13 (4), (6) or (8); or  
14 (b) section 175 proceedings for a contravention of  
15 subsection (1);

16 it is proved that the defendant's registrable details were not entered  
17 on the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services, it  
18 is a defence if the defendant proves that the defendant had, at a  
19 time before the contravention, informed the AUSTRAC CEO, in  
20 writing, of the registrable details.

21 Note: In criminal proceedings, a defendant bears a legal burden in relation to  
22 the matters in subsection (12)—see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

23 **75 Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services**

- 24 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO must maintain a register for the purposes of  
25 this Part, to be known as the Register of Providers of Designated  
26 Remittance Services.  
27 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may maintain the register by electronic  
28 means.  
29 (3) The register is not a legislative instrument.  
30 (4) The AML/CTF Rules may make provision for and in relation to  
31 either or both of the following:  
32 (a) the correction of entries in the Register of Providers of  
33 Designated Remittance Services;

- 1 (b) any other matter relating to the administration or operation of  
2 the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services.

### 3 **76 Registration**

- 4 (1) If:  
5 (a) a person makes a written application to the AUSTRAC CEO  
6 for:  
7 (i) the person's name; and  
8 (ii) the person's registrable details;  
9 to be entered on the Register of Providers of Designated  
10 Remittance Services; and  
11 (b) the person's name is not already entered on that register;  
12 the AUSTRAC CEO must enter:  
13 (c) the person's name; and  
14 (d) the person's registrable details;  
15 on that register.  
16 (2) An application must be in the approved form.

### 17 **77 Updating of entries on the Register of Providers of Designated** 18 **Remittance Services**

- 19 (1) If:  
20 (a) a person's name is entered on the Register of Providers of  
21 Designated Remittance Services; and  
22 (b) the person informs the AUSTRAC CEO, in writing, of a  
23 change of name;  
24 the AUSTRAC CEO must change the relevant entry in the register.  
25 (2) If:  
26 (a) a person's name is entered in the Register of Providers of  
27 Designated Remittance Services; and  
28 (b) the person's registrable details have also been entered on the  
29 register; and  
30 (c) the person informs the AUSTRAC CEO, in writing, that  
31 there has been a change in any of those registrable details;

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1 the AUSTRAC CEO must make the relevant change in the details  
2 entered on the register.

3 **78 Removal of entries from the Register of Providers of Designated**  
4 **Remittance Services**

5 (1) This section applies if:  
6 (a) a person's name is entered on the Register of Providers of  
7 Designated Remittance Services; and  
8 (b) the person requests the AUSTRAC CEO, in writing, to  
9 remove:  
10 (i) the person's name; and  
11 (ii) the person's registrable details;  
12 from the register.

13 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO must remove:  
14 (a) the person's name; and  
15 (b) the person's registrable details;  
16 from the register.

17 **79 Access to the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance**  
18 **Services**

19 (1) A reporting entity may request the AUSTRAC CEO, in writing, to  
20 tell the reporting entity whether the name of a specified person is  
21 entered on the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance  
22 Services.

23 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with the reporting entity's  
24 request as soon as practicable after the request is made.

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2 **Part 7—Anti-money laundering and**  
3 **counter-terrorism financing programs**

4 **Division 1—Introduction**

5 **80 Simplified outline**

6 The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- A reporting entity must have and comply with an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.
  - An anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is divided into Part A (general) and Part B (customer identification).
  - Part A of an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is designed to identify, mitigate and manage the risk a reporting entity may reasonably face that the provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or through a permanent establishment of the entity in Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:
    - (a) money laundering; or
    - (b) financing of terrorism.
  - Part B of an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program sets out the applicable customer identification procedures for customers of the reporting entity.



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2 **Division 2—Reporting entity's obligations**

3 **81 Reporting entity must have an anti-money laundering and**  
4 **counter-terrorism financing program**

- 5 (1) A reporting entity must not commence to provide a designated  
6 service to a customer if the reporting entity:  
7 (a) has not adopted; and  
8 (b) does not maintain;  
9 an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program  
10 that applies to the reporting entity.

11 *Civil penalty*

- 12 (2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

13 **82 Compliance with Part A of an anti-money laundering and**  
14 **counter-terrorism financing program**

15 *Compliance with program*

- 16 (1) If a reporting entity has adopted:  
17 (a) a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
18 financing program; or  
19 (b) a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
20 financing program;  
21 that applies to the reporting entity, the reporting entity must  
22 comply with:  
23 (c) Part A of the program; or  
24 (d) if the program has been varied on one or more occasions—  
25 Part A of the program as varied.

26 *Civil penalty*

- 27 (2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

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*Exceptions*

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(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a particular provision of Part A of a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program if the provision was not included in the program in order to comply with the requirements specified in AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of paragraph 84(2)(c).

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(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a particular provision of Part A of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program if the provision was not included in the program in order to comply with the requirements specified in AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of paragraph 85(2)(c).

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(5) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (3) or (4) bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.

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**Division 3—Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing programs**

**83 Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing programs**

- (1) An *anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program* is:
  - (a) a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program (see section 84); or
  - (b) a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program (see section 85); or
  - (c) a special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program (see section 86).
- (2) An anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is not a legislative instrument.

**84 Standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program**

- (1) A *standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program* is a written program that:
  - (a) applies to a particular reporting entity; and
  - (b) is divided into the following parts:
    - (i) Part A (general);
    - (ii) Part B (customer identification).

Note: A standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program does not bind the reporting entity unless the reporting entity adopts the program (see section 82).

*Part A (general)*

- (2) Part A of a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is a part:
  - (a) the primary purpose of which is to:
    - (i) identify; and

- 1 (ii) mitigate; and  
2 (iii) manage;  
3 the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the  
4 provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or  
5 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in  
6 Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve  
7 or facilitate:  
8 (iv) money laundering; or  
9 (v) financing of terrorism; and  
10 (b) if the reporting entity provides designated services at or  
11 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in a  
12 foreign country—another purpose of which is to ensure that  
13 the reporting entity takes such action (if any) as is specified  
14 in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to the provision by the  
15 reporting entity of designated services at or through a  
16 permanent establishment of the reporting entity in a foreign  
17 country; and  
18 (c) that complies with such requirements (if any) as are specified  
19 in the AML/CTF Rules.

20 *Part B (customer identification)*

- 21 (3) Part B of a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
22 financing program is a part:  
23 (a) the sole or primary purpose of which is to set out the  
24 applicable customer identification procedures for the  
25 purposes of the application of this Act to customers of the  
26 reporting entity; and  
27 (b) that complies with such requirements (if any) as are specified  
28 in the AML/CTF Rules.

29 *Reviews*

- 30 (4) A requirement under paragraph (2)(c) may relate to reviews of a  
31 standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
32 program.

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1 *Holder of an Australian financial services licence*

- 2 (5) A reporting entity is not entitled to adopt or maintain a standard  
3 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program if  
4 all of the designated services provided by the reporting entity are  
5 covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6.

6 Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
7 financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
8 designated service.

9 *Variation*

- 10 (6) A standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
11 program may be varied, so long as the varied program is a standard  
12 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.

13 *Registered scheme—compliance plan*

- 14 (7) If a reporting entity is the responsible entity of a registered scheme  
15 (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*), the reporting  
16 entity's standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
17 financing program may be set out in the same document as the  
18 registered scheme's compliance plan under that Act.

19 **85 Joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing**  
20 **program**

- 21 (1) A *joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
22 *program* is a written program that:  
23 (a) applies to each reporting entity that from time to time  
24 belongs to a particular designated business group; and  
25 (b) is divided into the following parts:  
26 (i) Part A (general);  
27 (ii) Part B (customer identification).

28 Note: A joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
29 program does not bind any of those reporting entities unless the  
30 reporting entity adopts the program (see section 82).

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*Part A (general)*

- (2) Part A of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is a part:
- (a) the primary purpose of which is to:
    - (i) identify; and
    - (ii) mitigate; and
    - (iii) manage;  
the risk each of those reporting entities may reasonably face that the provision by the relevant reporting entity of designated services at or through a permanent establishment of the relevant reporting entity in Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:
    - (iv) money laundering; or
    - (v) financing of terrorism; and
  - (b) if any of those reporting entities provides designated services at or through a permanent establishment of the relevant reporting entity in a foreign country—another purpose of which is to ensure that the relevant reporting entity takes such action (if any) as is specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to the provision by the relevant reporting entity of designated services at or through a permanent establishment of the relevant reporting entity in a foreign country; and
  - (c) that complies with such requirements (if any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

*Part B (customer identification)*

- (3) Part B of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program is a part:
- (a) the sole or primary purpose of which is to set out the applicable customer identification procedures for the purposes of the application of this Act to customers of each of those reporting entities; and
  - (b) that complies with such requirements (if any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

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*Different reporting entities*

- (4) A joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program may make different provision with respect to different reporting entities. This does not limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

*Reviews*

- (5) A requirement under paragraph (2)(c) may relate to reviews of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.

*Holder of an Australian financial services licence*

- (6) A reporting entity is not entitled to adopt or maintain a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program if all of the designated services provided by the reporting entity are covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6.

Note: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a designated service.

*Variation*

- (7) A joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program may be varied, so long as the varied program is a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.

**86 Special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program**

- (1) A *special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program* is a written program:
- (a) that applies to a particular reporting entity, where all of the designated services provided by the reporting entity are covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6; and
  - (b) the sole or primary purpose of which is to set out the applicable customer identification procedures for the purposes of the application of this Act to customers of the reporting entity; and

1 (c) that complies with such requirements (if any) as are specified  
2 in the AML/CTF Rules.

3 Note 1: A special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
4 program does not bind the reporting entity unless the reporting entity  
5 adopts the program (see section 82).

6 Note 2: Item 54 of table 1 in section 6 covers a holder of an Australian  
7 financial services licence who arranges for a person to receive a  
8 designated service.

9 (2) A reporting entity is not entitled to adopt or maintain a special  
10 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program  
11 unless all of the designated services provided by the reporting  
12 entity are covered by item 54 of table 1 in section 6.

13 *Variation*

14 (3) A special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
15 program may be varied, so long as the varied program is a special  
16 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.

17 **87 Revocation of adoption of anti-money laundering and**  
18 **counter-terrorism financing program**

19 If a reporting entity has adopted an anti-money laundering and  
20 counter-terrorism financing program that applies to the reporting  
21 entity, this Part does not prevent the reporting entity from:

- 22 (a) revoking that adoption; and  
23 (b) adopting another anti-money laundering and  
24 counter-terrorism financing program that applies to the  
25 reporting entity.

26 **88 Different applicable customer identification procedures**

- 27 (1) Each of the following:  
28 (a) Part B of a standard anti-money laundering and  
29 counter-terrorism financing program;  
30 (b) Part B of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
31 financing program;  
32 (c) a special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
33 financing program;



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- 1 (d) AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of paragraph  
2 84(3)(b), 85(3)(b) or 86(1)(c);  
3 may make different provision with respect to:  
4 (e) different kinds of customers; or  
5 (f) different kinds of designated services; or  
6 (g) different circumstances.

- 7 (2) Subsection (1) does not limit subsection 33(3A) of the *Acts*  
8 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

9 Note: The following are examples of different kinds of customers:

- 10 (a) individuals;  
11 (b) companies;  
12 (c) trusts;  
13 (d) partnerships.

14 **89 Applicable customer identification procedures—agent of**  
15 **customer**

16 *Standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
17 *program*

- 18 (1) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
19 paragraph 84(3)(b) may require that Part B of a standard  
20 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program  
21 must provide that, if:  
22 (a) a customer of the reporting entity deals with the reporting  
23 entity in relation to the provision of a designated service  
24 through an agent of the customer; and  
25 (b) the customer does so in circumstances specified in the  
26 AML/CTF Rules;  
27 one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
28 procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
29 specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to the agent.

1                    *Joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
2                    *program*

- 3                    (2) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
4                    paragraph 85(3)(b) may require that Part B of a joint anti-money  
5                    laundering and counter-terrorism financing program must provide  
6                    that, if:  
7                           (a) a customer of the reporting entity deals with the reporting  
8                                   entity in relation to the provision of a designated service  
9                                   through an agent of the customer; and  
10                           (b) the customer does so in circumstances specified in the  
11                                   AML/CTF Rules;  
12                    one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
13                    procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
14                    specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to the agent.

15                    *Special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
16                    *program*

- 17                    (3) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
18                    paragraph 86(1)(c) may require that a special anti-money  
19                    laundering and counter-terrorism financing program must provide  
20                    that, if:  
21                           (a) a customer of the reporting entity deals with the reporting  
22                                   entity in relation to the provision of a designated service  
23                                   through an agent of the customer; and  
24                           (b) the customer does so in circumstances specified in the  
25                                   AML/CTF Rules;  
26                    one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
27                    procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
28                    specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to the agent.

29                    **90 Applicable customer identification procedures—customers other**  
30                    **than individuals**

31                    *Standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
32                    *program*

- 33                    (1) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
34                    paragraph 84(3)(b) may require that Part B of a standard
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1 anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program  
2 must provide that, if a customer of the reporting entity is:

- 3 (a) a company; or
- 4 (b) a trust; or
- 5 (c) a partnership; or
- 6 (d) a corporation sole; or
- 7 (e) a body politic;

8 one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
9 procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
10 specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to a person who is:

- 11 (f) associated with the customer; and
- 12 (g) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

13 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
14 *Instruments Act 2003*.

15 *Joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
16 *program*

17 (2) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
18 paragraph 85(3)(b) may require that Part B of a joint anti-money  
19 laundering and counter-terrorism financing program must provide  
20 that, if a customer of the reporting entity is:

- 21 (a) a company; or
- 22 (b) a trust; or
- 23 (c) a partnership; or
- 24 (d) a corporation sole; or
- 25 (e) a body politic;

26 one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
27 procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
28 specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to a person who is:

- 29 (f) associated with the customer; and
- 30 (g) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

31 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
32 *Instruments Act 2003*.

1                    *Special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
2                    *program*

- 3                    (3) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
4                    paragraph 86(1)(c) may require that a special anti-money  
5                    laundering and counter-terrorism financing program must provide  
6                    that, if a customer of the reporting entity is:  
7                    (a) a company; or  
8                    (b) a trust; or  
9                    (c) a partnership; or  
10                    (d) a corporation sole; or  
11                    (e) a body politic;  
12                    one or more elements of the applicable customer identification  
13                    procedure for the customer must involve the taking of steps  
14                    specified in the AML/CTF Rules in relation to a person who is:  
15                    (f) associated with the customer; and  
16                    (g) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

17                    Note:            For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
18                    *Instruments Act 2003*.

19                    **91 Applicable customer identification procedures—disclosure**  
20                    **certificates**

21                    *Standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
22                    *program*

- 23                    (1) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
24                    paragraph 84(3)(b) may require that, if:  
25                    (a) a designated service is provided to a customer specified in  
26                    the AML/CTF Rules; or  
27                    (b) a designated service is provided to a customer in  
28                    circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
29                    Part B of a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
30                    financing program must provide that one or more elements of the  
31                    applicable customer identification procedure for the customer must  
32                    involve the reporting entity obtaining a certificate, to be known as  
33                    a *disclosure certificate*, from:  
34                    (c) the customer; or

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- 1 (d) person who is:  
2 (i) associated with the customer; and  
3 (ii) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

4 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
5 *Instruments Act 2003*.

6 *Joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
7 *program*

- 8 (2) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
9 paragraph 85(3)(b) may require that, if:  
10 (a) a designated service is provided to a customer specified in  
11 the AML/CTF Rules; or  
12 (b) a designated service is provided to a customer in  
13 circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
14 Part B of a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
15 financing program must provide that one or more elements of the  
16 applicable customer identification procedure for the customer must  
17 involve the reporting entity obtaining a certificate, to be known as  
18 a ***disclosure certificate***, from:  
19 (c) the customer; or  
20 (d) person who is:  
21 (i) associated with the customer; and  
22 (ii) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

23 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
24 *Instruments Act 2003*.

25 *Special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing*  
26 *program*

- 27 (3) To avoid doubt, AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of  
28 paragraph 86(1)(c) may require that, if:  
29 (a) a designated service is provided to a customer specified in  
30 the AML/CTF Rules; or  
31 (b) a designated service is provided to a customer in  
32 circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules;  
33 a special anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing  
34 program must provide that one or more elements of the applicable  
35 customer identification procedure for the customer must involve

1 the reporting entity obtaining a certificate, to be known as a  
2 ***disclosure certificate***, from:

3 (c) the customer; or

4 (d) person who is:

5 (i) associated with the customer; and

6 (ii) specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

7 Note: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
8 *Instruments Act 2003*.

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2 **Division 4—Other provisions**

3 **92 Request to obtain information from a customer**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:
- 6 (a) the reporting entity has adopted:
- 7 (i) a standard anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism
- 8 financing program; or
- 9 (ii) a joint anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism
- 10 financing program;
- 11 that applies to the reporting entity; and
- 12 (b) the reporting entity is providing, or has provided, a
- 13 designated service to a particular customer; and
- 14 (c) the reporting entity has reasonable grounds to believe that the
- 15 customer has information that is likely to assist the reporting
- 16 entity to comply with:
- 17 (i) Part A of the program; or
- 18 (ii) if the program has been varied on one or more
- 19 occasions—Part A of the program as varied.

20 *Request to give information*

- 21 (2) The reporting entity may, by written notice given to the customer,
- 22 request the customer to give the reporting entity, within the period
- 23 and in the manner specified in the notice, any such information.
- 24 (3) The notice must set out the effect of subsection (4).

25 *Power to discontinue, restrict or limit provision of designated*

26 *services*

- 27 (4) If the customer does not comply with the request, the reporting
- 28 entity may do any or all of following:
- 29 (a) refuse to continue to provide a designated service to the
- 30 customer;

- 1 (b) refuse to commence to provide a designated service to the  
2 customer;  
3 (c) restrict or limit the provision of a designated service to the  
4 customer;  
5 until the customer provides the information covered by the request.

6 *Protection from liability*

- 7 (5) An action, suit or proceeding (whether criminal or civil) does not  
8 lie against:  
9 (a) the reporting entity; or  
10 (b) an officer, employee or agent of the reporting entity acting in  
11 the course of his or her office, employment or agency;  
12 in relation to anything done, or omitted to be done, in good faith by  
13 the reporting entity, officer, employee or agent in the exercise, or  
14 purported exercise, of the power conferred by subsection (4).

15 **93 Exemptions**

- 16 (1) Paragraphs 84(2)(a) and (b) and 85(2)(a) and (b) do not apply to a  
17 designated service that is of a kind specified in the AML/CTF  
18 Rules.  
19 (2) Paragraphs 84(2)(a) and (b) and 85(2)(a) and (b) do not apply to a  
20 designated service that is provided in circumstances specified in  
21 the AML/CTF Rules.



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## Part 8—Correspondent banking

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### 94 Simplified outline

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The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- A financial institution must not enter into a correspondent banking relationship with:

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(a) a shell bank; or

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(b) another financial institution that has a correspondent banking relationship with a shell bank.

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- Before a financial institution enters into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial institution, the financial institution must carry out a due diligence assessment.

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- If a financial institution has entered into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial institution, the financial institution must carry out regular due diligence assessments.

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### 95 Prohibition of entry into correspondent banking relationships with shell banks etc.

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- (1) A financial institution must not enter into a correspondent banking relationship with another person if the person does so reckless as to whether:

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(a) the other person is a shell bank; or

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(b) the other person is a financial institution that has a correspondent banking relationship with a shell bank.

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Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

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*Civil penalty*

(2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

**96 Termination of correspondent banking relationship with shell bank etc.**

(1) If:

- (a) a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) is in a correspondent banking relationship with another person; and
- (b) the first financial institution becomes aware that the other person is a shell bank;

the first financial institution must, within:

- (c) 20 business days after becoming aware as mentioned in paragraph (b); or
- (d) such longer period (if any) as the AUSTRAC CEO allows;

terminate the correspondent banking relationship.

Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

(2) If:

- (a) a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) is in a correspondent banking relationship with another financial institution; and
- (b) the first financial institution becomes aware that the other financial institution has a correspondent banking relationship with a shell bank;

the first financial institution must, within:

- (c) 20 business days after becoming aware as mentioned in paragraph (b); or
- (d) such longer period (if any) as the AUSTRAC CEO allows;

either:

- (e) terminate the correspondent banking relationship mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (f) request the other financial institution to terminate the correspondent banking relationship mentioned in paragraph (b).

Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

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- 1 (3) If:
- 2 (a) a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) makes a
- 3 request under paragraph (2)(f) of another financial institution;
- 4 and
- 5 (b) at the end of the period of 20 business days after the request
- 6 was made, the other financial institution has not complied
- 7 with the request;
- 8 the first financial institution must, within:
- 9 (c) 20 business days after the end of the period mentioned in
- 10 paragraph (b); or
- 11 (d) such longer period (if any) as the AUSTRAC CEO allows;
- 12 terminate its correspondent banking relationship with the other
- 13 financial institution.

14 Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

15 *Civil penalty*

- 16 (4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) are civil penalty provisions.

17 **97 Due diligence assessments before entering into correspondent**

18 **banking relationships etc.**

19 *Preliminary risk assessment*

- 20 (1) Before a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) enters
- 21 into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial
- 22 institution, the first financial institution must carry out an
- 23 assessment of the risk the first financial institution may reasonably
- 24 face that the correspondent banking relationship might (whether
- 25 inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:
- 26 (a) money laundering; or
- 27 (b) financing of terrorism.

28 *Due diligence assessment*

- 29 (2) Before a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) enters
- 30 into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial
- 31 institution, the first financial institution must:

- 1 (a) carry out an assessment of such matters as are specified in the  
2 AML/CTF Rules; and  
3 (b) prepare a written record of the assessment as soon as  
4 practicable after the completion of the assessment;  
5 if carrying out the assessment is warranted by the risk identified in  
6 the assessment carried out by the first financial institution under  
7 subsection (1).

8 Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

9 *Civil penalty*

- 10 (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are civil penalty provisions.

11 **98 Regular due diligence assessments of correspondent banking**  
12 **relationships etc.**

13 *Preliminary risk assessment*

- 14 (1) If a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) has,  
15 whether before or after the commencement of this section, entered  
16 into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial  
17 institution, the first financial institution must carry out regular  
18 assessments of the risk the first financial institution may  
19 reasonably face that the correspondent banking relationship might  
20 (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:  
21 (a) money laundering; or  
22 (b) financing of terrorism.

23 *Due diligence assessment*

- 24 (2) If a financial institution (the *first financial institution*) has,  
25 whether before or after the commencement of this section, entered  
26 into a correspondent banking relationship with another financial  
27 institution, the first financial institution must:  
28 (a) carry out regular assessments of such matters as are specified  
29 in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
30 (b) prepare a written record of each assessment as soon as  
31 practicable after the completion of the assessment;

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1 if carrying out those assessments are warranted by the risk  
2 identified in an assessment carried out by the first financial  
3 institution under subsection (1).

