

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(As read a first time)

**NATIONAL CRIME AUTHORITY (MISCELLANEOUS
AMENDMENTS) BILL 1985**

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NEW SCHEDULE TO THE NATIONAL CRIME AUTHORITY ACT 1984

1985

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Presented and read a first time, 9 May 1985

(Special Minister of State)

A BILL

FOR

An Act to amend the *National Crime Authority Act 1984*, the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* in relation to the provision of information by certain Commonwealth authorities to the National Crime Authority, and for other purposes

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Short title

- 5 1. This Act may be cited as the *National Crime Authority (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1985*.

Commencement

2. (1) Subject to sub-section (2), this Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

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(2) Sub-section 13 (1) shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 July 1984.

PART II—AMENDMENTS OF NATIONAL CRIME AUTHORITY ACT 1984

Principal Act

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3. The *National Crime Authority Act 1984*¹ is in this Part referred to as the Principal Act.

Interpretation

4. Section 4 of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by inserting after the definition of “passport” in sub-section (1) the following definition: 10

“ ‘prescribed investigation’ means an investigation that the Authority, in the performance of any of the functions referred to in paragraphs 11 (1) (b) and (d) and in sub-section 11 (2), is conducting or co-ordinating;”;

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(b) by inserting after the definition of “relevant offence” in sub-section (1) the following definition:

“ ‘secrecy provision’ means—

(a) a provision of a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, being a provision that purports to prohibit; or

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(b) anything done, under a provision of a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, to prohibit,

the communication, divulging or publication of information, the production of, or the publication of the contents of, a document, or the production of a thing;”;

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(c) by inserting after the definition of “Task Force” in sub-section (1) the following definition:

“ ‘taxation secrecy provision’ means a secrecy provision that is a provision of a law that is a taxation law for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*;”.

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5. After section 19 of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:

Authority may request information from Commonwealth agencies

“19A. (1) A member or acting member may, by writing served on the principal officer of an agency, or on a person who is, or has been, a member, officer or employee of an agency, request that principal officer, or that person, as the case may be, to furnish to the Authority, by writing signed by that principal officer, or by that person, information specified in the request, being information that—

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(a) was acquired by the first-mentioned agency in the ordinary course of performing its functions, or was acquired by that person in that

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person's capacity as a member, officer or employee of the second-mentioned agency, as the case may be; and

(b) is relevant to a prescribed investigation.

5 “(2) A member or acting member may, by writing served on the principal officer of an agency, request that principal officer to send to the Authority a document or thing specified in the request, being a document or thing that relates to the performance by the agency of its functions and is relevant to a prescribed investigation.

10 “(3) Where—

(a) a relevant request in relation to an agency has been served on a prescribed officer of the agency; and

(b) the prescribed officer considers it appropriate, having regard to the relevant matters in relation to the request, to comply with the request, the prescribed officer may comply with the request.

15 “(4) Where—

(a) a relevant request in relation to an agency has been served on a person who is, or has been, a member, officer or employee of the agency but who is not a prescribed officer of the agency; and

20 (b) a prescribed officer of the agency considers it appropriate, having regard to the relevant matters in relation to the request, for the person to comply with the request,

the prescribed officer may direct the person in writing to comply with the request and, if the prescribed officer does so, the person shall not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with the request.

25 “(5) Sub-sections (3) and (4) have effect subject to sub-section (6) and subject to a taxation secrecy provision but notwithstanding any other secrecy provision.

“(6) Where—

30 (a) a relevant request in relation to the Security Appeals Tribunal has been served on a person who is, or has been, a member, officer or employee of that tribunal; and

35 (b) if sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section had not been enacted, section 81 of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organization Act 1979* would prohibit the person from furnishing or sending to the Authority, in compliance with the request, particular information, or a particular document or thing, that originated with, or was directly or indirectly received by that tribunal or by such a member, officer or employee from, the Australian Security Intelligence Organization,

40 sub-section (3) or (4), as the case requires, of this section does not entitle or require the person so to furnish the information or send the document or thing.