4 Note: For geographical links, see section 100.

5 *Frequency of assessments*

6 (3) The first assessment under subsection (1) must be carried out  
7 within:

8 (a) if the first financial institution enters into the correspondent  
9 banking relationship after the commencement of this  
10 section—the period:

11 (i) beginning at the time when the first financial institution  
12 enters into the correspondent banking relationship; and

13 (ii) ending at the end of the period ascertained in  
14 accordance with the AML/CTF Rules; or

15 (b) otherwise—the period:

16 (i) beginning at the commencement of this section; and

17 (ii) ending at the end of the period ascertained in  
18 accordance with the AML/CTF Rules.

19 (4) The intervals between subsequent assessments must not be longer  
20 than the period ascertained in accordance with the AML/CTF  
21 Rules.

22 (5) AML/CTF Rules made for the purposes of subparagraph (3)(a)(ii)  
23 or (b)(ii) or subsection (4) may provide that, for the purposes of the  
24 application of this Act to the first financial institution, the first  
25 financial institution is required or permitted to determine the period  
26 concerned, so long as the first financial institution has regard to  
27 such matters as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

28 (6) Subsection (5) does not limit subparagraph (3)(a)(ii) or (b)(ii) or  
29 subsection (4).

30 *Civil penalty*

31 (7) Subsections (1) and (2) are civil penalty provisions.

---

**99 Other rules about correspondent banking relationships**

- 1
- 2 (1) A financial institution must not enter into a correspondent banking  
3 relationship with another person if a senior officer of the financial  
4 institution has not approved the entering into of that relationship,  
5 having regard to such matters (if any) as are specified in the  
6 AML/CTF Rules.
- 7 (2) If a financial institution has a correspondent banking relationship  
8 with another person, the financial institution must document:  
9 (a) its responsibilities under that relationship; and  
10 (b) the responsibilities of the other person under that  
11 relationship.

*Civil penalty*

- 12
- 13 (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are civil penalty provisions.

**100 Geographical links**

14

15 A financial institution is not subject to a requirement under this  
16 Part in connection with a correspondent banking relationship the  
17 financial institution has, or proposes to have, with another person  
18 unless:

- 19 (a) the financial institution carries on an activity or business at or  
20 through a permanent establishment of the financial institution  
21 in Australia; or  
22 (b) both:  
23 (i) the financial institution is a resident of Australia; and  
24 (ii) the financial institution carries on an activity or business  
25 at or through a permanent establishment of the financial  
26 institution in a foreign country; or  
27 (c) both:  
28 (i) the financial institution is a subsidiary of a company  
29 that is a resident of Australia; and  
30 (ii) the financial institution carries on an activity or business  
31 at or through a permanent establishment of the financial  
32 institution in a foreign country.

33 Note: For *resident*, see section 14.

1

2

## Part 9—Countermeasures

3

4

### 101 Simplified outline

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

- The regulations may prohibit or regulate the entering into of transactions with residents of prescribed foreign countries.

7

8

### 102 Countermeasures

9

- (1) The regulations may make provision for or in relation to prohibiting or regulating the entering into of transactions, where:

10

11

(a) both:

12

- (i) one of the parties to the transaction is a resident of Australia; and

13

14

- (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is a resident of a prescribed foreign country; or

15

16

(b) both:

17

- (i) one of the parties to the transaction enters into the transaction in the course of carrying on an activity or business at or through a permanent establishment of the party in Australia; and

18

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- (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is a resident of a prescribed foreign country; or

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23

(c) both:

24

- (i) one of the parties to the transaction is a resident of Australia; and

25

26

- (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is a corporation incorporated in a prescribed foreign country; or

27

28

29

(d) both:

30

- (i) one of the parties to the transaction enters into the transaction in the course of carrying on an activity or

31

- 1 business at or through a permanent establishment of the  
2 party in Australia; and
- 3 (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is a  
4 corporation incorporated in a prescribed foreign  
5 country; or
- 6 (e) both:
- 7 (i) one of the parties to the transaction is a resident of  
8 Australia; and
- 9 (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is an  
10 individual who is physically present in a prescribed  
11 foreign country; or
- 12 (f) both:
- 13 (i) one of the parties to the transaction enters into the  
14 transaction in the course of carrying on an activity or  
15 business at or through a permanent establishment of the  
16 party in Australia; and
- 17 (ii) the other party, or any of the other parties, is an  
18 individual who is physically present in a prescribed  
19 foreign country.

20 Note: For *resident*, see section 14.

- 21 (2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1):
- 22 (a) may be of general application; or
- 23 (b) may be limited by reference to any or all of the following:
- 24 (i) a specified transaction;
- 25 (ii) a specified party;
- 26 (iii) a specified prescribed foreign country.

27 Note 1: For specification by class, see subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative*  
28 *Instruments Act 2003*.

29 Note 2: For consultation requirements, see section 17 of the *Legislative*  
30 *Instruments Act 2003*.

### 31 **103 Sunsetting of regulations after 2 years**

32 Section 50 of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* has effect, in  
33 relation to regulations made for the purposes of subsection 102(1),  
34 as if each reference in that section to tenth anniversary were read as  
35 a reference to second anniversary.



**Part 10** Record-keeping requirements

**Division 1** Introduction

Section 104

---

1

2 **Part 10—Record-keeping requirements**

3 **Division 1—Introduction**

4 **104 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

7

8

- The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a reporting entity must make a record of a designated service. The reporting entity must retain the record for 7 years.

9

10

11

- If a customer of a reporting entity gives the reporting entity a document relating to the provision of a designated service, the reporting entity must retain the document for 7 years.

12

13

14

- A reporting entity must retain a record of an applicable customer identification procedure for 7 years after the end of the reporting entity's relationship with the relevant customer.

15

16

- A reporting entity must retain a copy of its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program.

17

**105 Privacy Act not overridden by this Part**

18

This Part does not override Part IIIA of the *Privacy Act 1988*.

1

2 **Division 2—Records of transactions etc.**

3 **106 Records of designated services**

4 (1) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that, if a reporting entity  
5 commences to provide, or provides, a specified kind of designated  
6 service to a customer, the reporting entity must make a record of  
7 information relating to the provision of the service.

8 (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that, if a reporting entity  
9 commences to provide, or provides, a designated service to a  
10 customer in circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules, the  
11 reporting entity must make a record of information relating to the  
12 provision of the service.

13 (3) A record under subsection (1) or (2) must comply with such  
14 requirements (if any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

15 (4) A reporting entity must comply with AML/CTF Rules made for the  
16 purposes of this section.

17 *Civil penalty*

18 (5) Subsection (4) is a civil penalty provision.

19 *Designated business groups*

20 (6) If:  
21 (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business  
22 group; and  
23 (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the  
24 AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;  
25 the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (4)  
26 may be discharged by any other member of the group.

1       **107 Transaction records to be retained**

2                       *Scope*

- 3               (1) This section applies if:
- 4                       (a) a reporting entity makes a record of information relating to
- 5                               the provision of a designated service to a customer; and
- 6                       (b) the record is not declared by the AML/CTF Rules to be
- 7                               exempt from this section.

8                       *Retention*

- 9               (2) The reporting entity must retain:
- 10                       (a) the record; or
- 11                       (b) a copy of the record; or
- 12                       (c) an extract from the record showing the prescribed
- 13                               information;
- 14                       for 7 years after the making of the record.

15                       *Civil penalty*

- 16               (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

17                       *Designated business groups*

- 18               (4) If:
- 19                       (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business
- 20                               group; and
- 21                       (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the
- 22                               AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;
- 23                       the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2)
- 24                       may be discharged by any other member of the group.

25       **108 Customer-provided transaction documents to be retained**

26                       *Scope*

- 27               (1) This section applies if:
- 28                       (a) a document relating to the provision, or prospective
- 29                               provision, of a designated service by a reporting entity is

1 given to the reporting entity by or on behalf of the customer  
2 concerned; and

3 (b) the reporting entity commences, or has commenced, to  
4 provide the service to the customer.

5 (2) The reporting entity must retain:

6 (a) the document; or

7 (b) a copy of the document;

8 for 7 years after the giving of the document.

9 *Civil penalty*

10 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

11 *Designated business groups*

12 (4) If:

13 (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business  
14 group; and

15 (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the  
16 AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;

17 the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2)  
18 may be discharged by any other member of the group.

## 19 **109 Records relating to transferred ADI accounts**

20 *Scope*

21 (1) This section applies if:

22 (a) a document is in the possession of an ADI (the *transferor*  
23 *ADI*) in fulfilment of an obligation imposed on it by  
24 section 107 or 108; and

25 (b) the document relates to an active account that has been, or is  
26 proposed to be, transferred to another ADI (the *transferee*  
27 *ADI*) under:

28 (i) a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory;  
29 or

30 (ii) an arrangement between the transferor ADI and the  
31 transferee ADI.

**Part 10** Record-keeping requirements

**Division 2** Records of transactions etc.

Section 110

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1                                    *Transferor ADI must give document to the transferee ADI*

2                    (2) The transferor ADI must give the document to the transferee ADI  
3                                    within the 120-day period beginning 30 days before the transfer of  
4                                    the account.

5                                    *Transferor ADI released from retention obligations*

6                    (3) Sections 107 and 108 do not apply to the transferor ADI, in  
7                                    relation to the document, if the transferor ADI gave the original or  
8                                    a copy of the document to the transferee ADI within the 120-day  
9                                    period beginning 30 days before the transfer of the account.

10                    Note:        A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
11                                    subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

12                                    *Retention obligations of transferee ADI*

13                    (4) If the transferee ADI is given the document within the 120-day  
14                                    period beginning 30 days before the transfer of the account, the  
15                                    transferee ADI must retain:

16                                    (a) the document; or

17                                    (b) a copy of the document;

18                                    for 7 years after the giving of the document.

19                                    *Civil penalty*

20                    (5) Subsections (2) and (4) are civil penalty provisions.

21                    **110 Retention of records relating to closed ADI accounts**

22                                    *Transferor ADI may give documents to transferee ADI*

23                    (1) An ADI (the *transferor ADI*) may give the original and copies of a  
24                                    document (the *second document*) relating to an account to another  
25                                    ADI (the *transferee ADI*) if:

26                                    (a) the transferor ADI has given another document (the *first*  
27                                    *document*) relating to the same account to the transferee ADI  
28                                    in accordance with section 109; and

- 1 (b) the second document is in the transferor ADI's possession in  
2 fulfilment of an obligation imposed on it by section 107 or  
3 108; and  
4 (c) the second document relates to a closed account; and  
5 (d) the transferor ADI and the transferee ADI agree in writing  
6 that the second document should be given by the transferor  
7 ADI to the transferee ADI within the 120-day period allowed  
8 by section 109 for the giving of the first document.

9 *Transferor ADI released from retention obligations*

- 10 (2) Sections 107 and 108 do not apply to the transferor ADI, in  
11 relation to the second document, if the transferor ADI gave the  
12 original or a copy of the second document to the transferee ADI  
13 within the 120-day period allowed by section 109 for the giving of  
14 the first document.

15 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
16 subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

17 *Retention obligations of transferee ADI*

- 18 (3) If the transferee ADI is given the original or a copy of the second  
19 document within the 120-day period allowed by section 109 for the  
20 giving of the first document, the transferee ADI must retain:  
21 (a) the second document; or  
22 (b) a copy of the second document;  
23 for 7 years after the giving of the second document.

24 *Civil penalty*

- 25 (4) Subsection (3) is a civil penalty provision.

1

2 **Division 3—Records of identification procedures**

3 **111 Copying documents obtained in the course of carrying out an**  
4 **applicable custom identification procedure**

5 For the purposes of this Act, if:

- 6 (a) a document is produced to a reporting entity in the course of  
7 an applicable customer identification procedure carried out  
8 under this Act; and  
9 (b) the reporting entity makes a copy of the document;  
10 the reporting entity is taken to have made a record of the  
11 information contained in the document.

12 **112 Making of records of identification procedures**

13 *Scope*

- 14 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if the reporting entity  
15 carries out an applicable customer identification procedure in  
16 respect of a particular customer to whom the reporting entity  
17 provided, or proposed to provide, a designated service.

18 *Records*

- 19 (2) The reporting entity must make a record of:  
20 (a) the procedure; and  
21 (b) information obtained in the course of carrying out the  
22 procedure; and  
23 (c) such other information (if any) about the procedure as is  
24 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 25 (3) A record under subsection (2) must comply with such requirements  
26 (if any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

27 *Civil penalty*

- 28 (4) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

1 *Designated business groups*

- 2 (5) If:
- 3 (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business
- 4 group; and
- 5 (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the
- 6 AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;
- 7 the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2)
- 8 may be discharged by any other member of the group.

9 **113 Retention of records of identification procedures**

10 *Scope*

- 11 (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if:
- 12 (a) the reporting entity carried out an applicable customer
- 13 identification procedure in respect of a particular customer to
- 14 whom the reporting entity provided, or proposed to provide, a
- 15 designated service; and
- 16 (b) the reporting entity made a record of:
- 17 (i) the procedure; or
- 18 (ii) information obtained in the course of carrying out the
- 19 procedure; or
- 20 (iii) such other information (if any) about the procedure as is
- 21 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

22 *Retention*

- 23 (2) The reporting entity must retain the record, or a copy of the record,
- 24 until the end of the first 7-year period:
- 25 (a) that began at a time after the procedure was carried out; and
- 26 (b) throughout the whole of which the reporting entity did not
- 27 provide any designated services to the customer.

28 *Civil penalty*

- 29 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.



Section 114

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1 *Designated business groups*

- 2 (4) If:
- 3 (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business
- 4 group; and
- 5 (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the
- 6 AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;
- 7 the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2)
- 8 may be discharged by any other member of the group.

9 **114 Records of identification procedures deemed to have been**

10 **carried out by a reporting entity**

11 *Scope*

- 12 (1) This section applies if:
- 13 (a) on a particular day (the *customer identification day*), a
- 14 reporting entity (the *first reporting entity*) carried out the
- 15 applicable customer identification procedure in respect of a
- 16 particular customer to whom the reporting entity provided, or
- 17 proposed to provide, a designated service; and
- 18 (b) under section 38, Part 2 has effect as if the applicable
- 19 customer identification procedure had also been carried out
- 20 in respect of the customer by another reporting entity (the
- 21 *second reporting entity*); and
- 22 (c) the first reporting entity made a record of:
- 23 (i) the procedure; or
- 24 (ii) information obtained in the course of carrying out the
- 25 procedure; or
- 26 (iii) such other information (if any) about the procedure as is
- 27 specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and
- 28 (d) the record is not declared by the AML/CTF Rules to be
- 29 exempt from this section.

30 *Copy of record to be given to second reporting entity*

- 31 (2) If:

- 1 (a) on the customer identification day, the customer is a  
2 customer to whom the second reporting entity provides, or  
3 proposes to provide, a designated service; and  
4 (b) the second reporting entity does not already have a copy of  
5 the record;  
6 the second reporting entity must, by written notice given to the first  
7 reporting entity within 5 business days after that day, request the  
8 first reporting entity to give the second reporting entity a copy of  
9 the record within 5 business days after the request is given.

10 (3) If:

- 11 (a) on a day later than the customer identification day, the  
12 customer becomes a customer to whom the second reporting  
13 entity provides, or proposes to provide, a designated service;  
14 and  
15 (b) the second reporting entity does not already have a copy of  
16 the record;  
17 the second reporting entity must, by written notice given to the first  
18 reporting entity within 5 business days after that later day, request  
19 the first reporting entity to give the second reporting entity a copy  
20 of the of the record within 5 business days after the request is  
21 given.

- 22 (4) The first reporting entity must comply with a request under  
23 whichever of subsections (2) and (3) is applicable.

24 *Retention of copy by second reporting entity*

- 25 (5) If the first reporting entity gives a copy of the record to the second  
26 reporting entity, the second reporting entity must retain the copy  
27 until the end of the first 7-year period:  
28 (a) that began at a time after the applicable customer  
29 identification procedure was carried out; and  
30 (b) throughout the whole of which the second reporting entity  
31 did not provide any designated services to the customer.

32 *Civil penalty*

- 33 (6) Subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) are civil penalty provisions.

**Part 10** Record-keeping requirements  
**Division 3** Records of identification procedures

Section 114

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- 1                                    *Designated business groups*
- 2                    (7) If:
- 3                        (a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business
- 4                                    group; and
- 5                        (b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the
- 6                                    AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;
- 7                    an obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2),
- 8                        (3), (4) or (5) may be discharged by any other member of the
- 9                        group.

1  
2 **Division 4—Records about electronic funds transfer**  
3 **instructions**

4 **115 Retention of records about electronic funds transfer instructions**

5 *Scope*

- 6 (1) This section applies if:
- 7 (a) section 64 applies to:
    - 8 (i) a multiple-institution person-to-person electronic funds
    - 9 transfer instruction; or
    - 10 (ii) a multiple-institution same-person electronic funds
    - 11 transfer instruction; and
  - 12 (b) a person is in the funds transfer chain; and
  - 13 (c) the person is an interposed person and the transfer instruction
  - 14 is to be passed on by the person at or through a permanent
  - 15 establishment of the person in Australia; and
  - 16 (d) the making available by the beneficiary institution of the
  - 17 transferred money would take place at or through a
  - 18 permanent establishment of the beneficiary institution in
  - 19 Australia; and
  - 20 (e) some or all of the required transfer information was passed
  - 21 on to the person by another person in the funds transfer
  - 22 chain; and
  - 23 (f) the transfer instruction was accepted by the ordering
  - 24 institution at or through a permanent establishment of the
  - 25 ordering institution in a foreign country; and
  - 26 (g) the transfer instruction was passed on to the person by a
  - 27 permanent establishment of the ordering institution, or of
  - 28 another person, in a foreign country.

29 *Keeping and retention of records*

- 30 (2) The person must:
- 31 (a) make a record of so much of the required transfer
  - 32 information as was passed on to the person as mentioned in
  - 33 paragraph (1)(e); and

**Part 10** Record-keeping requirements

**Division 4** Records about electronic funds transfer instructions

Section 115

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1 (b) retain that record, or a copy of the record, for 7 years after the  
2 transfer instruction was passed on to the person.

3 *Civil penalty*

4 (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.

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**Division 5—Records about anti-money laundering and  
counter-terrorism financing programs**

**116 Records about anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism  
financing programs**

*Scope*

- (1) This section applies to a reporting entity if the reporting entity adopts an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing program that applies to the reporting entity.

*Record of adoption*

- (2) The reporting entity must:
- (a) make a record of the adoption; and
  - (b) retain the record, or a copy of the record, throughout the period:
    - (i) beginning at the completion of the preparation of the record; and
    - (ii) ending 7 years after the day on which the adoption ceases to be in force.

*Retention of program etc.*

- (3) The reporting entity must retain the program, or a copy of the program, throughout the period:
- (a) beginning at the time of the adoption; and
  - (b) ending 7 years after the day on which the adoption ceases to be in force.
- (4) If the program is varied while the adoption is in force, the reporting entity must retain the variation, or a copy of the variation, throughout the period:
- (a) beginning at the time of the variation; and
  - (b) ending 7 years after the day on which the adoption ceases to be in force.

**Part 10** Record-keeping requirements

**Division 5** Records about anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing programs

**Section 116**

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1

*Civil penalty*

2

(5) Subsections (2), (3) and (4) are civil penalty provisions.

3

*Designated business groups*

4

(6) If:

5

(a) a reporting entity is a member of a designated business group; and

6

7

(b) such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the AML/CTF Rules are satisfied;

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the obligation imposed on the reporting entity by subsection (2), (3) or (4) may be discharged by any other member of the group.

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**Division 6—Records about due diligence assessments of correspondent banking relationships**

**117 Retention of records of due diligence assessments of correspondent banking relationships**

*Scope*

- (1) This section applies to a financial institution if the financial institution prepared a record under subsection 97(2) or 98(2).

*Retention*

- (2) The financial institution must retain the record, or a copy of the record, for 7 years after the completion of the preparation of the record.

*Civil penalty*

- (3) Subsection (2) is a civil penalty provision.



1

2 **Division 7—General provisions**

3 **118 Exemptions**

4 (1) This Part (other than sections 109, 110, 115, 116 and 117) does not  
5 apply to a designated service that is of a kind specified in the  
6 AML/CTF Rules.

7 (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
8 Part (other than sections 109, 110, 115, 116 and 117) does not  
9 apply to a designated service that is of a kind specified in the  
10 AML/CTF Rules.

11 (3) This Part (other than sections 109, 110, 115, 116 and 117) does not  
12 apply to a designated service that is provided in circumstances  
13 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

14 (4) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
15 Part (other than sections 109, 110, 115, 116 and 117) does not  
16 apply to a designated service that is provided in circumstances  
17 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

18 (5) This Part (other than sections 109, 110, 115, 116 and 117) does not  
19 apply to a designated service that is provided by a reporting entity  
20 at or through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in a  
21 foreign country.

22 **119 This Part does not limit any other obligations**

23 This Part does not limit any other obligation of a person to make  
24 records or retain documents.

1

2 **Part 11—Secrecy and access**

3 **Division 1—Introduction**

4 **120 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- Except as permitted by this Act, an AUSTRAC official must not disclose information or documents obtained under this Act.
- A reporting entity must not disclose that it has:
  - (a) reported, or is required to report, information to the AUSTRAC CEO under section 41; or
  - (b) formed a suspicion, under section 41, about a transaction or matter.
- The Australian Taxation Office and certain other Australian government bodies may access AUSTRAC information.

1

2 **Division 2—Secrecy**

3 **121 Secrecy—AUSTRAC information and AUSTRAC documents**

4 (1) This section restricts what a person (the *entrusted public official*)  
5 who is or was:  
6 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
7 (b) a member of the staff of AUSTRAC; or  
8 (c) a person engaged as a consultant under subsection 225(1); or  
9 (d) a person whose services are made available to the  
10 AUSTRAC CEO under subsection 225(3); or  
11 (e) the Director of AUSTRAC; or  
12 (f) a person engaged as a consultant under repealed section 40A  
13 of the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*;  
14 may do with AUSTRAC information or documents containing  
15 AUSTRAC information.

16 (2) The entrusted public official commits an offence if:  
17 (a) the official has obtained AUSTRAC information (otherwise  
18 than under section 49 or Division 4); and  
19 (b) the official discloses the information to another person.

20 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

21 (3) Each of the following is an exception to the prohibition in  
22 subsection (2):  
23 (a) the disclosure is for the purposes of this Act or the *Financial*  
24 *Transaction Reports Act 1988*;  
25 (b) the disclosure is for the purposes of the performance of the  
26 functions of the AUSTRAC CEO;  
27 (c) the disclosure is otherwise in connection with the  
28 performance of the entrusted public official's duties under  
29 this Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*;  
30 (d) the disclosure is in connection with giving another person  
31 covered by paragraph (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) access to  
32 information for the purposes of, or in connection with:

- 1 (i) the performance of the functions of the AUSTRAC  
 2 CEO; or  
 3 (ii) the performance of the other person's duties under this  
 4 Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*;  
 5 (e) the disclosure is in connection with giving access to  
 6 AUSTRAC information in accordance with Division 4.

7 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to a matter in  
 8 subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 9 (4) Except where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of giving  
 10 effect to this Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*,  
 11 the entrusted public official is not to be required:  
 12 (a) to produce to a court or tribunal a document containing  
 13 AUSTRAC information; or  
 14 (b) to disclose AUSTRAC information to a court or tribunal.  
 15 (5) To avoid doubt, paragraph (2)(a) applies to AUSTRAC  
 16 information obtained under subsection (3).

17 **122 Secrecy—information obtained under section 49**

- 18 (1) This section restricts what a person (the *entrusted investigating*  
 19 *official*) who is or was:  
 20 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
 21 (b) a member of the staff of AUSTRAC; or  
 22 (c) a person engaged as a consultant under subsection 225(1); or  
 23 (d) a person whose services are made available to the  
 24 AUSTRAC CEO under subsection 225(3); or  
 25 (e) the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police; or  
 26 (f) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
 27 Commission; or  
 28 (g) the Commissioner of Taxation; or  
 29 (h) the Chief Executive Officer of Customs; or  
 30 (i) the Integrity Commissioner; or  
 31 (j) an investigating officer;  
 32 may do with section 49 information.  
 33 (2) The entrusted investigating official commits an offence if:

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- 1 (a) the official has obtained section 49 information; and  
2 (b) the official discloses the information to another person.

3 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

4 (3) Each of the following is an exception to the prohibition in  
5 subsection (2):

- 6 (a) the disclosure is for the purposes of this Act or the *Financial*  
7 *Transaction Reports Act 1988*;
- 8 (b) the disclosure is for the purposes of the performance of the  
9 functions of the AUSTRAC CEO;
- 10 (c) the disclosure is otherwise in connection with the  
11 performance of the entrusted investigating official's duties  
12 under this Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act*  
13 *1988*;
- 14 (d) if the entrusted investigating official is covered by  
15 paragraph (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d)—the disclosure is in  
16 connection with giving another person covered by  
17 paragraph (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) access to information for the  
18 purposes of, or in connection with:  
19 (i) the performance of the functions of the AUSTRAC  
20 CEO; or  
21 (ii) the performance of the other person's duties under this  
22 Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*;
- 23 (e) if the entrusted investigating official is the Commissioner of  
24 the Australian Federal Police—the disclosure is in connection  
25 with giving an AFP member access to information for the  
26 purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of the  
27 AFP member's duties;
- 28 (f) if the entrusted investigating official is the Chief Executive  
29 Officer of the Australian Crime Commission—the disclosure  
30 is in connection with giving:  
31 (i) an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission; or  
32 (ii) a member of the staff of the Australian Crime  
33 Commission;
- 34 access to information for the purposes of, or in connection  
35 with, the performance of the examiner's duties or the  
36 member's duties, as the case may be;

- 1 (g) if the entrusted investigating official is the Commissioner of  
 2 Taxation—the disclosure is in connection with giving a  
 3 taxation officer access to information for the purposes of, or  
 4 in connection with, the performance of the taxation officer’s  
 5 duties;
- 6 (h) if the entrusted investigating official is the Chief Executive  
 7 Officer of Customs—the disclosure is in connection with  
 8 giving a customs officer access to information for the  
 9 purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of the  
 10 customs officer’s duties;
- 11 (i) if the entrusted investigating official is the Integrity  
 12 Commissioner—the disclosure is in connection with giving  
 13 an Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity  
 14 officer access to information for the purposes of, or in  
 15 connection with, the performance of the Australian  
 16 Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity officer’s duties;
- 17 (j) the disclosure is in connection with giving another entrusted  
 18 investigating official access to information for the purposes  
 19 of, or in connection with, the performance of the other  
 20 official’s duties.

21 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
 22 subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 23 (4) Except where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of giving  
 24 effect to this Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*,  
 25 the entrusted investigating official is not to be required:
- 26 (a) to produce to a court or tribunal a document containing  
 27 section 49 information; or  
 28 (b) to disclose section 49 information to a court or tribunal.
- 29 (5) **Section 49 information** is information obtained by the entrusted  
 30 investigating official:
- 31 (a) under section 49; or  
 32 (b) under subsection (3).

1

2 **Division 3—Disclosure of information**

3 **123 Offence of tipping off**

4 *Prohibitions*

5 (1) If:

- 6 (a) a suspicious matter reporting obligation arises or has arisen  
7 for a reporting entity in relation to a person; and  
8 (b) the reporting entity has communicated information to the  
9 AUSTRAC CEO under subsection 41(2);

10 the reporting entity must not disclose to someone other than the  
11 AUSTRAC CEO or a member of the staff of AUSTRAC that the  
12 information has been communicated to the AUSTRAC CEO.

13 Note 1: For *suspicious matter reporting obligation*, see section 41.

14 Note 2: This subsection deals with the disclosure of information. It does not  
15 deal with the carrying out of applicable customer identification  
16 procedures.

17 (2) If:

- 18 (a) a suspicious matter reporting obligation arises or has arisen  
19 for a reporting entity in relation to a person; and  
20 (b) either:  
21 (i) the reporting entity has formed the applicable suspicion  
22 mentioned in subsection 41(1); or  
23 (ii) the reporting entity has communicated information to  
24 the AUSTRAC CEO under subsection 41(2);

25 then:

- 26 (c) if subparagraph (b)(i) applies—the reporting entity must not  
27 disclose to someone other than the AUSTRAC CEO or a  
28 member of the staff of AUSTRAC:  
29 (i) that the reporting entity has formed the applicable  
30 suspicion mentioned in subsection 41(1); or  
31 (ii) any other information from which the person to whom  
32 the information is disclosed could reasonably be  
33 expected to infer that the suspicion had been formed;  
34 and

- 1 (d) if subparagraph (b)(ii) applies—the reporting entity must not  
2 disclose to a person other than the AUSTRAC CEO or a  
3 member of the staff of AUSTRAC any other information  
4 from which the person to whom the information is disclosed  
5 could reasonably be expected to infer that information had  
6 been communicated to the AUSTRAC CEO under subsection  
7 41(2).

8 Note 1: For *suspicious matter reporting obligation*, see section 41.

9 Note 2: This subsection deals with the disclosure of information. It does not  
10 deal with the carrying out of applicable customer identification  
11 procedures.

- 12 (3) If a reporting entity gives information, or produces a document, to  
13 a person under subsection 49(1), the reporting entity must not  
14 disclose to anyone else:  
15 (a) that the information has been given or the document has been  
16 produced; or  
17 (b) any other information from which the person to whom the  
18 information is disclosed could reasonably be expected to  
19 infer that the first-mentioned information had been given or  
20 the document had been produced.

21 *Exceptions*

- 22 (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
23 reporting entity if:  
24 (a) the reporting entity is:  
25 (i) a legal practitioner (however described); or  
26 (ii) a partnership or company that carries on a business of  
27 using legal practitioners (however described) to supply  
28 professional legal services; or  
29 (iii) a qualified accountant; or  
30 (iv) a partnership or company that carries on a business of  
31 using qualified accountants to supply professional  
32 accountancy services; or  
33 (v) a person specified in the AML/CTF Rules; and  
34 (b) the information relates to the affairs of a customer of the  
35 reporting entity; and



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- 1 (c) the disclosure is made for the purposes of dissuading the  
2 customer from engaging in conduct that constitutes, or could  
3 constitute:  
4 (i) evasion of a taxation law; or  
5 (ii) evasion of a law of a State or Territory that deals with  
6 taxation; or  
7 (iii) an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of a  
8 State or Territory.

9 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
10 subsection (4) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 11 (5) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
12 reporting entity if the disclosure is to a legal practitioner (however  
13 described) for the purpose of obtaining legal advice.

14 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
15 subsection (5) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 16 (6) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information  
17 about the operation of Part 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations*  
18 *Act 1945*.

19 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
20 subsection (6) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 21 (7) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
22 reporting entity if:

- 23 (a) the reporting entity belongs to a designated business group;  
24 and  
25 (b) the reporting entity has adopted a joint anti-money  
26 laundering and counter-terrorism financing program that:  
27 (i) applies to the reporting entity; and  
28 (ii) relates to the designated business group; and  
29 (c) the information relates to the affairs of a customer of the  
30 reporting entity; and  
31 (d) the disclosure is made to another reporting entity that belongs  
32 to the designated business group; and  
33 (e) the disclosure is made for the purpose of informing the other  
34 reporting entity about the risks involved in dealing with the  
35 customer.

1 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
2 subsection (7) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

3 (8) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
4 reporting entity if:

- 5 (a) the reporting entity is an ADI; and  
6 (b) the disclosure is to an owner-managed branch of the ADI.

7 (9) Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
8 reporting entity if:

- 9 (a) the disclosure is in compliance with a requirement under a  
10 law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or  
11 (b) the disclosure is to an Australian government body that has  
12 responsibility for law enforcement.

13 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
14 subsection (9) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

15 (10) Except where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of giving  
16 effect to this Act or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*, a  
17 reporting entity is not to be required to disclose to a court or  
18 tribunal information mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (3).

19 *Offence*

- 20 (11) A person commits an offence if:  
21 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1),  
22 (2) or (3); and  
23 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
24 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

25 Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 2  
26 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

27 **124 Report and information not admissible**

- 28 (1) In any court or tribunal proceedings:  
29 (a) none of the following is admissible in evidence:  
30 (i) a report given under, or prepared for the purposes of,  
31 subsection 41(2);  
32 (ii) a copy of such a report;

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- 1 (iii) a document purporting to set out information (including  
2 the formation or existence of a suspicion) contained in  
3 such a report;  
4 (iv) a document given or produced under subsection 49(1);  
5 and  
6 (b) evidence is not admissible as to:  
7 (i) whether or not a report was prepared for the purposes of  
8 subsection 41(2); or  
9 (ii) whether or not a report prepared for the purposes of  
10 subsection 41(2), or a document purporting to set out  
11 information (including the formation or existence of a  
12 suspicion) contained in such a report, was given to, or  
13 received by, the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
14 (iii) whether or not particular information (including the  
15 formation or existence of a suspicion) was contained in  
16 a report prepared for the purposes of subsection 41(2);  
17 or  
18 (iv) whether or not particular information (including the  
19 formation or existence of a suspicion) was given under  
20 subsection 49(1); or  
21 (v) whether or not a particular document was produced  
22 under subsection 49(1).  
23 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following proceedings:  
24 (a) criminal proceedings for an offence against section 123, 136  
25 or 137;  
26 (b) section 175 proceedings for a contravention of subsection  
27 41(2) or 49(2).

1

2 **Division 4—Access to AUSTRAC information by agencies**

3 **Subdivision A—Access by the ATO to AUSTRAC information**

4 **125 Access by the ATO to AUSTRAC information**

- 5 (1) The Commissioner of Taxation and any taxation officer is entitled  
6 to access to AUSTRAC information for any purpose relating to the  
7 facilitation of the administration or enforcement of a taxation law.
- 8 (2) An official of a designated agency may disclose AUSTRAC  
9 information to:
- 10 (a) the Commissioner of Taxation; or  
11 (b) a taxation officer.

12 *Application of section 3C of the Taxation Administration Act 1953*

- 13 (3) Section 3C of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* applies in  
14 relation to AUSTRAC information obtained by the Commissioner  
15 of Taxation or a taxation officer under subsection (1) or (2) of this  
16 section as if a reference in the first-mentioned section to the  
17 *Taxation Administration Act 1953* included a reference to this Act  
18 or the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*.

19 Note: Section 3C of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* deals with  
20 secrecy of taxation information.

- 21 (4) Section 3C of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* does not apply  
22 to the disclosure by the Commissioner of Taxation or a taxation  
23 officer of AUSTRAC information to an official of a designated  
24 agency for the purposes of, or in connection with, the performance  
25 of the official's duties in relation to the designated agency, so long  
26 as the official holds an appropriate authorisation under subsection  
27 126(1).

1 **Subdivision B—Access by designated agencies to AUSTRAC**  
2 **information**

3 **126 Access by designated agencies to AUSTRAC information**

- 4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, in writing, authorise specified officials,  
5 or a specified class of officials, of a specified designated agency to  
6 have access to AUSTRAC information for the purposes of  
7 performing the agency's functions and exercising the agency's  
8 powers.

9 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
10 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

- 11 (2) An authorisation under subsection (1) is not a legislative  
12 instrument.

13 *Limitations on AUSTRAC's power to authorise access by State or*  
14 *Territory agencies*

- 15 (3) Despite subsection (1), the AUSTRAC CEO may specify a  
16 designated agency mentioned in any of paragraphs (p) to (x) of the  
17 definition of *designated agency* in section 5 only if the designated  
18 agency undertakes that it and its officials will comply with the  
19 Information Privacy Principles set out in section 14 of the *Privacy*  
20 *Act 1988* in respect of AUSTRAC information obtained under:  
21 (a) the authorisation; or  
22 (b) subsection 128(2).

23 *AUSTRAC information, or class of AUSTRAC information, to*  
24 *which access is authorised*

- 25 (4) An authorisation under subsection (1) must state the AUSTRAC  
26 information, or the class of AUSTRAC information, to which the  
27 officials of the designated agency are to have access.

28 *Treasury Department*

- 29 (5) This Subdivision does not apply to a function or power of the  
30 Treasury Department unless the function or power relates to the  
31 *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* or regulations under  
32 that Act.

- 1 (6) This Subdivision does not apply in relation to the duties of an  
2 official of the Treasury Department unless those duties relate to the  
3 *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* or regulations under  
4 that Act.

### 5 **127 Dealings with AUSTRAC information once accessed**

- 6 (1) This section restricts what a person (the *entrusted agency official*)  
7 who is or was an official of a designated agency may do with  
8 accessed information.

- 9 (2) The entrusted agency official commits an offence if:  
10 (a) the official has obtained accessed information; and  
11 (b) the official discloses the information to another person.

12 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

- 13 (3) Each of the following is an exception to the prohibition in  
14 subsection (2):  
15 (a) the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with,  
16 the performance of the official's duties;  
17 (b) the disclosure is authorised by, or is in connection with  
18 communicating AUSTRAC information under, subsection  
19 125(2) or section 128, 132 or 133.

20 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to a matter in  
21 subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- 22 (4) *Accessed information* is AUSTRAC information obtained by the  
23 entrusted agency official under subsection 125(4), section 126 or  
24 subsection 128(1) or (2) or 132(2) or (4).

### 25 **128 When AUSTRAC information can be passed on by an official of** 26 **a designated agency**

27 *Other officials of the same agency*

- 28 (1) An official of a designated agency may disclose AUSTRAC  
29 information to another official of the agency for the purposes of, or  
30 in connection with, the performance of the other official's duties in  
31 relation to the agency.

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1 *Officials of another designated agency*

2 (2) An official of a designated agency may disclose AUSTRAC  
3 information to another official of another designated agency for the  
4 purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of the other  
5 official's duties in relation to the other designated agency, so long  
6 as the other official holds an appropriate authorisation under  
7 subsection 126(1).

8 Note: For disclosure to the Commissioner of Taxation and taxation officers,  
9 see subsection 125(2).

10 *Court or tribunal proceedings etc.*

11 (3) An official of a designated agency may:

12 (a) disclose AUSTRAC information to a person for the purposes  
13 of, or in connection with, court or tribunal proceedings or  
14 proposed or possible court or tribunal proceedings; or

15 (b) disclose AUSTRAC information in the course of court or  
16 tribunal proceedings.

17 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to AUSTRAC information that:

18 (a) was obtained under section 41; or

19 (b) was obtained under section 49, in so far as that section relates  
20 to a communication under section 41.

21 (5) A person to whom AUSTRAC information has been disclosed  
22 under paragraph (3)(a) must not disclose the information to another  
23 person.

24 (6) Subsection (5) does not apply if:

25 (a) the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with,  
26 the court or tribunal proceedings or proposed or possible  
27 court or tribunal proceedings; or

28 (b) the disclosure is authorised by this Division.

29 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
30 subsection (6) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

31 (7) A person commits an offence if:

32 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (5);  
33 and

- 1 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
2 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

3 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

4 *Investigations*

5 (8) An official of a designated agency may disclose AUSTRAC  
6 information to a person for the purposes of, or in connection with,  
7 an investigation or a proposed or possible investigation.

8 (9) Subsection (8) does not apply to AUSTRAC information that:

- 9 (a) was obtained under section 41; or  
10 (b) was obtained under section 49, in so far as that section relates  
11 to a communication under section 41.

12 (10) A person to whom AUSTRAC information has been disclosed  
13 under subsection (8) must not disclose the information to another  
14 person.

15 (11) Subsection (10) does not apply if the disclosure is for the purposes  
16 of, or in connection with:

- 17 (a) the investigation or the proposed or possible investigation; or  
18 (b) court or tribunal proceedings, or any proposed or possible  
19 court or tribunal proceedings, connected with the  
20 investigation or proposed or possible investigation.

21 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
22 subsection (11) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

23 (12) A person commits an offence if:

- 24 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (10);  
25 and  
26 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
27 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

28 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

29 *ASIO officials*

30 (13) The following provisions have effect:



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- 1 (a) an ASIO official may disclose AUSTRAC information to an  
2 IGIS official for the purposes of, or in connection with, the  
3 performance of the IGIS official's duties in relation to ASIO  
4 or employees of ASIO;
- 5 (b) an ASIO official may disclose AUSTRAC information to the  
6 ASIO Minister if the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in  
7 connection with:
- 8 (i) the performance of the ASIO Minister's functions under  
9 the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act*  
10 *1979*; or
- 11 (ii) security (within the meaning of that Act);
- 12 (c) an ASIO official may disclose AUSTRAC information to the  
13 Minister responsible for the administration of the  
14 *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* if  
15 the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with,  
16 the performance of that Minister's functions under that Act.

17 *Australian Crime Commission officials*

- 18 (14) The following provisions have effect:
- 19 (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
20 Commission may, in a manner that does not identify, and is  
21 not reasonably capable of being used to identify, a person to  
22 whom AUSTRAC information relates, communicate the  
23 information to the Board of the Australian Crime  
24 Commission;
- 25 (b) the Chair of the Board of the Australian Crime Commission  
26 may, in a manner that does not identify, and is not reasonably  
27 capable of being used to identify, a person to whom  
28 AUSTRAC information relates, communicate the  
29 information to the Inter-Governmental Committee in a report  
30 by the Chair under subsection 59(4) of the *Australian Crime*  
31 *Commission Act 2002*;
- 32 (c) the Chair of the Board of the Australian Crime Commission  
33 may, in a manner that does not identify, and is not reasonably  
34 capable of being used to identify, a person to whom  
35 AUSTRAC information relates, communicate the  
36 information to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the

- 1 Australian Crime Commission under subsection 59(6A) of  
2 the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*;
- 3 (d) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
4 Commission may communicate AUSTRAC information to  
5 an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission who is  
6 conducting an examination under Division 2 of Part II of the  
7 *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*;
- 8 (e) an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission may  
9 disclose AUSTRAC information in the course of such an  
10 examination before the examiner;
- 11 (f) a member of the staff of the Australian Crime Commission  
12 may disclose AUSTRAC information for the purposes of, or  
13 in connection with, the performance of the staff member's  
14 duties in relation to the Australian Crime Commission.

15 *Disclosure to responsible Ministers*

- 16 (15) If a designated agency is established by law of the Commonwealth,  
17 an official of the agency may disclose AUSTRAC information to  
18 the Minister responsible for the administration of that law if the  
19 disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with, the  
20 performance of the Minister's responsibilities in relation to the  
21 agency.
- 22 (16) If a designated agency is a Department of the Commonwealth, an  
23 official of the agency may disclose AUSTRAC information to the  
24 Minister responsible for the agency if the disclosure is for the  
25 purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of the  
26 Minister's responsibilities in relation to the agency.
- 27 (17) If a designated agency is established by law of a State or Territory,  
28 an official of the agency may disclose AUSTRAC information to  
29 the State or Territory Minister responsible for the administration of  
30 that law if the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection  
31 with, the performance of the State or Territory Minister's  
32 responsibilities in relation to the agency.
- 33 (18) If a designated agency is a Department of a State or Territory, an  
34 official of the agency may disclose AUSTRAC information to the  
35 State or Territory Minister responsible for the agency if the  
36 disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with, the

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1 performance of the State or Territory Minister's responsibilities in  
2 relation to the agency.

3 *IGIS officials*

4 (19) An IGIS official may:

- 5 (a) disclose AUSTRAC information to another IGIS official for  
6 the purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of  
7 that official's duties in relation to ASIO or employees of  
8 ASIO; or  
9 (b) disclose AUSTRAC information to the Director-General of  
10 Security in a draft report under section 21 of the  
11 *Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Act 1986* in  
12 relation to ASIO or employees of ASIO; or  
13 (c) disclose AUSTRAC information in a manner that does not  
14 identify, and is not reasonably capable of being used to  
15 identify, a person to whom the information relates, in a report  
16 under section 22 of the *Inspector-General of Intelligence and*  
17 *Security Act 1986* in relation to ASIO or employees of ASIO;  
18 or  
19 (d) disclose AUSTRAC information in a written response to a  
20 complainant under section 23 of the *Inspector-General of*  
21 *Intelligence and Security Act 1986* in relation to ASIO or  
22 employees of ASIO; or  
23 (e) disclose AUSTRAC information to the Director-General of  
24 Security in a report, in relation to ASIO or employees of  
25 ASIO, under section 25A of the *Inspector-General of*  
26 *Intelligence and Security Act 1986*; or  
27 (f) disclose AUSTRAC information in a manner that does not  
28 identify, and is not reasonably capable of being used to  
29 identify, a person to whom the information relates, in a report  
30 to the ASIO Minister, in relation to ASIO or employees of  
31 ASIO, under section 25A of the *Inspector-General of*  
32 *Intelligence and Security Act 1986*; or  
33 (g) disclose AUSTRAC information in a report under subsection  
34 21(1B) or 22(4) or section 25 of the *Inspector-General of*  
35 *Intelligence and Security Act 1986*.

1 **Subdivision C—Access by non-designated Commonwealth**  
2 **agencies to AUSTRAC information**

3 **129 Access by non-designated Commonwealth agencies to**  
4 **AUSTRAC information**

5 (1) If an official of a non-designated Commonwealth agency makes an  
6 application to the AUSTRAC CEO for access to AUSTRAC  
7 information for the purposes of:

8 (a) an investigation of a possible breach of a law of the  
9 Commonwealth; or

10 (b) a proposed investigation of a possible breach of a law of the  
11 Commonwealth;

12 the AUSTRAC CEO may, in writing, authorise the official to have  
13 access to AUSTRAC information for those purposes.

14 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
15 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

16 (2) An authorisation under subsection (1) is not a legislative  
17 instrument.

18 *AUSTRAC information, or class of AUSTRAC information, to*  
19 *which access is authorised*

20 (3) An authorisation under subsection (1) must state the AUSTRAC  
21 information, or the class of AUSTRAC information, to which the  
22 official of the non-designated Commonwealth agency is to have  
23 access.

24 **130 Dealings with AUSTRAC information once accessed**

25 (1) This section restricts what a person (the *entrusted Commonwealth*  
26 *agency official*) who is or was an official of a non-designated  
27 Commonwealth agency may do with accessed information.

28 (2) The entrusted Commonwealth agency official commits an offence  
29 if:

30 (a) the official has obtained accessed information; and

31 (b) the official discloses the information to another person.

**Part 11** Secrecy and access

**Division 4** Access to AUSTRAC information by agencies

Section 131

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1                   Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

2                   (3) Each of the following is an exception to the prohibition in  
3                   subsection (2):

4                   (a) the disclosure is for the purposes of, or in connection with,  
5                   the performance of the official's duties in connection with the  
6                   investigation or proposed investigation concerned;

7                   (b) the disclosure is in connection with communicating  
8                   AUSTRAC information under section 131.

9                   Note:        A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to a matter in  
10                  subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

11                  (4) ***Accessed information*** is AUSTRAC information obtained by the  
12                  entrusted Commonwealth agency official under subsection 129(1)  
13                  or 131(2).

14                  **131 When AUSTRAC information can be passed on by an official of**  
15                  **a non-designated Commonwealth agency**

16                        *Scope*

17                   (1) This section applies if AUSTRAC information is disclosed to an  
18                   official of a non-designated Commonwealth agency for the  
19                   purposes of an investigation or proposed investigation.

20                        *Disclosure to other officials of the same agency*

21                   (2) The official may disclose the AUSTRAC information to another  
22                   official of the agency for the purposes of, or in connection with, the  
23                   performance of the other official's duties in relation to the  
24                   investigation or proposed investigation.

25                        *Disclosure for the purposes of court or tribunal proceedings*

26                   (3) The official may disclose the AUSTRAC information to a person  
27                   for the purposes of, or in connection with, court or tribunal  
28                   proceedings, or proposed or possible court or tribunal proceedings,  
29                   connected with the investigation or proposed investigation.

1 (4) A person to whom AUSTRAC information has been disclosed  
2 under subsection (3) must not disclose the information to another  
3 person.

4 (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the disclosure is for the purposes  
5 of, or in connection with, the court or tribunal proceedings or the  
6 proposed or possible court or tribunal proceedings.

7 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
8 subsection (5) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

9 (6) A person commits an offence if:  
10 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (4);  
11 and  
12 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
13 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

14 Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 2  
15 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

16 **Subdivision D—Communication of AUSTRAC information to**  
17 **foreign countries etc.**

18 **132 Communication of AUSTRAC information to a foreign country**  
19 **etc.**

20 *Foreign country*

21 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may communicate AUSTRAC information  
22 to the government of a foreign country if the AUSTRAC CEO is  
23 satisfied that:

24 (a) the government of the foreign country has given appropriate  
25 undertakings for:  
26 (i) protecting the confidentiality of the information; and  
27 (ii) controlling the use that will be made of it; and  
28 (iii) ensuring that the information will be used only for the  
29 purpose for which it is communicated to the government  
30 of the foreign country; and

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- 1 (b) it is appropriate, in all the circumstances of the case, to  
2 communicate the information to the government of the  
3 foreign country.

4 *Foreign law enforcement agency—access by Commissioner of the*  
5 *Australian Federal Police to AUSTRAC information*

- 6 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may, in writing, authorise the Commissioner  
7 of the Australian Federal Police to have access to AUSTRAC  
8 information for the purposes of communicating the information to  
9 a foreign law enforcement agency under subsection (3).

10 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
11 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

12 *When the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police may*  
13 *communicate AUSTRAC information to a foreign law enforcement*  
14 *agency*

- 15 (3) The Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police may  
16 communicate AUSTRAC information to a foreign law  
17 enforcement agency if the Commissioner is satisfied that:  
18 (a) the foreign law enforcement agency has given appropriate  
19 undertakings for:  
20 (i) protecting the confidentiality of the information; and  
21 (ii) controlling the use that will be made of it; and  
22 (iii) ensuring that the information will be used only for the  
23 purpose for which it is communicated to the foreign law  
24 enforcement agency; and  
25 (b) it is appropriate, in all the circumstances of the case, to do so.
- 26 (4) The Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police may, in  
27 writing, authorise a member of the Australian Federal Police to  
28 access the AUSTRAC information and communicate it to the  
29 foreign law enforcement agency on behalf of the Commissioner.

30 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
31 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

1                    *Foreign law enforcement agency—access by Chief Executive*  
2                    *Officer of the Australian Crime Commission to AUSTRAC*  
3                    *information*

- 4                    (5) The AUSTRAC CEO may, in writing, authorise the Chief  
5                    Executive Officer of the Australian Crime Commission to have  
6                    access to AUSTRAC information for the purposes of  
7                    communicating the information to a foreign law enforcement  
8                    agency under subsection (6).

9                    Note:        For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
10                    *Interpretation Act 1901*.

11                    *When the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime*  
12                    *Commission may communicate AUSTRAC information to a foreign*  
13                    *law enforcement agency*

- 14                    (6) The Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime Commission  
15                    may communicate AUSTRAC information to a foreign law  
16                    enforcement agency if the Chief Executive Officer of the  
17                    Australian Crime Commission is satisfied that:

- 18                    (a) the foreign law enforcement agency has given appropriate  
19                    undertakings for:  
20                           (i) protecting the confidentiality of the information; and  
21                           (ii) controlling the use that will be made of it; and  
22                           (iii) ensuring that the information will be used only for the  
23                           purpose for which it is communicated to the foreign law  
24                           enforcement agency; and  
25                    (b) it is appropriate, in all the circumstances of the case, to do so.

- 26                    (7) The Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime Commission  
27                    may, in writing, authorise a member of the staff of the Australian  
28                    Crime Commission to access the AUSTRAC information and  
29                    communicate it to the foreign law enforcement agency on behalf of  
30                    the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime Commission.

31                    Note:        For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
32                    *Interpretation Act 1901*.



1 **133 When the Director-General of Security may communicate**  
2 **AUSTRAC information to a foreign intelligence agency**

3 (1) The Director-General of Security may communicate AUSTRAC  
4 information to a foreign intelligence agency if the Director-General  
5 is satisfied that:

6 (a) the foreign intelligence agency has given appropriate  
7 undertakings for:

8 (i) protecting the confidentiality of the information; and

9 (ii) controlling the use that will be made of it; and

10 (iii) ensuring that the information will be used only for the  
11 purpose for which it is communicated to the foreign  
12 country; and

13 (b) it is appropriate, in all the circumstances of the case, to do so.

14 (2) The Director-General of Security may, in writing, authorise an  
15 ASIO official to access the AUSTRAC information and  
16 communicate it to the foreign intelligence agency on the  
17 Director-General's behalf.

18 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
19 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

1

2 **Division 5—Use of AUSTRAC information in court or**  
3 **tribunal proceedings**

4 **134 Use of AUSTRAC information in court or tribunal proceedings**

5 A person who obtains AUSTRAC information is not to be  
6 required:

7 (a) to produce in a court or tribunal a document containing  
8 AUSTRAC information; or

9 (b) to disclose to any court or tribunal any AUSTRAC  
10 information;

11 except where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of carrying  
12 into effect the provisions of this Act or the *Financial Transaction*  
13 *Reports Act 1988*.

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## Part 12—Offences

3

4

### 135 Simplified outline

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

- It is an offence to:
  - (a) produce false or misleading information; or
  - (b) produce a false or misleading document; or
  - (c) forge a document for use in an applicable customer identification procedure; or
  - (d) provide or receive a designated service using a false customer name or customer anonymity; or
  - (e) structure a transaction to avoid a reporting obligation under this Act.

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### 136 False or misleading information

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(1) A person commits an offence if:

17

(a) the person gives information to:

18

(i) the AUSTRAC CEO; or

19

(ii) an authorised officer; or

20

(iii) a customs officer; or

21

(iv) a police officer; or

22

(v) a reporting entity; or

23

(vi) a person acting on a reporting entity's behalf; and

24

(b) the person does so knowing that the information:

25

(i) is false or misleading; or

26

(ii) omits any matter or thing without which the information is misleading; and

27

1 (c) the information is given, or purportedly given, under this Act.

2 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
3 both.

4 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply as a result of subparagraph (1)(b)(i)  
5 if the information is not false or misleading in a material particular.

6 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
7 subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

8 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply as a result of subparagraph (1)(b)(ii)  
9 if the information did not omit any matter or thing without which  
10 the information is misleading in a material particular.

11 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
12 subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

13 (4) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(c) element of the  
14 offence.

15 Note: For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

## 16 **137 Producing false or misleading documents**

17 (1) A person commits an offence if:

18 (a) the person produces a document to:

19 (i) the AUSTRAC CEO; or

20 (ii) an authorised officer; or

21 (iii) a customs officer; or

22 (iv) a police officer; or

23 (v) a reporting entity; or

24 (vi) a person acting on a reporting entity's behalf; and

25 (b) the person does so knowing that the document is false or  
26 misleading; and

27 (c) the document is produced, or purportedly produced, under  
28 this Act.

29 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
30 both.

31 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the document is not false or  
32 misleading in a material particular.

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1 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
2 subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

3 (3) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(c) element of the  
4 offence.

5 Note: For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

6 **138 False documents**

7 *Making a false document*

8 (1) A person commits an offence if:

9 (a) the person makes a false document with the intention that the  
10 person or another will produce the false document in the  
11 course of an applicable customer identification procedure;  
12 and

13 (b) the applicable customer identification procedure is under this  
14 Act.

15 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
16 both.

17 (2) In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1), it is not  
18 necessary to prove that the defendant knew that the applicable  
19 customer identification procedure is under this Act.

20 *Possessing a false document*

21 (3) A person commits an offence if:

22 (a) the person knows that a document is a false document; and

23 (b) the person has it in his or her possession with the intention  
24 that the person or another will produce it in the course of an  
25 applicable customer identification procedure; and

26 (c) the applicable customer identification procedure is under this  
27 Act.

28 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
29 both.

- 1 (4) In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3), it is not  
2 necessary to prove that the defendant knew that the applicable  
3 customer identification procedure is under this Act.

4 *Possessing equipment for making a false document*

- 5 (5) A person commits an offence if the person:  
6 (a) knows that a device, material or other thing is designed or  
7 adapted for the making of a false document (whether or not  
8 the device, material or thing is designed or adapted for  
9 another purpose); and  
10 (b) has the device, material or thing in his or her possession with  
11 the intention that the person or another person will use it to  
12 commit an offence against subsection (1).

13 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
14 both.

15 *Making equipment for making a false document*

- 16 (6) A person commits an offence if the person:  
17 (a) makes or adapts a device, material or other thing; and  
18 (b) knows that the device, material or other thing is designed or  
19 adapted for the making of a false document (whether or not  
20 the device, material or thing is designed or adapted for  
21 another purpose); and  
22 (c) makes or adapts the device, material or thing with the  
23 intention that the person or another person will use it to  
24 commit an offence against subsection (1).

25 Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years or 10,000 penalty units, or  
26 both.

27 *Interpretation*

- 28 (7) An expression used in this section that is also used in Part 7.7 of  
29 the *Criminal Code* has the same meaning as in that Part.

30 Note: See also section 10.5 of the *Criminal Code* (lawful authority).

1     **139 Providing a designated service using a false customer name or**  
2             **customer anonymity**

- 3             (1) A person commits an offence if:  
4                 (a) the person is a reporting entity; and  
5                 (b) the person commences to provide a designated service; and  
6                 (c) the person does so using a false customer name; and  
7                 (d) at least one provision of Division 2, 3 or 4 of Part 2 applies to  
8                 the provision of the designated service.

9             Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

- 10            (2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(d) element of the  
11            offence.

12            Note:     For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

- 13            (3) A person commits an offence if:  
14                 (a) the person is a reporting entity; and  
15                 (b) the person commences to provide a designated service; and  
16                 (c) the person does so on the basis of customer anonymity; and  
17                 (d) at least one provision of Division 2, 3 or 4 of Part 2 applies to  
18                 the provision of the designated service.

19            Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

- 20            (4) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (3)(d) element of the  
21            offence.

22            Note:     For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

23     **140 Receiving a designated service using a false customer name or**  
24             **customer anonymity**

- 25            (1) A person commits an offence if:  
26                 (a) the person commences to receive a designated service; and  
27                 (b) the person does so using a false customer name; and  
28                 (c) at least one provision of Division 2, 3 or 4 of Part 2 applies to  
29                 the provision of the designated service.

30            Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

1 (2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(c) element of the  
2 offence.

3 Note: For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

4 (3) A person commits an offence if:

- 5 (a) the person commences to receive a designated service; and  
6 (b) the person does so on the basis of customer anonymity; and  
7 (c) at least one provision of Division 2, 3 or 4 of Part 2 applies to  
8 the provision of the designated service.

9 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

10 (4) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (3)(c) element of the  
11 offence.

12 Note: For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.

13 **141 Customer commonly known by 2 or more different names—**  
14 **disclosure to reporting entity**

15 (1) A person commits an offence if:

- 16 (a) the person commences to receive a designated service  
17 provided by a reporting entity; and  
18 (b) the person is commonly known by 2 or more different names;  
19 and  
20 (c) the person commences to receive the designated service  
21 using one of those names; and  
22 (d) the person has not previously disclosed the other name or  
23 names to the reporting entity; and  
24 (e) at least one provision of Division 2, 3 or 4 of Part 2 applies to  
25 the provision of the designated service.

26 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

27 (2) Absolute liability applies to the paragraph (1)(e) element of the  
28 offence.

29 Note: For *absolute liability*, see section 6.2 of the *Criminal Code*.



1 **142 Conducting transactions so as to avoid reporting requirements**  
2 **relating to threshold transactions**

- 3 (1) A person (the *first person*) commits an offence if:  
4 (a) the first person is, or causes another person to become, a  
5 party to 2 or more non-reportable transactions; and  
6 (b) having regard to:  
7 (i) the manner and form in which the transactions were  
8 conducted, including the matters to which subsection (3)  
9 applies; and  
10 (ii) any explanation made by the first person as to the  
11 manner or form in which the transactions were  
12 conducted;

13 it would be reasonable to conclude that the first person  
14 conducted, or caused the transactions to be conducted, in that  
15 manner or form for the sole or dominant purpose of ensuring,  
16 or attempting to ensure, that the money or property involved  
17 in the transactions was transferred in a manner and form that  
18 would not give rise to a threshold transaction that would have  
19 been required to have been reported under section 43.

20 Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

- 21 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the defendant proves that the first  
22 person did not conduct the transactions, or cause the transactions to  
23 be conducted, as the case may be, for the sole or dominant purpose  
24 of ensuring, or attempting to ensure, that the money or property  
25 involved in the transactions was transferred in a manner and form  
26 that would not give rise to a threshold transaction that would have  
27 been required to have been reported under section 43.

28 Note: A defendant bears a legal burden in relation to the matters in  
29 subsection (2)—see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

- 30 (3) This subsection applies to the following matters:  
31 (a) the value of the money or property involved in each  
32 transaction;  
33 (b) the total value of the transactions;  
34 (c) the period of time over which the transactions took place;  
35 (d) the interval of time between any of the transactions;

1 (e) the locations at which the transactions took place.

2 **143 Conducting transfers so as to avoid reporting requirements**  
3 **relating to cross-border movements of physical currency**

4 (1) A person (the *first person*) commits an offence if:

5 (a) the first person conducts, or causes another person to  
6 conduct, 2 or more non-reportable cross-border movements  
7 of physical currency; and

8 (b) having regard to:

9 (i) the manner and form in which the movements were  
10 conducted, including the matters to which subsection (3)  
11 applies; and

12 (ii) any explanation made by the first person as to the  
13 manner or form in which the movements were  
14 conducted;

15 it would be reasonable to conclude that the first person  
16 conducted the movements, or caused the movements to be  
17 conducted, as the case may be, in that manner or form for the  
18 sole or dominant purpose of ensuring, or attempting to  
19 ensure, that no report in relation to the physical currency  
20 involved in the movements would be made under section 53.

21 Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

22 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the defendant proves that the first  
23 person did not conduct the movements, or cause the movements to  
24 be conducted, as the case may be, for the sole or dominant purpose  
25 of ensuring, or attempting to ensure, that no report in relation to the  
26 physical currency involved in the movements would be made  
27 under section 53.

28 Note: A defendant bears a legal burden in relation to the matters in  
29 subsection (2)—see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

30 (3) This subsection applies to the following matters:

31 (a) the total amount of the physical currency involved in each  
32 movement;

33 (b) the total amount of the physical currency involved in the  
34 movements;

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- 1 (c) the period of time over which the movements occurred;
- 2 (d) the interval of time between any of the movements;
- 3 (e) the locations at which the movements were initiated or
- 4 conducted.

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2 **Part 13—Audit**

3 **Division 1—Introduction**

4 **144 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- An authorised officer may enter any reporting entity business premises:
  - (a) with the occupier's consent; or
  - (b) under a monitoring warrant.
- An authorised officer who enters any reporting entity business premises may exercise monitoring powers.
- The AUSTRAC CEO may require a reporting entity to carry out an external audit or a money laundering and terrorism financing risk assessment.

1

2 **Division 2—Appointment of authorised officers and issue**  
3 **of identity cards**

4 **145 Appointment of authorised officers**

5 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, in writing, appoint a member of the  
6 staff of AUSTRAC to be an authorised officer for the purposes of  
7 this Act.

8 Note: For revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act*  
9 *1901*.

10 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO must not appoint a person to be an  
11 authorised officer unless the person satisfies the conditions (if any)  
12 specified in the regulations.

13 (3) In exercising powers or performing functions as an authorised  
14 officer, an authorised officer must comply with any directions of  
15 the AUSTRAC CEO.

16 **146 Identity cards**

17 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO must issue an identity card to an authorised  
18 officer.

19 (2) The identity card must  
20 (a) be in a form approved in writing by the AUSTRAC CEO;  
21 and  
22 (b) contain a recent photograph of the authorised officer.

23 (3) A person commits an offence if:  
24 (a) the person has been issued with an identity card; and  
25 (b) the person ceases to be an authorised officer; and  
26 (c) the person does not, within 3 business days after so ceasing,  
27 return the identity card to the AUSTRAC CEO.

28 Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

29 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person has a reasonable  
30 excuse.



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2 **Division 3—Powers of authorised officers**

3 **Subdivision A—Monitoring powers**

4 **147 Authorised officer may enter premises by consent or under a**  
5 **monitoring warrant**

6 (1) For the purposes of determining whether the provisions of this Act,  
7 the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules have been complied with,  
8 an authorised officer may:

9 (a) enter any reporting entity business premises at any  
10 reasonable time of the day; and

11 (b) exercise the monitoring powers set out in section 148.

12 (2) An authorised officer is not authorised to enter premises under  
13 subsection (1) unless:

14 (a) the occupier of the premises has consented to the entry and  
15 the officer has shown his or her identity card if required by  
16 the occupier; or

17 (b) the entry is made under a monitoring warrant.

18 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.

19 (3) If an authorised officer is on the premises with the consent of the  
20 occupier, the authorised officer must leave the premises if the  
21 occupier asks the authorised officer to do so.

22 **148 Monitoring powers of authorised officers**

23 (1) For the purposes of this Act, the following are the *monitoring*  
24 *powers* that an authorised officer may exercise, in relation to  
25 premises, under section 147:

26 (a) the power to search the premises for any compliance records  
27 that:

28 (i) are kept at, or accessible from, the premises; and

29 (ii) relate to a reporting entity;

30 (b) the power to search the premises for any system used by a  
31 reporting entity at the premises for keeping those records;

- 1 (c) the power to search the premises for any reports under this  
2 Act that are retained at, or accessible from, the premises;
- 3 (d) the power to search the premises for any system used by a  
4 reporting entity in connection with:  
5 (i) preparing reports under this Act; or  
6 (ii) sending such reports to the AUSTRAC CEO; or  
7 (iii) retaining such reports;
- 8 (e) the power to search the premises for any other thing on the  
9 premises that may be relevant to the obligations of a  
10 reporting entity under this Act, the regulations or the  
11 AML/CTF Rules;
- 12 (f) the power to examine any activity conducted on the premises  
13 that may relate to information provided under this Act, the  
14 regulations or the AML/CTF Rules;
- 15 (g) the power to examine any thing on the premises that may  
16 relate to information provided under this Act, the regulations  
17 or the AML/CTF Rules;
- 18 (h) the power to take photographs or make video or audio  
19 recordings or sketches on the premises of any such activity or  
20 thing;
- 21 (i) the power to inspect any document on the premises that may  
22 relate to information provided under this Act, the regulations  
23 or the AML/CTF Rules;
- 24 (j) the power to take extracts from, or make copies of, any such  
25 document;
- 26 (k) the power to take onto the premises such equipment and  
27 materials as the authorised officer requires for the purpose of  
28 exercising powers in relation to the premises;
- 29 (l) the powers set out in subsections (2), (3) and (4).
- 30 (2) For the purposes of this Act, **monitoring powers** include the power  
31 to secure a thing for no more than 24 hours if:  
32 (a) the thing is found during the exercise of monitoring powers  
33 on the premises; and  
34 (b) an authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that:  
35 (i) the thing affords evidence of the commission of an  
36 offence against this Act or the regulations, or evidence  
37 of the commission of an offence against the *Crimes Act*



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- 1                                    *1914* or the *Criminal Code* that relates to this Act or the  
2                                    regulations; and
- 3                                    (ii) it is necessary to secure the thing in order to prevent it  
4                                    from being concealed, lost or destroyed before a warrant  
5                                    to seize the thing is obtained; and
- 6                                    (iii) the circumstances are serious and urgent.
- 7                                    (3) For the purposes of this Act, **monitoring powers** include the power  
8                                    to operate equipment at the premises to see whether:
- 9                                    (a) the equipment; or
- 10                                    (b) a data storage device that:
- 11                                    (i) is at the premises; and
- 12                                    (ii) can be used with the equipment or is associated with it;
- 13                                    contains information that is relevant to assessing the correctness of  
14                                    information provided under this Act.
- 15                                    (4) For the purposes of this Act, **monitoring powers** include the  
16                                    following powers in relation to information described in  
17                                    subsection (3) found in the exercise of the power under that  
18                                    subsection:
- 19                                    (a) the power to operate facilities at the premises to put the  
20                                    information in documentary form and copy the documents so  
21                                    produced;
- 22                                    (b) the power to operate facilities at the premises to transfer the  
23                                    information to a disk, tape or other storage device that:
- 24                                    (i) is brought to the premises for the exercise of the power;  
25                                    or
- 26                                    (ii) is at the premises and the use of which for the purpose  
27                                    has been agreed in writing by the occupier of the  
28                                    premises;
- 29                                    (c) the power to remove from the premises a disk, tape or other  
30                                    storage device to which the information has been transferred  
31                                    in exercise of the power under paragraph (b).

32                                    **149 Tampering or interfering with things secured in the exercise of**  
33                                    **monitoring powers**

34                                    A person commits an offence if:

- 1 (a) a thing has been secured by an authorised officer in the  
2 exercise of the monitoring powers set out in section 148; and  
3 (b) the person tampers or interferes with the thing.

4 Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

5 **Subdivision B—Powers of authorised officers to ask questions**  
6 **and seek production of documents**

7 **150 Authorised officer may ask questions and seek production of**  
8 **documents**

- 9 (1) If the authorised officer was authorised to enter premises because  
10 the occupier of the premises consented to the entry, the authorised  
11 officer may ask the occupier to:  
12 (a) answer any questions relating to the operation of this Act, the  
13 regulations or the AML/CTF Rules that are put by the  
14 authorised officer; and  
15 (b) produce any document relating to the operation of this Act,  
16 the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules that is requested by  
17 the authorised officer.
- 18 (2) If the authorised officer was authorised to enter the premises by a  
19 monitoring warrant, the authorised officer may require any person  
20 in or on the premises to:  
21 (a) answer any questions relating to the operation of this Act, the  
22 regulations or the AML/CTF Rules that are put by the  
23 authorised officer; and  
24 (b) produce any document relating to the operation of this Act,  
25 the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules that is requested by  
26 the authorised officer.
- 27 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.
- 28 (3) A person commits an offence if:  
29 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2);  
30 and  
31 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
32 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

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1                   Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

2                   *Self-incrimination*

3                   (4) A person is not excused from answering a question or producing a  
4                   document under subsection (2) on the ground that the answering of  
5                   the question or the production of the document might tend to  
6                   incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.

7                   (5) However:

8                   (a) the answer given or the document produced; or

9                   (b) answering the question or producing the document;

10                  is not admissible in evidence against the person:

11                  (c) in civil proceedings other than proceedings under the  
12                  *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that relate to this Act; or

13                  (d) in criminal proceedings other than:

14                   (i) proceedings for an offence against subsection (3); or

15                   (ii) proceedings for an offence against section 136 or 137  
16                   that relates to this section; or

17                   (iii) proceedings for an offence against section 137.1 or  
18                   137.2 of the *Criminal Code* that relates to this section.

1  
2 **Division 4—Obligations and incidental powers of**  
3 **authorised officers**

4 **151 Authorised officer must produce identity card on request**

5 An authorised officer is not entitled to exercise any powers under  
6 this Part in relation to premises if:

- 7 (a) the occupier of the premises requires the authorised officer to  
8 produce his or her identity card for inspection by the  
9 occupier; and  
10 (b) the authorised officer fails to comply with the requirement.

11 **152 Consent**

- 12 (1) Before obtaining the consent of a person for the purposes of  
13 paragraph 147(2)(a), the authorised officer must inform the person  
14 that he or she may refuse consent.
- 15 (2) An entry of an authorised officer because of the consent of a  
16 person is not lawful unless the person voluntarily consented to the  
17 entry.
- 18 (3) The consent may be expressed to be limited to entry during a  
19 particular period unless the consent is withdrawn before the end of  
20 that period.
- 21 (4) A consent that is not limited as mentioned in subsection (3) has  
22 effect until the consent is withdrawn.
- 23 (5) If an authorised officer entered premises because of the consent of  
24 a person, the authorised officer must leave the premises if the  
25 person withdraws the consent.

26 **153 Announcement before entry**

27 An authorised officer executing a monitoring warrant must, before  
28 entering premises under the warrant:

- 29 (a) announce that he or she is authorised to enter the premises;  
30 and

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- 1 (b) give any person at the premises an opportunity to allow entry  
2 to the premises.

3 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.

4 **154 Details of monitoring warrant to be given to occupier etc. before**  
5 **entry**

- 6 (1) If:  
7 (a) a monitoring warrant is being executed in relation to  
8 premises; and  
9 (b) either:  
10 (i) the occupier of the premises is present at the premises;  
11 or  
12 (ii) the occupier of the premises is not present at the  
13 premises, but another person who apparently represents  
14 the occupier is present at the premises;  
15 the authorised officer must make a copy of the warrant available  
16 to:  
17 (c) if subparagraph (b)(i) applies—the occupier of the premises;  
18 or  
19 (d) if subparagraph (b)(ii) applies—the person who apparently  
20 represents the occupier.
- 21 (2) The authorised officer must identify himself or herself to that  
22 person.
- 23 (3) The copy of the warrant mentioned in subsection (1) need not  
24 include the signature of the magistrate who issued the warrant.

25 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.

26 **155 Use of electronic equipment in exercising monitoring powers**

- 27 (1) This section applies to the following premises:  
28 (a) premises that an authorised officer has entered, and remains  
29 on, with the consent of the occupier;  
30 (b) warrant premises.
- 31 (2) An authorised officer or a person assisting that officer may operate  
32 electronic equipment already at the premises in order to exercise

- 1 monitoring powers if he or she believes, on reasonable grounds,  
2 that the operation of the equipment can be carried out without  
3 damage to the equipment.
- 4 (3) If the authorised officer or a person assisting believes, on  
5 reasonable grounds, that:
- 6 (a) there is on the premises material relating to information  
7 provided under this Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF  
8 Rules that may be accessible by operating electronic  
9 equipment on the premises; and
- 10 (b) expert assistance is required to operate the equipment; and
- 11 (c) if he or she does not take action under this subsection, the  
12 material may be destroyed, altered or otherwise interfered  
13 with;
- 14 he or she may do whatever is necessary to secure the equipment,  
15 whether by locking it up, placing a guard, or otherwise.
- 16 (4) The authorised officer or a person assisting must give notice to the  
17 occupier of the premises of his or her intention to secure equipment  
18 and of the fact that the equipment may be secured for up to 24  
19 hours.
- 20 (5) The equipment may be secured:
- 21 (a) for a period not exceeding 24 hours; or
- 22 (b) until the equipment has been operated by the expert;  
23 whichever first happens.
- 24 (6) If an authorised officer or a person assisting believes, on  
25 reasonable grounds, that the expert assistance will not be available  
26 within 24 hours, he or she may apply to a magistrate for an  
27 extension of the period.
- 28 (7) The authorised officer or a person assisting must give notice to the  
29 occupier of the premises of his or her intention to apply for an  
30 extension. The occupier is entitled to be heard in relation to that  
31 application.
- 32 (8) The provisions of this Part relating to the issue of monitoring  
33 warrants apply, with such modifications as are necessary, to the  
34 issue of an extension.

1 **156 Compensation for damage to electronic equipment**

- 2 (1) This section applies if:
- 3 (a) as a result of electronic equipment being operated as
- 4 mentioned in section 155:
- 5 (i) damage is caused to the equipment; or
- 6 (ii) the data recorded on the equipment is damaged; or
- 7 (iii) programs associated with the use of the equipment, or
- 8 with the use of the data, are damaged or corrupted; and
- 9 (b) the damage or corruption occurs because:
- 10 (i) insufficient care was exercised in selecting the person
- 11 who was to operate the equipment; or
- 12 (ii) insufficient care was exercised by the person operating
- 13 the equipment.
- 14 (2) The Commonwealth must pay the owner of the equipment, or the
- 15 user of the data or programs, such reasonable compensation for the
- 16 damage or corruption as the Commonwealth and the owner or user
- 17 agree on.
- 18 (3) However, if the owner or user and the Commonwealth fail to
- 19 agree, the owner or user may institute proceedings in the Federal
- 20 Court for such reasonable amount of compensation as the Court
- 21 determines.
- 22 (4) In determining the amount of compensation payable under
- 23 subsection (3), regard is to be had to whether the occupier of the
- 24 premises, or the occupier's employees and agents, if they were
- 25 available at the time, provided any appropriate warning or
- 26 guidance on the operation of the equipment.
- 27 (5) Compensation is payable out of money appropriated by the
- 28 Parliament.

1  
2 **Division 5—Occupier's rights and responsibilities**

3 **157 Occupier entitled to be present during execution of monitoring**  
4 **warrant**

- 5 (1) If:  
6 (a) a monitoring warrant is being executed; and  
7 (b) the occupier of the warrant premises, or another person who  
8 apparently represents the occupier, is present at the premises;  
9 the person is entitled to observe the execution of the warrant.
- 10 (2) The right to observe the execution of the warrant ceases if the  
11 person impedes that execution.
- 12 (3) This section does not prevent the execution of the warrant in 2 or  
13 more areas of the premises at the same time.

14 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.

15 **158 Occupier to provide authorised officer with facilities and**  
16 **assistance**

- 17 (1) The occupier of warrant premises, or another person who  
18 apparently represents the occupier, must provide:  
19 (a) the authorised officer executing the monitoring warrant; and  
20 (b) any person assisting that officer;  
21 with all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective  
22 exercise of their powers.

23 Note: Monitoring warrants are issued under section 159.

- 24 (2) A person commits an offence if:  
25 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1);  
26 and  
27 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
28 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

29 Penalty for contravention of this subsection: 30 penalty units.



1

2 **Division 6—Monitoring warrants**

3 **159 Monitoring warrants**

4 (1) An authorised officer may apply to a magistrate for a warrant  
5 under this section in relation to reporting entity business premises.

6 Note: A warrant under this section is called a *monitoring warrant*.

7 (2) The magistrate may issue the warrant if the magistrate is satisfied,  
8 by information on oath or affirmation, that it is reasonably  
9 necessary that one or more authorised officers should have access  
10 to the premises for the purposes of determining whether the  
11 provisions of this Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules have  
12 been, or are being, complied with. This subsection has effect  
13 subject to subsection (3).

14 (3) The magistrate must not issue the warrant unless the authorised  
15 officer or some other person has given to the magistrate, either  
16 orally or by affidavit, such further information (if any) as the  
17 magistrate requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of  
18 the warrant is being sought.

19 (4) The warrant must:  
20 (a) contain a description of the premises to which the warrant  
21 relates; and  
22 (b) authorise one or more authorised officers (whether or not  
23 named in the warrant), and any person or persons assisting  
24 the authorised officer or authorised officers:  
25 (i) to enter the premises; and  
26 (ii) to exercise the powers set out in section 148 in relation  
27 to the premises; and  
28 (c) state whether the entry is authorised to be made at any time  
29 of the day or during specified hours of the day; and  
30 (d) specify the day (not more than 6 months after the issue of the  
31 warrant) on which the warrant ceases to have effect; and  
32 (e) state the purpose for which the warrant is issued.

1 **160 Magistrates—personal capacity**

2 *Functions conferred personally*

- 3 (1) The functions conferred on a magistrate by section 159 are  
4 conferred on the magistrate:  
5 (a) in a personal capacity; and  
6 (b) not as a court or a member of a court.

7 *Functions need not be accepted*

- 8 (2) The magistrate need not accept the functions conferred.

9 *Protection and immunity*

- 10 (3) A magistrate performing a function conferred by section 159 has  
11 the same protection and immunity as if he or she were performing  
12 the function:  
13 (a) as the court of which the magistrate is a member; or  
14 (b) as a member of the court of which the magistrate is a  
15 member.

1

2 **Division 7—External audits**

3 **161 External audits—risk management etc.**

4 *Scope*

- 5 (1) This section applies if the AUSTRAC CEO has reasonable grounds  
6 to suspect that a reporting entity has not taken, or is not taking,  
7 appropriate action to:
- 8 (a) identify; and
  - 9 (b) mitigate; and
  - 10 (c) manage;
- 11 the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the provision  
12 by the reporting entity of designated services at or through a  
13 permanent establishment of the entity in Australia might (whether  
14 inadvertently or otherwise) involve or facilitate:
- 15 (d) money laundering; or
  - 16 (e) financing of terrorism.

17 *Requirement*

- 18 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by written notice given to the reporting  
19 entity, require the reporting entity to:
- 20 (a) appoint an external auditor; and
  - 21 (b) arrange for the external auditor to carry out an external audit  
22 of the reporting entity's capacity and endeavours to:
    - 23 (i) identify; and
    - 24 (ii) mitigate; and
    - 25 (iii) manage;
- 26 the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the  
27 provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or  
28 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in  
29 Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve  
30 or facilitate:
- 31 (iv) money laundering; or
  - 32 (v) financing of terrorism; and

- 1 (c) arrange for the external auditor to give the reporting entity a  
2 written report (the *audit report*) setting out the results of the  
3 audit; and  
4 (d) give the AUSTRAC CEO a copy of the audit report within:  
5 (i) the period specified in the notice; or  
6 (ii) if the AUSTRAC CEO allows a longer period—that  
7 longer period.
- 8 (3) The notice must specify:  
9 (a) the matters to be covered by the audit; and  
10 (b) the form of the audit report and the kinds of details it is to  
11 contain.
- 12 (4) The matters that may be specified under paragraph (3)(a) may  
13 include either or both of the following:  
14 (a) an assessment of the risk the reporting entity may reasonably  
15 face that the provision by the reporting entity of designated  
16 services at or through a permanent establishment of the  
17 reporting entity in Australia might (whether inadvertently or  
18 otherwise) involve or facilitate:  
19 (i) money laundering; or  
20 (ii) financing of terrorism;  
21 (b) an assessment of what the reporting entity will need to do, or  
22 continue to do, to:  
23 (i) identify; and  
24 (ii) mitigate; and  
25 (iii) manage;  
26 the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the  
27 provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or  
28 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in  
29 Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve  
30 or facilitate:  
31 (iv) money laundering; or  
32 (v) financing of terrorism.
- 33 (5) Subsection (4) does not limit paragraph (3)(a).

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- 1                                    *Eligibility for appointment as an external auditor*
- 2                    (6) An individual is not eligible to be appointed an external auditor by
- 3                    a reporting entity if:
- 4                    (a) the individual is an officer, employee or agent of the
- 5                    reporting entity; or
- 6                    (b) both:
- 7                    (i) the reporting entity belongs to a designated business
- 8                    group; and
- 9                    (ii) the individual is an officer, employee or agent of
- 10                    another member of the designated business group.

11                                    *Offence*

- 12                    (7) A person commits an offence if:
- 13                    (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2);
- 14                    and
- 15                    (b) the person engages in conduct; and
- 16                    (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

17                    Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

18                                    *Civil penalty*

- 19                    (8) A reporting entity must comply with a requirement under
- 20                    subsection (2).
- 21                    (9) Subsection (8) is a civil penalty provision.

22                    **162 External audits—compliance**

- 23                    (1) This section applies if the AUSTRAC CEO has reasonable grounds
- 24                    to suspect that a reporting entity has contravened, is contravening,
- 25                    or is proposing to contravene, this Act, the regulations or the
- 26                    AML/CTF Rules.
- 27                    (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by written notice given to the reporting
- 28                    entity, require the reporting entity to:
- 29                    (a) appoint an external auditor; and

- 1 (b) arrange for the external auditor to carry out an external audit  
2 of whichever of the following is specified in the notice:  
3 (i) the reporting entity's compliance with this Act, the  
4 regulations and the AML/CTF Rules;  
5 (ii) one or more specified aspects of the reporting entity's  
6 compliance with this Act, the regulations and the  
7 AML/CTF Rules; and  
8 (c) arrange for the external auditor to give the reporting entity a  
9 written report (the *audit report*) setting out the results of the  
10 audit; and  
11 (d) give the AUSTRAC CEO a copy of the audit report within:  
12 (i) the period specified in the notice; or  
13 (ii) if the AUSTRAC CEO allows a longer period—that  
14 longer period.
- 15 (3) The notice must specify:  
16 (a) the matters to be covered by the audit; and  
17 (b) the form of the audit report and the kinds of details it is to  
18 contain.
- 19 (4) The matters that may be specified under paragraph (3)(a) may  
20 include either or both of the following:  
21 (a) an assessment of the reporting entity's existing capacity to  
22 comply with this Act, the regulations and the AML/CTF  
23 Rules;  
24 (b) an assessment of what the reporting entity will need to do, or  
25 continue to do, to comply with this Act, the regulations and  
26 the AML/CTF Rules.
- 27 (5) Subsection (4) does not limit paragraph (3)(a).
- 28 *Eligibility for appointment as an external auditor*
- 29 (6) An individual is not eligible to be appointed an external auditor by  
30 a reporting entity if:  
31 (a) the individual is an officer, employee or agent of the  
32 reporting entity; or  
33 (b) both:

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- 1 (i) the reporting entity belongs to a designated business  
2 group; and  
3 (ii) the individual is an officer, employee or agent of  
4 another member of the designated business group.

5 *Offence*

- 6 (7) A person commits an offence if:  
7 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2);  
8 and  
9 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
10 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

11 Penalty: Imprisonment for 12 months or 60 penalty units, or both.

12 *Civil penalty*

- 13 (8) A reporting entity must comply with a requirement under  
14 subsection (2).  
15 (9) Subsection (8) is a civil penalty provision.

16 **163 External auditor may have regard to the results of previous**  
17 **audit**

18 In carrying out an external audit in accordance with a notice under  
19 section 161 or 162, an external auditor may, if:  
20 (a) an external audit was completed under that section within the  
21 last preceding 2 years; and  
22 (b) the external auditor is satisfied that the previous audit is still  
23 relevant;  
24 have regard to the results of the previous audit.

25 **164 External auditors**

- 26 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by writing, authorise a specified  
27 individual to be an external auditor for the purposes of this Act.

28 Note 1: For specification by class, see subsection 46(3) of the *Acts*  
29 *Interpretation Act 1901*.





1

2 **Division 8—Money laundering and terrorism financing**  
3 **risk assessments**

4 **165 Money laundering and terrorism financing risk assessments**

5 *Scope*

- 6 (1) This section applies if the AUSTRAC CEO is satisfied that:  
7 (a) a reporting entity has not carried out a money laundering and  
8 terrorism financing risk assessment; or  
9 (b) a reporting entity has carried out a money laundering and  
10 terrorism financing risk assessment, but the assessment has  
11 ceased to be current; or  
12 (c) a reporting entity has carried out a money laundering and  
13 terrorism financing risk assessment, but the assessment is  
14 inadequate.

15 *Requirement*

- 16 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by written notice given to the reporting  
17 entity, require the reporting entity to:  
18 (a) carry out a money laundering and terrorism financing risk  
19 assessment; and  
20 (b) prepare a written report setting out the results of the  
21 assessment; and  
22 (c) give the AUSTRAC CEO a copy of the report within:  
23 (i) the period specified in the notice; or  
24 (ii) if the AUSTRAC CEO allows a longer period—that  
25 longer period.
- 26 (3) A person commits an offence if:  
27 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (2);  
28 and  
29 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
30 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

31 **Penalty:** Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

1 *Civil penalty*

- 2 (4) A reporting entity must comply with a requirement under  
3 subsection (2).  
4 (5) Subsection (4) is a civil penalty provision.

5 *Money laundering and terrorism financing program risk*  
6 *assessment*

- 7 (6) For the purposes of this Act, a **money laundering and terrorism**  
8 **financing risk assessment** is an assessment by a reporting entity  
9 of:  
10 (a) the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the  
11 provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or  
12 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in  
13 Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve  
14 or facilitate:  
15 (i) money laundering; or  
16 (ii) financing of terrorism; and  
17 (b) what the reporting entity will need to do, or continue to do,  
18 to:  
19 (i) identify; and  
20 (ii) mitigate; and  
21 (iii) manage;  
22 the risk the reporting entity may reasonably face that the  
23 provision by the reporting entity of designated services at or  
24 through a permanent establishment of the reporting entity in  
25 Australia might (whether inadvertently or otherwise) involve  
26 or facilitate:  
27 (iv) money laundering; or  
28 (v) financing of terrorism.

1

2

3

## Part 14—Information-gathering powers

4

### 166 Simplified outline

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

- An authorised officer may obtain information or documents.

7

### 167 Authorised officer may obtain information and documents

8

#### *Scope*

9

(1) This section applies to a person if an authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that:

10

11

(a) any of the following subparagraphs applies:

12

(i) the person is or has been a reporting entity;

13

(ii) the person is or has been an officer, employee or agent of a reporting entity;

14

15

(iii) the person's name is or has been entered on the Register of Providers of Designated Remittance Services; and

16

17

(b) the person has information or a document that is relevant to the operation of this Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules.

18

19

20

#### *Requirement*

21

(2) The authorised officer may, by written notice given to the person, require the person:

22

23

(a) to give to the authorised officer, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, any such information; or

24

25

(b) to produce to the authorised officer, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, any such documents; or

26

27

(c) to make copies of any such documents and to produce to the authorised officer, within the period and in the manner specified in the notice, those copies.

28

29

*Offence*

- (3) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person has been given a notice under subsection (2); and
  - (b) the person omits to do an act; and
  - (c) the omission contravenes a requirement in the notice.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

*Notice to set out the effect of offence provisions*

- (4) A notice under subsection (2) must set out the effect of the following provisions:
- (a) subsection (3);
  - (b) section 136;
  - (c) section 137.

Note 1: Section 136 is about giving false or misleading information.

Note 2: Section 137 is about producing false or misleading documents.

**168 Copying documents—reasonable compensation**

A person is entitled to be paid reasonable compensation for complying with a requirement covered by paragraph 167(2)(c).

**169 Self-incrimination**

- (1) A person is not excused from giving information or producing a document under section 167 on the ground that the information or the production of the document might tend to incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.
- (2) However:
- (a) the information given or the document produced; or
  - (b) giving the information or producing the document;
- is not admissible in evidence against the person:
- (c) in civil proceedings other than proceedings under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that relate to this Act; or
  - (d) in criminal proceedings other than:
    - (i) proceedings for an offence against subsection 167(3); or

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- 1 (ii) proceedings for an offence against section 136 or 137  
2 that relates to this Part; or  
3 (iii) proceedings for an offence against section 137.1 or  
4 137.2 of the *Criminal Code* that relates to this Part.

5 **170 Copies of documents**

6 An authorised officer may inspect a document produced under this  
7 Part and may make and retain copies of, or take and retain extracts  
8 from, such a document.

9 **171 Authorised officer may retain documents**

- 10 (1) An authorised officer may take possession of a document produced  
11 under this Part, and retain it for as long as is reasonably necessary.  
12 (2) The person otherwise entitled to possession of the document is  
13 entitled to be supplied, as soon as practicable, with a copy certified  
14 by the authorised officer to be a true copy.  
15 (3) The certified copy must be received in all courts and tribunals as  
16 evidence as if it were the original.  
17 (4) Until a certified copy is supplied, the authorised officer must  
18 provide the person otherwise entitled to possession of the  
19 document, or a person authorised by that person, reasonable access  
20 to the document for the purposes of inspecting and making copies  
21 of, or taking extracts from, the document.

22 **172 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code***

23 If a person, or an officer, employee or agent of a person, provides  
24 information under a notice under subsection 167(2), the person,  
25 officer, employee or agent is taken, for the purposes of  
26 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code*, not to have been  
27 in possession of that information at any time.

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## **Part 15—Enforcement**

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### **Division 1—Introduction**

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#### **173 Simplified outline**

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The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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- Pecuniary penalties are payable for contraventions of civil penalty provisions.

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- Authorised officers, customs officers and police officers may issue infringement notices for unreported cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments.

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- The AUSTRAC CEO is to monitor compliance by reporting entities with their obligations under this Act, the regulations and the AML/CTF Rules.

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- The AUSTRAC CEO may give a remedial direction to a reporting entity that has contravened a civil penalty provision.

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- The Federal Court may grant injunctions in relation to contraventions of civil penalty provisions.

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- The AUSTRAC CEO may accept enforceable undertakings.

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- Customs officers and police officers may exercise powers of questioning, search and arrest in connection with a cross-border movement of physical currency or bearer negotiable instruments.

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2 **Division 2—Civil penalties**

3 **174 Ancillary contravention of civil penalty provision**

- 4 (1) A person must not:
- 5 (a) attempt to contravene a civil penalty provision (other than
- 6 this subsection); or
- 7 (b) aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of a civil
- 8 penalty provision (other than this subsection); or
- 9 (c) induce, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, a
- 10 contravention of a civil penalty provision (other than this
- 11 subsection); or
- 12 (d) be in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in,
- 13 or party to, a contravention of a civil penalty provision (other
- 14 than this subsection); or
- 15 (e) conspire with others to effect a contravention of a civil
- 16 penalty provision (other than this subsection).

17 *Civil penalty*

- 18 (2) Subsection (1) is a civil penalty provision.

19 **175 Civil penalty orders**

- 20 (1) If the Federal Court is satisfied that a person has contravened a
- 21 civil penalty provision, the Federal Court may order the person to
- 22 pay the Commonwealth a pecuniary penalty.
- 23 (2) An order under subsection (1) is to be known as a *civil penalty*
- 24 *order*.

25 *Determining amount of pecuniary penalty*

- 26 (3) In determining the pecuniary penalty, the Federal Court must have
- 27 regard to all relevant matters, including:
- 28 (a) the nature and extent of the contravention; and
- 29 (b) the nature and extent of any loss or damage suffered as a
- 30 result of the contravention; and

- 1 (c) the circumstances in which the contravention took place; and  
2 (d) whether the person has previously been found by the Federal  
3 Court in proceedings under this Act to have engaged in any  
4 similar conduct; and  
5 (e) if the Federal Court considers that it is appropriate to do so—  
6 whether the person has previously been found by a court in  
7 proceedings under a law of a State or Territory to have  
8 engaged in any similar conduct; and  
9 (f) if the Federal Court considers that it is appropriate to do so—  
10 whether the person has previously been found by a court in a  
11 foreign country to have engaged in any similar conduct; and  
12 (g) if the Federal Court considers that it is appropriate to do so—  
13 whether the person has previously been found by a court in  
14 proceedings under the *Financial Transaction Reports Act*  
15 *1988* to have engaged in any similar conduct.

16 *Maximum pecuniary penalty*

- 17 (4) The pecuniary penalty payable by a body corporate must not  
18 exceed 100,000 penalty units.  
19 (5) The pecuniary penalty payable by a person other than a body  
20 corporate must not exceed 20,000 penalty units.

21 *Conduct contravening more than one civil penalty provision*

- 22 (6) If conduct constitutes a contravention of 2 or more civil penalty  
23 provisions, proceedings may be instituted under this section against  
24 a person in relation to the contravention of any one or more of  
25 those provisions. However, the person is not liable to more than  
26 one pecuniary penalty under this section in respect of the same  
27 conduct.

28 *Civil enforcement of penalty*

- 29 (7) The pecuniary penalty is a civil debt payable to the  
30 Commonwealth. The Commonwealth may enforce the civil penalty  
31 order as if it were an order made in civil proceedings against the  
32 person to recover a debt due by the person. The debt arising from  
33 the order is taken to be a judgment debt.



1 **176 Who may apply for a civil penalty order**

- 2 (1) Only the AUSTRAC CEO may apply for a civil penalty order.
- 3 (2) Subsection (1) does not exclude the operation of the *Director of*  
4 *Public Prosecutions Act 1983*.

5 **177 2 or more proceedings may be heard together**

6 The Federal Court may direct that 2 or more proceedings for civil  
7 penalty orders are to be heard together.

8 **178 Time limit for application for an order**

9 Proceedings for a civil penalty order may be started no later than 6  
10 years after the contravention.

11 **179 Civil evidence and procedure rules for civil penalty orders**

12 The Federal Court must apply the rules of evidence and procedure  
13 for civil matters when hearing proceedings for a civil penalty  
14 order.

15 **180 Civil proceedings after criminal proceedings**

16 The Federal Court must not make a civil penalty order against a  
17 person for a contravention if the person has been convicted of an  
18 offence constituted by conduct that is substantially the same as the  
19 conduct constituting the contravention.

20 **181 Criminal proceedings during civil proceedings**

- 21 (1) Proceedings for a civil penalty order against a person are stayed if:  
22 (a) criminal proceedings are started or have already been started  
23 against the person for an offence; and  
24 (b) the offence is constituted by conduct that is substantially the  
25 same as the conduct alleged to constitute the contravention.
- 26 (2) The proceedings for the order may be resumed if the person is not  
27 convicted of the offence. Otherwise, the proceedings for the order  
28 are dismissed.

1 **182 Criminal proceedings after civil proceedings**

2 Criminal proceedings may be started against a person for conduct  
3 that is substantially the same as conduct constituting a  
4 contravention of a civil penalty provision regardless of whether a  
5 civil penalty order has been made against the person.

6 **183 Evidence given in proceedings for penalty not admissible in**  
7 **criminal proceedings**

8 Evidence of information given, or evidence of production of  
9 documents, by an individual is not admissible in criminal  
10 proceedings against the individual if:

- 11 (a) the individual previously gave the evidence or produced the  
12 documents in proceedings for a civil penalty order against the  
13 individual for a contravention of a civil penalty provision  
14 (whether or not the order was made); and  
15 (b) the conduct alleged to constitute the offence is substantially  
16 the same as the conduct that was claimed to constitute the  
17 contravention.

18 However, this does not apply to a criminal proceeding in respect of  
19 the falsity of the evidence given by the individual in the  
20 proceedings for the civil penalty order.

**Part 15** Enforcement

**Division 3** Infringement notices for unreported cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

Section 184

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**Division 3—Infringement notices for unreported  
cross-border movements of physical currency and  
bearer negotiable instruments**

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**184 When an infringement notice can be given**

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(1) If an authorised officer, a customs officer or a police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has contravened subsection 53(3) or 59(4), the officer may give the person an infringement notice relating to the contravention.

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(2) The infringement notice must be given within 12 months after the day on which the contravention is alleged to have taken place.

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(3) If a customs officer or a police officer issues an infringement notice, the officer must, within 5 business days after the day of issue of the infringement notice, forward a copy of the infringement notice to the AUSTRAC CEO.

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**185 Matters to be included in an infringement notice**

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An infringement notice must:

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(a) set out the name of the person to whom the notice is given; and

(b) set out the name of the person who gave the notice; and

(c) set out brief details relating to the alleged contravention of subsection 53(3) or 59(4), including the date of the alleged contravention; and

(d) contain a statement to the effect that neither criminal nor civil penalty proceedings will be brought in relation to the matter if the penalty specified in the notice is paid to the AUSTRAC CEO, on behalf of the Commonwealth, within:

(i) 28 days after the notice is given; or

(ii) if the AUSTRAC CEO allows a longer period—that longer period; and

(e) give an explanation of how payment of the penalty is to be made; and

- 1 (f) set out such other matters (if any) as are specified in the  
2 regulations.

### 3 **186 Amount of penalty**

- 4 (1) The penalty to be specified in an infringement notice relating to an  
5 alleged contravention of subsection 53(3) must be a pecuniary  
6 penalty equal to:  
7 (a) if the total amount of the physical currency involved in the  
8 alleged contravention is \$20,000 or more—5 penalty units; or  
9 (b) otherwise—2 penalty units.
- 10 (2) The penalty to be specified in an infringement notice relating to an  
11 alleged contravention of subsection 59(4) must be a pecuniary  
12 penalty equal to:  
13 (a) if the total value of the bearer negotiable instruments  
14 involved in the alleged contravention is \$20,000 or more—5  
15 penalty units; or  
16 (b) otherwise—2 penalty units.

### 17 **187 Withdrawal of an infringement notice**

- 18 (1) This section applies if an infringement notice is given to a person.
- 19 (2) An authorised officer may, by written notice (the *withdrawal*  
20 *notice*) given to the person, withdraw the infringement notice.
- 21 (3) To be effective, the withdrawal notice must be given to the person  
22 within 28 days after the infringement notice was given.

#### 23 *Refund of penalty if infringement notice withdrawn*

- 24 (4) If:  
25 (a) the penalty specified in the infringement notice is paid; and  
26 (b) the infringement notice is withdrawn after the penalty is paid;  
27 the Commonwealth is liable to refund the penalty.

### 28 **188 What happens if the penalty is paid**

- 29 (1) This section applies if:

**Part 15** Enforcement

**Division 3** Infringement notices for unreported cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Section 189**

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- 1 (a) an infringement notice relating to an alleged contravention of  
2 subsection 53(3) or 59(4) is given to a person; and  
3 (b) the penalty is paid in accordance with the infringement  
4 notice; and  
5 (c) the infringement notice is not withdrawn.
- 6 (2) Any liability of the person for the alleged contravention is  
7 discharged.
- 8 (3) Criminal proceedings, or section 175 proceedings, may not be  
9 brought against the person for the alleged contravention.

10 **189 Effect of this Division on criminal and civil proceedings**

- 11 This Division does not:
- 12 (a) require an infringement notice to be given in relation to an  
13 alleged contravention of subsection 53(3) or 59(4); or  
14 (b) affect the liability of a person to have:  
15 (i) criminal proceedings brought against the person for an  
16 alleged contravention of subsection 53(1) or 59(3); or  
17 (ii) section 175 proceedings brought against the person for  
18 an alleged contravention of subsection 53(3) or 59(4);  
19 if:  
20 (iii) the person does not comply with an infringement notice  
21 relating to the contravention; or  
22 (iv) an infringement notice relating to the contravention is  
23 not given to the person; or  
24 (v) an infringement notice relating to the contravention is  
25 given to the person and subsequently withdrawn; or  
26 (c) limit a court's discretion to determine the amount of a  
27 penalty to be imposed on a person who:  
28 (i) is found in criminal proceedings to have contravened  
29 subsection 53(1) or 59(3); or  
30 (ii) is found in section 175 proceedings to have contravened  
31 subsection 53(3) or 59(4).

1

2 **Division 4—Monitoring of compliance**

3 **190 Monitoring of compliance**

4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO is to monitor, and report to the Minister on,  
5 compliance by reporting entities with their obligations under this  
6 Act, the regulations and the AML/CTF Rules.

7 (2) If:

8 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO has reasonable grounds to believe that a  
9 reporting entity has breached any of its obligations under this  
10 Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules; and

11 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO is satisfied that the breach is relevant to  
12 the performance of the functions, or the exercise of the  
13 powers, of an Australian government body; and

14 (c) the AUSTRAC CEO has given the Minister a report about  
15 the breach;

16 the AUSTRAC CEO may give the body a copy of that report.

17 (3) An action, suit or proceeding (whether criminal or civil) does not  
18 lie against:

19 (a) the Commonwealth; or

20 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO; or

21 (c) a member of the staff of AUSTRAC;

22 in relation to any action taken under this section by way of:

23 (d) the giving of a report; or

24 (e) the giving of a copy of a report.

25 (4) Subsection (2) does not limit section 126.

1

2 **Division 5—Remedial directions**

3 **191 Remedial directions**

4 (1) This section applies if the AUSTRAC CEO is satisfied that a  
5 reporting entity has contravened, or is contravening, a civil penalty  
6 provision (other than subsection (4)).

7 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO may give the reporting entity a written  
8 direction requiring the reporting entity to take specified action  
9 directed towards ensuring that the reporting entity does not  
10 contravene the civil penalty provision, or is unlikely to contravene  
11 the civil penalty provision, in the future.

12 (3) The following are examples of the kinds of direction that may be  
13 given to a reporting entity under subsection (2):

14 (a) a direction that the reporting entity implement effective  
15 administrative systems for monitoring compliance with a  
16 civil penalty provision;

17 (b) a direction that the reporting entity implement a system  
18 designed to give the reporting entity's officers, employees  
19 and agents a reasonable knowledge and understanding of the  
20 requirements of a civil penalty provision, in so far as those  
21 requirements affect the officers, employees or agents  
22 concerned.

23 (4) A reporting entity must not contravene a direction under  
24 subsection (2).

25 *Civil penalty*

26 (5) Subsection (4) is a civil penalty provision.

27 *Remedial direction is not a legislative instrument*

28 (6) A direction under subsection (2) is not a legislative instrument.

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2 **Division 6—Injunctions**

3 **192 Injunctions**

4 *Restraining injunctions*

5 (1) If a person has engaged, is engaging or is proposing to engage, in  
6 any conduct in contravention of a civil penalty provision, the  
7 Federal Court may, on the application of the AUSTRAC CEO,  
8 grant an injunction:

- 9 (a) restraining the person from engaging in the conduct; and  
10 (b) if, in the Court's opinion, it is desirable to do so—requiring  
11 the person to do something.

12 *Performance injunctions*

13 (2) If:

- 14 (a) a person has refused or failed, or is refusing or failing, or is  
15 proposing to refuse or fail, to do an act or thing; and  
16 (b) the refusal or failure was, is or would be a contravention of a  
17 civil penalty provision;

18 the Federal Court may, on the application of the AUSTRAC CEO,  
19 grant an injunction requiring the person to do that act or thing.

20 **193 Interim injunctions**

21 *Grant of interim injunction*

22 (1) If an application is made to the Federal Court for an injunction  
23 under section 192, the Court may, before considering the  
24 application, grant an interim injunction restraining a person from  
25 engaging in conduct of a kind mentioned in that section.

26 *No undertakings as to damages*

27 (2) The Federal Court is not to require an applicant for an injunction  
28 under section 192, as a condition of granting an interim injunction,  
29 to give any undertakings as to damages.



1 **194 Discharge etc. of injunctions**

2 The Federal Court may discharge or vary an injunction granted  
3 under this Division.

4 **195 Certain limits on granting injunctions not to apply**

5 *Restraining injunctions*

- 6 (1) The power of the Federal Court under this Division to grant an  
7 injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct of a  
8 particular kind may be exercised:
- 9 (a) if the Court is satisfied that the person has engaged in  
10 conduct of that kind—whether or not it appears to the Court  
11 that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to  
12 engage, in conduct of that kind; or
  - 13 (b) if it appears to the Court that, if an injunction is not granted,  
14 it is likely that the person will engage in conduct of that  
15 kind—whether or not the person has previously engaged in  
16 conduct of that kind and whether or not there is an imminent  
17 danger of substantial damage to any person if the person  
18 engages in conduct of that kind.

19 *Performance injunctions*

- 20 (2) The power of the Federal Court to grant an injunction requiring a  
21 person to do an act or thing may be exercised:
- 22 (a) if the Court is satisfied that the person has refused or failed to  
23 do that act or thing—whether or not it appears to the Court  
24 that the person intends to refuse or fail again, or to continue  
25 to refuse or fail, to do that act or thing; or
  - 26 (b) if it appears to the Court that, if an injunction is not granted,  
27 it is likely that the person will refuse or fail to do that act or  
28 thing—whether or not the person has previously refused or  
29 failed to do that act or thing and whether or not there is an  
30 imminent danger of substantial damage to any person if the  
31 person refuses or fails to do that act or thing.

1 **196 Other powers of the Federal Court unaffected**

2           The powers conferred on the Federal Court under this Division are  
3           in addition to, and not instead of, any other powers of the Court,  
4           whether conferred by this Act or otherwise.

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2 **Division 7—Enforceable undertakings**

3 **197 Acceptance of undertakings**

- 4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may accept any of the following  
5 undertakings:
- 6 (a) a written undertaking given by a person that the person will,  
7 in order to comply with this Act, the regulations or the  
8 AML/CTF Rules, take specified action;
- 9 (b) a written undertaking given by a person that the person will,  
10 in order to comply with this Act, the regulations or the  
11 AML/CTF Rules, refrain from taking specified action;
- 12 (c) a written undertaking given by a person that the person will  
13 take specified action directed towards ensuring that the  
14 person does not contravene this Act, the regulations or the  
15 AML/CTF Rules, or is unlikely to contravene this Act, the  
16 regulations or the AML/CTF Rules, in the future.
- 17 (2) The undertaking must be expressed to be an undertaking under this  
18 section.
- 19 (3) The person may withdraw or vary the undertaking at any time, but  
20 only with the consent of the AUSTRAC CEO.
- 21 (4) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by written notice given to the person,  
22 cancel the undertaking.
- 23 (5) The AUSTRAC CEO may publish the undertaking on its Internet  
24 site.

25 **198 Enforcement of undertakings**

- 26 (1) If:
- 27 (a) a person has given an undertaking under section 197; and  
28 (b) the undertaking has not been withdrawn or cancelled; and  
29 (c) the AUSTRAC CEO considers that the person has breached  
30 the undertaking;

- 1                   the AUSTRAC CEO may apply to the Federal Court for an order  
2                   under subsection (2).
- 3                   (2) If the Federal Court is satisfied that the person has breached the  
4                   undertaking, the Court may make any or all of the following  
5                   orders:
- 6                   (a) an order directing the person to comply with the undertaking;  
7                   (b) an order directing the person to pay to the Commonwealth an  
8                   amount up to the amount of any financial benefit that the  
9                   person has obtained directly or indirectly and that is  
10                  reasonably attributable to the breach;  
11                  (c) any order that the Court considers appropriate directing the  
12                  person to compensate any other person who has suffered loss  
13                  or damage as a result of the breach;  
14                  (d) any other order that the Court considers appropriate.

**Part 15** Enforcement

**Division 8** Powers of questioning, search and arrest in relation to cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

Section 199

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**Division 8—Powers of questioning, search and arrest in relation to cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments**

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**199 Questioning and search powers in relation to physical currency**

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*Person leaving Australia*

7

(1) A person who is:

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(a) about to leave Australia; or

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(b) in an embarkation area for the purpose of leaving Australia;

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must, if required to do so by a police officer or a customs officer:

11

(c) declare whether or not the person has with him or her any Australian currency or foreign currency; and

12

13

(d) declare the total amount of any Australian currency or foreign currency that the person has with him or her; and

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(e) declare whether or not, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, a report under section 53 has been given in respect of any Australian currency or foreign currency that the person has with him or her; and

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(f) produce to the officer any Australian currency or foreign currency that the person has with him or her.

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*Person arriving in Australia*

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(2) A person who arrives in Australia must, if required to do so by a police officer or a customs officer:

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(a) declare whether or not the person has with him or her any Australian currency or foreign currency; and

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(b) declare the total amount of any Australian currency or foreign currency that the person has with him or her; and

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28

(c) declare whether or not, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, a report under section 53 has been given in respect of any Australian currency or foreign currency that the person has with him or her; and

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- 1 (d) produce to the officer any Australian currency or foreign  
2 currency that the person has with him or her.

3 *Powers of examination and search*

- 4 (3) A police officer or a customs officer may, with such assistance as  
5 is reasonable and necessary, examine an article which a person has  
6 with him or her if the person:

- 7 (a) is about to leave Australia or has arrived in Australia; or  
8 (b) is about to board or leave, or has boarded or left, any ship or  
9 aircraft;

10 for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
11 her any physical currency in respect of which a report under  
12 section 53 is required.

- 13 (4) Either:

- 14 (a) a police officer; or  
15 (b) a customs officer in respect of whom a declaration under  
16 section 219ZA of the *Customs Act 1901* is in force;

17 may, with such assistance as is reasonable and necessary, search a  
18 person for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with  
19 him or her any physical currency in respect of which a report under  
20 section 53 is required, so long as:

- 21 (c) any of the following subparagraphs applies:  
22 (i) the person is about to leave Australia;  
23 (ii) the person has arrived in Australia;  
24 (iii) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;  
25 (iv) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft; and  
26 (d) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on  
27 the person, or in clothing being worn by the person, physical  
28 currency in respect of which a report under section 53 is  
29 required.

- 30 (5) If a police officer or a customs officer has reasonable grounds to  
31 suspect that physical currency found in the course of an  
32 examination or search under subsection (3) or (4) may afford  
33 evidence as to the commission of an offence against section 53, the  
34 officer may seize the physical currency.

**Part 15** Enforcement

**Division 8** Powers of questioning, search and arrest in relation to cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Section 199**

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1 (6) A person must not be searched under subsection (4) except by a  
2 person of the same sex.

3 *Boarding of ships and aircraft*

4 (7) A police officer or a customs officer, and any person assisting a  
5 police officer or customs officer, may board a ship or aircraft for  
6 the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by subsection (1),  
7 (2), (3) or (4).

8 (8) A police officer or a customs officer may, with such assistance as  
9 is reasonable and necessary:

10 (a) board a ship or aircraft; and

11 (b) examine or search the ship or aircraft, and any goods found  
12 on the ship or aircraft;

13 for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is on board the ship  
14 or aircraft any physical currency in respect of which a report under  
15 section 53 is required.

16 *Entry to eligible places*

17 (9) A police officer or a customs officer may, with such assistance as  
18 is reasonable and necessary:

19 (a) go onto or enter any eligible place; and

20 (b) examine the place, and any goods found at or in it;

21 for the purpose of finding out whether there is at or in the place, or  
22 in the goods, any physical currency in respect of which a report  
23 under section 53 is required.

24 *Seizure*

25 (10) If a police officer or a customs officer has reasonable grounds to  
26 suspect that physical currency found in the course of an  
27 examination or search under subsection (8) or (9) may afford  
28 evidence as to the commission of an offence against section 53, the  
29 officer may seize the physical currency.

30 *Offence*

31 (11) A person commits an offence if:

- 
- 1 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1) or  
2 (2); and  
3 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
4 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

5 Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 1  
6 year or 60 penalty units, or both.

7 **200 Questioning and search powers in relation to bearer negotiable**  
8 **instruments**

9 *Person leaving Australia*

- 10 (1) A person who is:  
11 (a) about to leave Australia; or  
12 (b) in an embarkation area for the purpose of leaving Australia;  
13 must, if required to do so by a police officer or a customs officer:  
14 (c) declare whether or not the person has with him or her any  
15 bearer negotiable instruments; and  
16 (d) declare the amount payable under each bearer negotiable  
17 instrument that the person has with him or her; and  
18 (e) produce to the officer each bearer negotiable instrument that  
19 the person has with him or her.

20 *Person arriving in Australia*

- 21 (2) A person who arrives in Australia must, if required to do so by a  
22 police officer or a customs officer:  
23 (a) declare whether or not the person has with him or her any  
24 bearer negotiable instruments; and  
25 (b) declare the amount payable under each bearer negotiable  
26 instrument that the person has with him or her; and  
27 (c) produce to the officer each bearer negotiable instrument that  
28 the person has with him or her.

29 *Officer may copy bearer negotiable instruments*

- 30 (3) If a person produces a bearer negotiable instrument to a police  
31 officer or a customs officer under subsection (1) or (2), the officer



**Part 15** Enforcement

**Division 8** Powers of questioning, search and arrest in relation to cross-border movements of physical currency and bearer negotiable instruments

**Section 200**

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1                   may make a copy of the bearer negotiable instrument. Once copied,  
2                   the officer must return the bearer negotiable instrument to the  
3                   person.

4                   *Officer may conduct searches etc.*

5                   (4) If:

- 6                   (a) a police officer or a customs officer has asked a person to  
7                   make a declaration under subsection (1) or (2); and  
8                   (b) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person  
9                   has made a declaration that is false or misleading (a *false*  
10                  *declaration*);

11                  the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
12                  necessary, examine an article which the person has with him or her  
13                  if any of the following paragraphs applies:

- 14                  (c) the person is about to leave Australia;  
15                  (d) the person has arrived in Australia;  
16                  (e) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;  
17                  (f) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft;

18                  for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
19                  her any bearer negotiable instruments in respect of which a false  
20                  declaration has been made.

21                  (5) If:

- 22                  (a) a police officer or a customs officer has asked a person to  
23                  make a declaration under subsection (1) or (2); and  
24                  (b) the person refuses or fails to make the declaration;  
25                  the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
26                  necessary, examine an article which the person has with him or her  
27                  if any of the following paragraphs applies:  
28                  (c) the person is about to leave Australia;  
29                  (d) the person has arrived in Australia;  
30                  (e) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;  
31                  (f) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft;

32                  for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
33                  her any bearer negotiable instruments.

34                  (6) If:

- 
- 1 (a) a police officer or a customs officer has asked a person to  
2 produce a bearer negotiable instrument under subsection (1)  
3 or (2); and  
4 (b) the person refuses or fails to produce the bearer negotiable  
5 instrument;  
6 the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
7 necessary, examine an article which the person has with him or her  
8 if any of the following paragraphs applies:  
9 (c) the person is about to leave Australia;  
10 (d) the person has arrived in Australia;  
11 (e) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;  
12 (f) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft;  
13 for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
14 her any bearer negotiable instruments.
- 15 (7) If:  
16 (a) either:  
17 (i) a police officer; or  
18 (ii) a customs officer in respect of whom a declaration  
19 under section 219ZA of the *Customs Act 1901* is in  
20 force;  
21 has asked a person to make a declaration under subsection (1)  
22 or (2); and  
23 (b) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person  
24 has made a declaration that is false or misleading (a *false*  
25 *declaration*);  
26 the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
27 necessary, search the person if:  
28 (c) any of the following subparagraphs applies:  
29 (i) the person is about to leave Australia;  
30 (ii) the person has arrived in Australia;  
31 (iii) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;  
32 (iv) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft; and  
33 (d) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on  
34 the person, or in clothing being worn by the person, a bearer  
35 negotiable instrument in respect of which a false declaration  
36 has been made;

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- 1 for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
2 her any bearer negotiable instruments in respect of which a false  
3 declaration has been made.
- 4 (8) If:
- 5 (a) either:
- 6 (i) a police officer; or
- 7 (ii) a customs officer in respect of whom a declaration  
8 under section 219ZA of the *Customs Act 1901* is in  
9 force;
- 10 has asked a person to make a declaration under subsection (1)  
11 or (2); and
- 12 (b) the person refuses or fails to make the declaration;
- 13 the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
14 necessary, search the person if:
- 15 (c) any of the following subparagraphs applies:
- 16 (i) the person is about to leave Australia;
- 17 (ii) the person has arrived in Australia;
- 18 (iii) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;
- 19 (iv) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft; and
- 20 (d) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on  
21 the person, or in clothing being worn by the person, a bearer  
22 negotiable instrument;
- 23 for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
24 her any bearer negotiable instruments.
- 25 (9) If:
- 26 (a) either:
- 27 (i) a police officer; or
- 28 (ii) a customs officer in respect of whom a declaration  
29 under section 219ZA of the *Customs Act 1901* is in  
30 force;
- 31 has asked a person to produce a bearer negotiable instrument  
32 under subsection (1) or (2); and
- 33 (b) the person refuses or fails to produce the bearer negotiable  
34 instrument;

- 1 the officer may, with such assistance as is reasonable and  
2 necessary, search the person if:
- 3 (c) any of the following subparagraphs applies:
- 4 (i) the person is about to leave Australia;
- 5 (ii) the person has arrived in Australia;
- 6 (iii) the person is about to board or leave a ship or aircraft;
- 7 (iv) the person has boarded or left a ship or aircraft; and
- 8 (d) the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is on  
9 the person, or in clothing being worn by the person, a bearer  
10 negotiable instrument;
- 11 for the purpose of finding out whether the person has with him or  
12 her any bearer negotiable instruments.
- 13 (10) A person must not be searched under subsection (7), (8) or (9)  
14 except by a person of the same sex.
- 15 *Officer may conduct searches on board a ship or aircraft*
- 16 (11) A police officer or a customs officer, and any person assisting the  
17 officer, may:
- 18 (a) board any ship or aircraft; or
- 19 (b) go onto or enter any eligible place;
- 20 for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by  
21 subsection (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (9).
- 22 *Officer may seize bearer negotiable instruments*
- 23 (12) If:
- 24 (a) in the course of an examination or search under  
25 subsection (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (9), a police officer or a  
26 customs officer finds a bearer negotiable instrument; and
- 27 (b) the person:
- 28 (i) has made a declaration under subsection (1) or (2) that  
29 is false or misleading; or
- 30 (ii) has refused or failed to make a declaration under  
31 subsection (1) or (2); or
- 32 (iii) has refused or failed to produce a bearer negotiable  
33 instrument under subsection (1) or (2);

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1 the officer may seize the instrument.

2 (13) If:

3 (a) a person produces a bearer negotiable instrument to a police  
4 officer or a customs officer under subsection (1) or (2); and

5 (b) the person has made a declaration under subsection (1) or (2)  
6 that is false or misleading;

7 the officer may seize the instrument.

8 *Offence*

9 (14) A person commits an offence if:

10 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1) or  
11 (2); and

12 (b) the person engages in conduct; and

13 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

14 Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 1  
15 year or 60 penalty units, or both.

16 **201 Arrest without warrant**

17 (1) If a police officer or a customs officer has reasonable grounds to  
18 believe that a person has committed an offence against subsection  
19 53(1) or 59(3), the officer may arrest the person without warrant.

20 (2) If a police officer or a customs officer has reasonable grounds to  
21 believe that a person has assaulted any police officer or customs  
22 officer in the execution of that officer's duties under this Division,  
23 the first-mentioned officer may arrest the person without warrant.

24 (3) A person commits an offence if:

25 (a) the person engages in conduct; and

26 (b) the conduct resists, obstructs or prevents the arrest of a  
27 person under this section.

28 Penalty: 10 penalty units.

29 (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person has a reasonable  
30 excuse.

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Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
subsection (4) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

1

2 **Division 9—Notices to reporting entities**

3 **202 Notices to reporting entities**

- 4 (1) Each of the following persons is authorised to give notices under  
5 this section:
- 6 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO;
  - 7 (b) an authorised officer;
  - 8 (c) the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police;
  - 9 (d) a Deputy Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police;
  - 10 (e) a senior executive AFP employee (within the meaning of the  
11 *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*) who is:
    - 12 (i) a member of the Australian Federal Police; and
    - 13 (ii) authorised in writing by the Commissioner of the  
14 Australian Federal Police for the purposes of this  
15 section;
  - 16 (f) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
17 Commission;
  - 18 (g) an examiner of the Australian Crime Commission;
  - 19 (h) an approved examiner (within the meaning of the *Proceeds of  
20 Crime Act 2002*).
- 21 (2) If a person authorised by subsection (1) believes on reasonable  
22 grounds that another person is a reporting entity, the authorised  
23 person may give a written notice to the other person requiring the  
24 other person to give the authorised person any information, or  
25 produce to the authorised person any documents, relevant to any or  
26 all of the following:
- 27 (a) determining whether the other person provides designated  
28 services at or through a permanent establishment of the other  
29 person in Australia;
  - 30 (b) ascertaining details relating to any permanent establishment  
31 in Australia at or through which the other person provides  
32 designated services;

- 1 (c) ascertaining details relating to designated services provided  
2 by the other person at or through a permanent establishment  
3 of the other person in Australia.
- 4 (3) A person must not give a notice under subsection (2) unless the  
5 person reasonably believes that giving the notice is required:  
6 (a) to determine whether to take any action under this Act; or  
7 (b) in relation to proceedings under this Act.
- 8 (4) A person must comply with a notice given to the person under  
9 subsection (2).

### 10 **203 Contents of notices to reporting entities**

- 11 A notice given by a person to another person under subsection  
12 202(2) must:  
13 (a) state that the first-mentioned person believes that the notice is  
14 required:  
15 (i) to determine whether to take any action under this Act;  
16 or  
17 (ii) in relation to proceedings under this Act;  
18 (as the case requires); and  
19 (b) specify the name of the other person; and  
20 (c) specify the kind of information or documents required to be  
21 given or produced; and  
22 (d) specify the form and manner in which that information or  
23 those documents are to be given or produced; and  
24 (e) state that the information or documents must be given or  
25 produced within 14 days after the notice is given; and  
26 (f) set out the effect of section 204 (breaching a requirement  
27 under a notice); and  
28 (g) if the notice specifies that information about the notice must  
29 not be disclosed—set out the effect of section 207 (disclosing  
30 existence or nature of a notice).

### 31 **204 Breaching a notice requirement**

- 32 A person commits an offence if:



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- 1 (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection  
2 202(4); and  
3 (b) the person engages in conduct; and  
4 (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

5 Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

6 **205 Self-incrimination**

7 (1) A person is not excused from giving information or producing a  
8 document under section 202 on the ground that the information or  
9 the production of the document might tend to incriminate the  
10 person or expose the person to a penalty.

11 (2) However:

- 12 (a) the information given or the document produced; or  
13 (b) giving the information or producing the document;

14 is not admissible in evidence against the person:

15 (c) in civil proceedings other than:

16 (i) proceedings under this Act; or

17 (ii) proceedings under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that  
18 relate to this Act; or

19 (d) in criminal proceedings other than:

20 (i) proceedings for an offence against this Act; or

21 (ii) proceedings for an offence against the *Criminal Code*  
22 that relates to this Act.

23 **206 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code***

24 If a person, or an officer, employee or agent of a person, provides  
25 information under a notice under subsection 202(2), the person,  
26 officer, employee or agent is taken, for the purposes of  
27 Division 400 and Chapter 5 of the *Criminal Code*, not to have been  
28 in possession of that information at any time.

29 **207 Disclosing existence or nature of notice**

30 (1) A person commits an offence if:

- 31 (a) the person is given a notice under subsection 202(2); and

1 (b) the notice specifies that information about the notice must not  
2 be disclosed; and

3 (c) the person discloses the existence or nature of the notice.

4 Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

5 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
6 reporting entity if the disclosure is to a legal practitioner (however  
7 described) for the purpose of obtaining legal advice.

8 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
9 subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

10 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the disclosure of information by a  
11 reporting entity if:

12 (a) the reporting entity is a member of a designated business  
13 group; and

14 (b) the disclosure is made to another member of the designated  
15 business group.

16 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in  
17 subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

**Part 16** Administration

**Division 1** Introduction

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1

2 **Part 16—Administration**

3 **Division 1—Introduction**

4 **208 Simplified outline**

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

- AUSTRAC is continued in existence.

7

- There is to be a Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC.

8

- The AUSTRAC CEO's functions include the compilation and analysis of eligible collected information.

9

10

- The AUSTRAC CEO may make AML/CTF Rules.

1

2 **Division 2—Establishment and function of AUSTRAC**

3 **209 Establishment of AUSTRAC**

4 (1) The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre  
5 established under the *Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988*  
6 continues in existence by force of this subsection, under and  
7 subject to the provisions of this Act.

8 (2) The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre may also  
9 be known as AUSTRAC.

10 (3) AUSTRAC consists of:  
11 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO; and  
12 (b) the staff of AUSTRAC.

13 Note: AUSTRAC does not have a legal identity separate from the  
14 Commonwealth.

15 **210 Function of AUSTRAC**

16 The function of AUSTRAC is to assist the AUSTRAC CEO in the  
17 performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's functions.

1

2 **Division 3—Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC**

3 **Subdivision A—Office and functions of the AUSTRAC CEO**

4 **211 AUSTRAC CEO**

- 5 (1) There is to be a Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC.
- 6 (2) The Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC may also be known as  
7 the AUSTRAC CEO.
- 8 (3) The office of Chief Executive Officer of AUSTRAC is, for all  
9 purposes, a continuation under that name of the office of Director  
10 of AUSTRAC established under the *Financial Transaction Reports*  
11 *Act 1988*.
- 12 (4) To avoid doubt, a reference in a law of the Commonwealth to the  
13 AUSTRAC CEO must, in relation to matters that occurred before  
14 the commencement of this section, be construed as a reference to  
15 the Director of AUSTRAC.

16 Note: See also section 25B of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

17 **212 Functions of the AUSTRAC CEO**

- 18 (1) The functions of the AUSTRAC CEO are:
- 19 (a) to retain, compile, analyse and disseminate eligible collected  
20 information; and
- 21 (b) to provide advice and assistance, in relation to AUSTRAC  
22 information, to the persons and agencies who are entitled or  
23 authorised to access AUSTRAC information under Part 11;  
24 and
- 25 (c) to advise and assist reporting entities in relation to their  
26 obligations under this Act, the regulations and the AML/CTF  
27 Rules; and
- 28 (d) to advise and assist the representatives of reporting entities in  
29 relation to compliance by reporting entities with this Act, the  
30 regulations and the AML/CTF Rules; and

- 1 (e) to promote compliance with this Act, the regulations and the  
2 AML/CTF Rules; and  
3 (f) such other functions as are conferred on the AUSTRAC CEO  
4 by or under:  
5 (i) this Act; or  
6 (ii) the regulations; or  
7 (iii) any other law of the Commonwealth.

8 Note: The AUSTRAC CEO's other functions include:

- 9 (a) monitoring compliance with this Act, the regulations and the  
10 AML/CTF Rules (see section 190); and  
11 (b) making AML/CTF Rules (see section 229).

12 (2) In performing the AUSTRAC CEO's functions, the AUSTRAC  
13 CEO must:

- 14 (a) consult with the following:  
15 (i) reporting entities or the representatives of reporting  
16 entities;  
17 (ii) the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police;  
18 (iii) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime  
19 Commission;  
20 (iv) the Commissioner of Taxation;  
21 (v) the Chief Executive Officer of Customs;  
22 (vi) the Privacy Commissioner; and  
23 (b) take into account any comments made in the course of those  
24 consultations.

25 (3) In performing the AUSTRAC CEO's functions under this Act, the  
26 AUSTRAC CEO must have regard to the following:

- 27 (a) the integrity of the financial system;  
28 (b) crime reduction;  
29 (c) the desirability of ensuring that regulatory considerations are  
30 addressed in a way that does not impose unnecessary  
31 financial and administrative burdens on reporting entities;  
32 (d) the desirability of adopting a risk-based approach;  
33 (e) competitive neutrality;  
34 (f) competition;  
35 (g) economic efficiency;

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- 1 (h) privacy;
- 2 (i) such other matters (if any) as the AUSTRAC CEO considers
- 3 relevant.
- 4 (4) In performing the AUSTRAC CEO's functions under this Act, the
- 5 AUSTRAC CEO must have regard to:
- 6 (a) any relevant FATF Recommendations; and
- 7 (b) any relevant Conventions mentioned in subsection 3(3); and
- 8 (c) any relevant Resolutions mentioned in subsection 3(3).
- 9 (5) Any failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (2), (3)
- 10 or (4) in relation to the performance of a function of the
- 11 AUSTRAC CEO does not affect the validity of the performance of
- 12 the function.
- 13 (6) Subsection (5) does not apply in determining the constitutional
- 14 validity of the performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's functions.

15 **213 Policy principles**

- 16 (1) The Minister may give written policy principles to the AUSTRAC
- 17 CEO about the performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's functions.
- 18 (2) The Minister must cause a copy of the policy principles to be
- 19 tabled in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of
- 20 that House after the day on which they were given to the
- 21 AUSTRAC CEO.
- 22 (3) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with the policy principles (if
- 23 any) when performing the AUSTRAC CEO's functions.
- 24 (4) Policy principles are not legislative instruments.

25 **Subdivision B—Appointment of the AUSTRAC CEO etc.**

26 **214 Appointment of the AUSTRAC CEO etc.**

- 27 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO is to be appointed by the Minister by written
- 28 instrument.
- 29 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO is to be appointed on a full-time basis.

- 1 (3) The AUSTRAC CEO holds office for the period specified in the  
2 instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.

3 Note: For re-appointment, see subsection 33(4A) of the *Acts Interpretation*  
4 *Act 1901*.

## 5 **215 Remuneration and allowances of the AUSTRAC CEO**

- 6 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO is to be paid the remuneration that is  
7 determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of  
8 that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the AUSTRAC  
9 CEO is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the  
10 Minister.

- 11 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO is to be paid the allowances that are  
12 prescribed.

- 13 (3) This section has effect subject to the *Remuneration Tribunal Act*  
14 *1973*.

## 15 **216 Leave of absence of the AUSTRAC CEO**

- 16 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO has the recreation leave entitlements that are  
17 determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.

- 18 (2) The Minister may grant the AUSTRAC CEO leave of absence,  
19 other than recreation leave, on the terms and conditions as to  
20 remuneration or otherwise that the Minister determines.

## 21 **217 Resignation of the AUSTRAC CEO**

22 The AUSTRAC CEO may resign his or her appointment by giving  
23 the Minister a written resignation.

## 24 **218 Notification of possible conflict of interest by the AUSTRAC** 25 **CEO**

26 Immediately after the AUSTRAC CEO:

- 27 (a) acquires any interest, pecuniary or otherwise, that could  
28 conflict with the proper performance of his or her duties; or  
29 (b) becomes aware that any interest, pecuniary or otherwise, that:



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- 1 (i) he or she has; or  
2 (ii) he or she is likely to acquire;  
3 could conflict with the proper performance of his or her  
4 duties;  
5 the AUSTRAC CEO must notify the Minister, in writing, of that  
6 interest.

7 **219 Termination of the AUSTRAC CEO's appointment**

8 *Termination*

- 9 (1) The Minister may terminate the appointment of the AUSTRAC  
10 CEO for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity.
- 11 (2) The Minister may terminate the appointment of the AUSTRAC  
12 CEO if:
- 13 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO:
- 14 (i) becomes bankrupt; or  
15 (ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of  
16 bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or  
17 (iii) compounds with his or her creditors; or  
18 (iv) makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for the  
19 benefit of his or her creditors; or
- 20 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO is absent from duty, except on leave of  
21 absence, for 14 consecutive days or for 28 days in any 12  
22 months; or
- 23 (c) the AUSTRAC CEO engages, except with the Minister's  
24 approval, in paid employment outside the duties of his or her  
25 office; or
- 26 (d) the AUSTRAC CEO fails, without reasonable excuse, to  
27 comply with section 218; or
- 28 (e) the Minister is satisfied that the performance of the  
29 AUSTRAC CEO has been unsatisfactory for a significant  
30 period.

31 *Conflict of interest*

- 32 (3) If the Minister becomes aware, whether because of a notification  
33 under section 218 or otherwise, that the AUSTRAC CEO has an

1 interest that could conflict with the proper performance of the  
2 AUSTRAC CEO's duties, the Minister must make a written  
3 determination either that the interest does, or that it does not, pose  
4 a significant risk of a conflict of interest.

5 (4) If the Minister determines that the interest poses a significant risk,  
6 the Minister must require the AUSTRAC CEO to dispose of that  
7 interest within a period specified by the Minister.

8 (5) If:

9 (a) the Minister requires the AUSTRAC CEO to dispose of an  
10 interest; and

11 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO refuses or fails to comply with that  
12 requirement;

13 the Minister must terminate the appointment of the AUSTRAC  
14 CEO.

## 15 **220 Other terms and conditions**

16 The AUSTRAC CEO holds office on the terms and conditions (if  
17 any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are  
18 determined by the Minister.

## 19 **221 Acting appointments**

20 (1) The Minister may appoint a person to act as the AUSTRAC CEO:

21 (a) during a vacancy in the office of AUSTRAC CEO (whether  
22 or not an appointment has previously been made to the  
23 office); or

24 (b) during any period, or during all periods, when the  
25 AUSTRAC CEO is absent from duty or from Australia, or is,  
26 for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

27 (2) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act under  
28 an appointment is not invalid merely because:

29 (a) the occasion for the appointment had not arisen; or

30 (b) there was a defect or irregularity in connection with the  
31 appointment; or

32 (c) the appointment had ceased to have effect; or

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1 (d) the occasion to act had not arisen or had ceased.

2 Note: See section 33A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

3 **222 Delegation by the AUSTRAC CEO**

4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by writing, delegate any or all of his or  
5 her functions or powers to a member of the staff of AUSTRAC.

6 Note: For variation and revocation, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
7 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

8 (2) In performing functions and exercising powers under the  
9 delegation, the delegate must comply with any directions of the  
10 AUSTRAC CEO.

11 Note: See sections 34AA to 34A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

12 **223 Secretary may require the AUSTRAC CEO to give information**

13 *Information*

14 (1) The Secretary may, by written notice given to the AUSTRAC  
15 CEO, require the AUSTRAC CEO to:

16 (a) prepare a document setting out specified information relating  
17 to the performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's functions; and

18 (b) give a copy of the document to the Secretary within the  
19 period specified in the notice.

20 *Compliance with requirement*

21 (2) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with a requirement under  
22 subsection (1).

1

2 **Division 4—Staff of AUSTRAC etc.**

3 **224 Staff of AUSTRAC**

- 4 (1) The staff of AUSTRAC are persons engaged under the *Public*  
5 *Service Act 1999*.
- 6 (2) For the purposes of the *Public Service Act 1999*:  
7 (a) the AUSTRAC CEO and the staff of AUSTRAC together  
8 constitute a Statutory Agency; and  
9 (b) the AUSTRAC CEO is the Head of that Statutory Agency.

10 **225 Consultants and persons seconded to AUSTRAC**

- 11 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, on behalf of the Commonwealth,  
12 engage consultants to perform services for AUSTRAC in  
13 connection with the performance of any of the AUSTRAC CEO's  
14 functions.
- 15 (2) The terms and conditions of engagement of persons engaged under  
16 subsection (1) are such as the AUSTRAC CEO determines in  
17 writing.
- 18 (3) The AUSTRAC CEO may also be assisted:  
19 (a) by officers and employees of Agencies (within the meaning  
20 of the *Public Service Act 1999*); or  
21 (b) by officers and employees of authorities of the  
22 Commonwealth; or  
23 (c) by members of the Australian Federal Police; or  
24 (d) by officers and employees of a State or Territory; or  
25 (e) by officers and employees of authorities of a State or  
26 Territory; or  
27 (f) by members of the police force or police service of a State or  
28 Territory;  
29 whose services are made available to the AUSTRAC CEO in  
30 connection with the performance of any of the AUSTRAC CEO's  
31 functions.

1

2 **Division 5—Reports and information**

3 **226 Annual report**

- 4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO must, as soon as practicable after 30 June in  
5 each year, prepare and give to the Minister a report of the  
6 AUSTRAC CEO's operations during the year ending on that  
7 30 June.

8 Note: See also section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- 9 (2) The Minister must cause a copy of each report under this section to  
10 be tabled in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of  
11 that House after receiving the report.

12 **227 Minister may require the AUSTRAC CEO to prepare reports or**  
13 **give information**

14 *Reports*

- 15 (1) The Minister may, by written notice given to the AUSTRAC CEO,  
16 require the AUSTRAC CEO:  
17 (a) to prepare a report about one or more specified matters  
18 relating to the performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's  
19 functions; and  
20 (b) give a copy of the report to the Minister within the period  
21 specified in the notice.

22 *Information*

- 23 (2) The Minister may, by written notice given to the AUSTRAC CEO,  
24 require the AUSTRAC CEO to:  
25 (a) prepare a document setting out specified information relating  
26 to the performance of the AUSTRAC CEO's functions; and  
27 (b) give a copy of the document to the Minister within the period  
28 specified in the notice.

1

*Compliance*

2

(3) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with a requirement under

3

subsection (1) or (2).

1

2 **Division 6—Directions by Minister**

3 **228 Directions by Minister**

4 (1) The Minister may give the AUSTRAC CEO a written direction  
5 about policies the AUSTRAC CEO should pursue, or priorities the  
6 AUSTRAC CEO should follow, in performing any of the  
7 AUSTRAC CEO's functions.

8 (2) The Minister must not give a direction under subsection (1) about a  
9 particular case.

10 (3) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with a direction under  
11 subsection (1).

12 (4) A direction under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.

1

2 **Division 7—AML/CTF Rules**

3 **229 AML/CTF Rules**

4 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by writing, make rules (the *AML/CTF*  
5 *Rules*) prescribing matters required or permitted by any other  
6 provision of this Act to be prescribed by the AML/CTF Rules.

7 Note 1: *AML/CTF Rules* is short for Anti-Money  
8 Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules.

9 Note 2: For amendment and repeal, see subsection 33(3) of the *Acts*  
10 *Interpretation Act 1901*.

11 (2) AML/CTF Rules are legislative instruments.

12 *Ministerial directions with respect to the making of AML/CTF*  
13 *Rules*

14 (3) The Minister may give the AUSTRAC CEO a written direction  
15 about the exercise of the powers conferred on the AUSTRAC CEO  
16 by subsection (1).

17 (4) The AUSTRAC CEO must comply with a direction under  
18 subsection (3).



1

2

## Part 17—Vicarious liability

3

4

### 230 Simplified outline

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

6

7

- This Part deals with the proof of matters that involve employees, agents etc.

8

### 231 Criminal liability of corporations

9

10

11

Part 2.5 of the *Criminal Code* has effect, in relation to an offence against this Act, as if each reference in that Part to a body corporate were a reference to a corporation.

12

### 232 Civil liability of corporations

13

#### *State of mind*

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- (1) If, in a civil proceeding under, or arising out of, this Act in respect of conduct engaged in by a corporation, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of the corporation, it is sufficient to show that:
- (a) a director, employee or agent of the corporation engaged in that conduct; and
  - (b) the director, employee or agent was, in engaging in that conduct, acting within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; and
  - (c) the director, employee or agent had that state of mind.

23

#### *Conduct*

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- (2) If:
- (a) conduct is engaged in on behalf of a corporation by a director, employee or agent of the corporation; and
  - (b) the conduct is within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority;

1 the conduct is taken, for the purposes of a civil proceeding under,  
2 or arising out of, this Act, to have been engaged in by the  
3 corporation unless the corporation proves that it took reasonable  
4 precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the conduct.

### 5 **233 Liability of persons other than corporations**

#### 6 *State of mind*

7 (1) If, in criminal or civil proceedings under, or arising out of, this Act  
8 in respect of conduct engaged in by a person other than a  
9 corporation, it is necessary to establish the state of mind of the  
10 person, it is sufficient to show that:

11 (a) the conduct was engaged in by an employee or agent of the  
12 person within the scope of his or her actual or apparent  
13 authority; and

14 (b) the employee or agent had that state of mind.

#### 15 *Conduct*

16 (2) If:

17 (a) conduct is engaged in on behalf of a person other than a  
18 corporation by an employee or agent of the person; and

19 (b) the conduct is within the employee's or agent's actual or  
20 apparent authority;

21 the conduct is taken, for the purposes of criminal or civil  
22 proceedings under, or arising out of, this Act, to have been engaged  
23 in by the person unless the person proves that the person took  
24 reasonable precautions and exercised due diligence to avoid the  
25 conduct.

#### 26 *Limitation on imprisonment*

27 (3) Despite any other provision of this Act, if:

28 (a) a person is convicted of an offence; and

29 (b) the person would not have been convicted of the offence if  
30 subsections (1) and (2) had not been in force;

31 the person is not liable to be punished by imprisonment for that  
32 offence.

1

2

## Part 18—Miscellaneous

3

4

### 234 Simplified outline

5

The following is a simplified outline of this Part:

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8

9

- Proceedings do not lie against a person in relation to anything done, or omitted to be done, in compliance, or in purported compliance, with a requirement under this Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules.

10

11

12

13

- In proceedings for a contravention of this Act or the regulations, it is a defence if the defendant proves that the defendant took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

14

15

- Partnerships, trusts and unincorporated associations are to be treated as persons for the purposes of this Act.

16

17

- This Act is not intended to affect the concurrent operation of State and Territory laws.

18

19

- This Act does not affect the law relating to legal professional privilege.

20

21

- A contravention of this Act does not affect the validity of any transaction.

22

23

- Provision is made in relation to the making of reports to the AUSTRAC CEO etc.

24

25

- Provision is made in relation to the performance of non-judicial functions by magistrates.

26

27

- This Act does not apply to a designated service specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

- 
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | • The AUSTRAC CEO may exempt a person from this Act, or      |
| 2 | modify the application of this Act to a person.              |
| 3 | • There is to be a review of the operation of this Act.      |
| 4 | • The Governor-General may make regulations for the purposes |
| 5 | of this Act.   |

### 235 Protection from liability

- 6
- 7 (1) An action, suit or proceeding (whether criminal or civil) does not
- 8 lie against:
- 9 (a) a person (the *first person*); or
- 10 (b) an officer, employee or agent of the first person acting in the
- 11 course of his or her office, employment or agency;
- 12 in relation to anything done, or omitted to be done, in good faith by
- 13 the first person, officer, employee or agent:
- 14 (c) in carrying out an applicable customer identification
- 15 procedure under this Act; or
- 16 (d) in fulfilment, or purported fulfilment, of a requirement under
- 17 this Act not to commence to provide a designated service, or
- 18 not to continue to provide a designated service; or
- 19 (e) in compliance, or in purported compliance, with any other
- 20 requirement under:
- 21 (i) this Act; or
- 22 (ii) the regulations; or
- 23 (iii) the AML/CTF Rules.
- 24 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following proceedings:
- 25 (a) criminal proceedings for an offence against this Act or the
- 26 regulations;
- 27 (b) section 175 proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty
- 28 provision;
- 29 (c) proceedings under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that relate
- 30 to this Act.

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1     **236 Defence of taking reasonable precautions, and exercising due**  
2             **diligence, to avoid a contravention**

3             *Scope*

- 4             (1) This section applies to the following proceedings:  
5                 (a) criminal proceedings for an offence against the regulations;  
6                 (b) section 175 proceedings for a contravention of a civil penalty  
7                 provision;  
8                 (c) proceedings under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* that relate  
9                 to this Act.

10            *Defence*

- 11            (2) In the proceedings, it is a defence if the defendant proves that the  
12            defendant took reasonable precautions, and exercised due  
13            diligence, to avoid the contravention in respect of which the  
14            proceedings were instituted.

15            Note:        In criminal proceedings, a defendant bears a legal burden in relation to  
16            the matters in subsection (2)—see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

17     **237 Treatment of partnerships**

- 18            (1) This Act applies to a partnership as if it were a person, but with the  
19            changes set out in this section.
- 20            (2) An obligation that would otherwise be imposed on the partnership  
21            by this Act is imposed on each partner instead, but may be  
22            discharged by any of the partners.
- 23            (3) An offence against this Act that would otherwise be committed by  
24            the partnership is taken to have been committed by each partner.
- 25            (4) A partner does not commit an offence because of subsection (3) if  
26            the partner:  
27                 (a) does not know of the circumstances that constitute the  
28                 contravention of the provision concerned; or  
29                 (b) knows of those circumstances but takes all reasonable steps  
30                 to correct the contravention as soon as possible after the  
31                 partner becomes aware of those circumstances.

1 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in  
2 subsection (4)—see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

3 (5) This section applies to a breach of a civil penalty provision in a  
4 corresponding way to the way in which it applies to an offence.

### 5 **238 Treatment of unincorporated associations**

6 (1) This Act applies to an unincorporated association as if it were a  
7 person, but with the changes set out in this section.

8 (2) An obligation that would otherwise be imposed on the association  
9 by this Act is imposed on each member of the association's  
10 committee of management instead, but may be discharged by any  
11 of the members.

12 (3) An offence against this Act that would otherwise be committed by  
13 the association is taken to have been committed by each member of  
14 the association's committee of management.

15 (4) A member of the association's committee of management does not  
16 commit an offence because of subsection (3) if the member:

- 17 (a) does not know of the circumstances that constitute the  
18 contravention of the provision concerned; or  
19 (b) knows of those circumstances but takes all reasonable steps  
20 to correct the contravention as soon as possible after the  
21 member becomes aware of those circumstances.

22 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in  
23 subsection (4)—see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

24 (5) This section applies to a breach of a civil penalty provision in a  
25 corresponding way to the way in which it applies to an offence.

### 26 **239 Treatment of trusts with multiple trustees**

27 (1) If a trust has 2 or more trustees, this Act applies to the trust as if it  
28 were a person, but with the changes set out in this section.

29 Note: A trust is a person for the purposes of this Act (see the definition of  
30 *person* in section 5).

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- 1 (2) An obligation that would otherwise be imposed on the trust by this  
2 Act is imposed on each trustee instead, but may be discharged by  
3 any of the trustees.
- 4 (3) An offence against this Act that would otherwise be committed by  
5 the trust is taken to have been committed by each trustee.
- 6 (4) A trustee does not commit an offence because of subsection (3) if  
7 the trustee:  
8 (a) does not know of the circumstances that constitute the  
9 contravention of the provision concerned; or  
10 (b) knows of those circumstances but takes all reasonable steps  
11 to correct the contravention as soon as possible after the  
12 trustee becomes aware of those circumstances.
- 13 Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in  
14 subsection (4)—see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.
- 15 (5) This section applies to a breach of a civil penalty provision in a  
16 corresponding way to the way in which it applies to an offence.

17 **240 Concurrent operation of State and Territory laws**

18 This Act is not intended to exclude or limit the operation of a law  
19 of a State or Territory that is capable of operating concurrently  
20 with this Act.

21 **241 Act not to limit other powers**

- 22 (1) This Act does not limit any power that a person has, under any  
23 other law, to obtain information.
- 24 (2) This Act does not limit any power that a customs officer or police  
25 officer has under any other law.

26 **242 Law relating to legal professional privilege not affected**

27 This Act does not affect the law relating to legal professional  
28 privilege.

1     **243 Validity of transactions**

2                     A contravention of this Act, the regulations or the AML/CTF Rules  
3                     does not affect the validity of any transaction.

4     **244 Reports to the AUSTRAC CEO etc.**

5                     (1) A report to the AUSTRAC CEO by a person under this Act, or a  
6                     report to a customs officer or a police officer by a person under  
7                     section 53, 55 or 59, must be:

- 8                     (a) signed by the person; or  
9                     (b) otherwise authenticated by the person in an approved way.

10                    (2) A report to the AUSTRAC CEO by a person under this Act must  
11                    be given to the AUSTRAC CEO:

- 12                    (a) in the manner set out in section 28A of the *Acts*  
13                    *Interpretation Act 1901*; or  
14                    (b) in such other manner and form as is approved in relation to  
15                    the person or to a class of persons that includes the person.

16                    (3) This section does not affect the operation of the *Electronic*  
17                    *Transactions Act 1999*.

18     **245 Arrangements with Governors of States etc.**

19                     *States*

20                     (1) The Governor-General may make arrangements with the Governor  
21                     of a State with respect to the administration of this Act, including  
22                     arrangements for the performance of the functions of a magistrate  
23                     under this Act by a magistrate of that State.

24                     (2) The Governor-General may arrange with the Governor of a State  
25                     with whom an arrangement is in force under subsection (1) for the  
26                     variation or revocation of the arrangement.

27                     *Australian Capital Territory*

28                     (3) The Governor-General may make arrangements with the Chief  
29                     Minister of the Australian Capital Territory with respect to the  
30                     administration of this Act, including arrangements for the



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1 performance of the functions of a magistrate under this Act by a  
2 magistrate of the Australian Capital Territory.

3 (4) The Governor-General may arrange with the Chief Minister of the  
4 Australian Capital Territory for the variation or revocation of an  
5 arrangement in force under subsection (3).

6 *Northern Territory*

7 (5) The Governor-General may make arrangements with the  
8 Administrator of the Northern Territory with respect to the  
9 administration of this Act, including arrangements for the  
10 performance of the functions of a magistrate under this Act by a  
11 magistrate of the Northern Territory.

12 (6) The Governor-General may arrange with the Administrator of the  
13 Northern Territory for the variation or revocation of an  
14 arrangement in force under subsection (5).

15 *Norfolk Island*

16 (7) The Governor-General may make arrangements with the  
17 Administrator of Norfolk Island with respect to the administration  
18 of this Act, including arrangements for the performance of the  
19 functions of a magistrate under this Act by a magistrate of Norfolk  
20 Island.

21 (8) The Governor-General may arrange with the Administrator of  
22 Norfolk Island for the variation or revocation of an arrangement in  
23 force under subsection (7).

24 (9) A copy of each instrument by which an arrangement under this  
25 section is made, varied or revoked is to be published in the *Gazette*.

26 *Legislative Instruments Act*

27 (10) An instrument by which an arrangement under this section is made,  
28 varied or revoked is not a legislative instrument.

29 **246 This Act does not limit other information-gathering powers**

30 This Act does not limit:

- 1 (a) any power conferred on the Commissioner of Taxation, by  
2 any other law, to obtain information; or  
3 (b) any power conferred on any other person or body, by any  
4 other law, to obtain information.

### 5 **247 General exemptions**

- 6 (1) This Act does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
7 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 8 (2) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
9 Act does not apply to a designated service that is of a kind  
10 specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 11 (3) This Act does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
12 circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.
- 13 (4) The AML/CTF Rules may provide that a specified provision of this  
14 Act does not apply to a designated service that is provided in  
15 circumstances specified in the AML/CTF Rules.

### 16 **248 Exemptions and modifications by the AUSTRAC CEO**

- 17 (1) The AUSTRAC CEO may, by written instrument:  
18 (a) exempt a specified person from one or more specified  
19 provisions of this Act; or  
20 (b) declare that this Act applies in relation to a specified person  
21 as if one or more specified provisions of this Act were  
22 modified as specified in the declaration.
- 23 (2) An exemption may apply:  
24 (a) unconditionally; or  
25 (b) subject to specified conditions.
- 26 (3) A person to whom a condition specified in an exemption applies  
27 must comply with the condition.
- 28 (4) Subsection (3) is a civil penalty provision.
- 29 (5) A copy of an exemption or declaration must be made available on  
30 AUSTRAC's Internet site.

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- 1 (6) If conduct engaged in by a person would not have constituted:  
2 (a) an offence; or  
3 (b) a contravention of a civil penalty provision:  
4 if a particular declaration under paragraph (1)(b) had not been  
5 made, that conduct does not constitute an offence or a  
6 contravention of a civil penalty provision unless, before the  
7 conduct occurred:  
8 (c) a copy of the declaration was made available on  
9 AUSTRAC's Internet site; or  
10 (d) the AUSTRAC CEO gave the person a copy of the  
11 declaration.  
12 In a prosecution for an offence to which this subsection applies, the  
13 prosecution must prove that paragraph (c) or (d) was complied with  
14 before the conduct occurred.
- 15 (7) An instrument under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.

16 **249 Specification by class**

- 17 To avoid doubt, a reference in this Act to a class or kind of matter  
18 or thing does not, by implication, affect the application of:  
19 (a) subsection 13(3) of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*; or  
20 (b) subsection 46(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

21 **250 Schedule 1 (alternative constitutional basis)**

22 Schedule 1 has effect.

23 **251 Review of operation of Act**

- 24 (1) Before the end of the period of 7 years after the commencement of  
25 this section, the Minister must cause to be conducted a review of  
26 the operation of this Act, the regulations and the AML/CTF Rules.
- 27 (2) The Minister must cause to be prepared a report of the review  
28 under subsection (1).
- 29 (3) The Minister must cause copies of the report to be tabled in each  
30 House of the Parliament within 15 sittings days of that House after  
31 the completion of the preparation of the report.

**252 Regulations**

- 1
- 2 (1) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:
- 3 (a) required or permitted to be prescribed by this Act; or
- 4 (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or
- 5 giving effect to this Act.

*Penalties*

- 6
- 7 (2) The regulations may prescribe penalties for offences against the
- 8 regulations. A penalty must not be more than 50 penalty units.

*Fees*

- 9
- 10 (3) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to fees
- 11 payable in respect of the performance of a function, or the exercise
- 12 of a power, by the AUSTRAC CEO.
- 13 (4) A fee must not be such as to amount to taxation.
- 14 (5) A fee is payable to the Commonwealth.

1 **Schedule 1—Alternative constitutional basis**

2 Note: See section 250.  
3  
4

5 **1 Alternative constitutional basis**

6 (1) Without limiting its effect apart from this clause, this Act also has  
7 effect as provided by this clause.

8 *Limited types of designated services*

9 (2) This Act also has the effect it would have if subclause (3) had not  
10 been enacted and each reference in this Act to a designated service  
11 were, by express provision, confined to a designated service where:

- 12 (a) the designated service consists of:
- 13 (i) issuing a bill of exchange or a promissory note; or
  - 14 (ii) in the capacity of agent of a person, acquiring or  
15 disposing of a bill of exchange, or a promissory note, on  
16 behalf of the person; or
- 17 (b) both:
- 18 (i) the provision of the designated service involves a  
19 transaction; and
  - 20 (ii) the transaction involves the transfer of physical currency  
21 from one person to another; or
- 22 (c) the customer of the designated service is a constitutional  
23 corporation; or
- 24 (d) the designated service is provided by a constitutional  
25 corporation; or
- 26 (e) the designated service is provided in the course of, or in  
27 relation to, any of the following:
- 28 (i) trade or commerce between Australia and places outside  
29 Australia;
  - 30 (ii) trade or commerce among the States;
  - 31 (iii) trade or commerce within a Territory, between a State  
32 or Territory or between 2 Territories;

- 
- 1 (iv) the supply of goods or services to the Commonwealth or  
 2 an authority or instrumentality of the Commonwealth;  
 3 or  
 4 (f) the designated service is provided in the course of, or in  
 5 relation to, banking to which paragraph 51(xiii) of the  
 6 Constitution applies; or  
 7 (g) the designated service is provided in the course of, or in  
 8 relation to, insurance to which paragraph 51(xiv) of the  
 9 Constitution applies; or  
 10 (h) the designated service is provided using a postal, telegraphic,  
 11 telephonic or other like service (within the meaning of  
 12 paragraph 51(v) of the Constitution); or  
 13 (i) the designated service is provided:  
 14 (i) in a Territory; or  
 15 (ii) in a Commonwealth place; or  
 16 (iii) in a foreign country; or  
 17 (j) the designated service is provided by a person:  
 18 (i) at or through a permanent establishment of the person in  
 19 a Territory; or  
 20 (ii) at or through a permanent establishment of the person in  
 21 a Commonwealth place; or  
 22 (iii) at or through a permanent establishment of the person in  
 23 a foreign country.

24 Note: See also subclause (6) (extended meaning of *permanent*  
 25 *establishment*).

26 *Administration and enforcement of taxation laws and other laws*

- 27 (3) This Act also has the effect it would have if:  
 28 (a) subclause (2) had not been enacted; and  
 29 (b) this Act did not apply except to the extent to which it:  
 30 (i) facilitates the administration or enforcement of taxation  
 31 laws; or  
 32 (ii) facilitates the administration or enforcement of laws of  
 33 the Commonwealth or of the Territories (other than  
 34 taxation laws).

Clause 1

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1 *Cross-border movements of bearer negotiable instruments*

- 2 (4) Division 3 of Part 4 and section 200 also have the effect they  
3 would have if each reference in that Division and that section to a  
4 bearer negotiable instrument were, by express provision, confined  
5 to a bearer negotiable instrument that is:  
6 (a) a bill of exchange; or  
7 (b) a promissory note.

8 *Correspondent banking*

- 9 (5) Part 8 and section 117 also have the effect they would have if:  
10 (a) each reference in section 95, 96 or 99 to another person were,  
11 by express provision, confined to another person that is:  
12 (i) a constitutional corporation; or  
13 (ii) an individual who is physically present in a foreign  
14 country; and  
15 (b) each reference in section 96, 97 or 98 to another financial  
16 institution were, by express provision, confined to another  
17 financial institution that is:  
18 (i) a constitutional corporation; or  
19 (ii) an individual who is physically present in a foreign  
20 country.

21 *Extended meaning of permanent establishment*

- 22 (6) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(j) of this clause:  
23 (a) subsection 21(2) has effect as if each reference in that  
24 subsection to a country included a reference to:  
25 (i) a Territory; and  
26 (ii) a Commonwealth place; and  
27 (b) ignore subsection 21(3).  
28