“(7) A person shall not, in purported compliance with a request under this section, knowingly furnish information that is false or misleading.

“(8) In this section—

‘agency’ means an agency within the meaning of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and includes an exempt agency;

‘exempt agency’ means a body specified, or the person holding an office specified, in Part I of Schedule 2 to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* and includes the Inter-State Commission; 5

‘officer’, in relation to an agency, includes the principal officer, and a prescribed officer, of the agency;

‘prescribed agency’ means an agency prescribed for the purposes of this definition and includes the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Inter-State Commission; 10

‘prescribed officer’, in relation to an agency, means—

(a) except in a case where paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e) applies—the principal officer of the agency; 15

(b) in the case of a court—the holder of a judicial office pertaining to the court, being an office established by the legislation establishing the court;

(c) in the case of a tribunal (other than the Security Appeals Tribunal) or prescribed agency that consists of one person—that person; 20

(d) in the case of a tribunal (other than the Security Appeals Tribunal) or prescribed agency that consists of 2 or more persons—any of those persons; or

(e) in the case of the Security Appeals Tribunal—the President of that tribunal; 25

‘principal officer’, in relation to an agency, means—

(a) in the case of an agency other than an exempt agency—the person who is the principal officer of the agency for the purposes of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*; or 30

(b) in the case of an exempt agency—

(i) in a case where the regulations declare an office to be the principal office in respect of the agency—the person holding that office; or

(ii) in any other case—the person who constitutes the agency or, if the agency is constituted by 2 or more persons, the person who is entitled to preside at any meeting of the agency at which the last-mentioned person is present; 35

‘relevant matters’, in relation to a relevant request in relation to an agency, means the following matters: 40

(a) the nature of the information, document or thing to which the request relates;

(b) the functions of the agency;

(c) the nature of the prescribed investigation to which the information, document or thing, as the case may be, is relevant;

(d) the public interest;

5 'relevant request', in relation to an agency, means a request under this section, being—

(a) a request to the principal officer of the agency to furnish particular information that was acquired by the agency in the ordinary course of performing its functions;

10 (b) a request to a person who is, or has been, a member, officer or employee of the agency to furnish particular information that was acquired by the person in the person's capacity as such a member, officer or employee; or

15 (c) a request to the principal officer of the agency to send to the Authority a document or thing that relates to the performance by the agency of its functions.

Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months."

Authority may require information from Commonwealth agencies in certain cases

6. Section 20 of the Principal Act is amended—

20 (a) by inserting in sub-section (1) " , or has been," after "who is";

(b) by omitting from paragraph (1) (a) "such a member, officer or employee" and substituting "a member, officer or employee of the second-mentioned agency, as the case may be";

25 (c) by omitting sub-section (4) and substituting the following sub-sections:

"(4) Subject to a prescribed provision, but notwithstanding a secrecy provision other than a prescribed provision, a person shall not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with a notice served on the person under this section.

30 "(4A) A person shall not, in purported compliance with a notice served on the person under this section, knowingly furnish information that is false or misleading.";

(d) by omitting from sub-section (5) the definitions of "prescribed investigation", "prescribed provision" and "principal officer" and substituting the following definitions:

35 " 'prescribed provision' means—

(a) a taxation secrecy provision;

(b) a provision of a law of the Commonwealth that is specified in the Schedule; or

40 (c) anything done under a provision of the kind referred to in paragraph (b);

'principal officer', in relation to an agency, means the person who is the principal officer of the agency for the purposes of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*."; and

- (e) by adding at the end the following:
“Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months.”.

Employment of consultants, &c.

- 7. Section 48 of the Principal Act is amended—
 - (a) by omitting from sub-section (1) “and with the approval of the Minister or of an authorized person”; 5
 - (b) by omitting from sub-section (2) “with the approval of the Minister or of an authorized person”; and
 - (c) by omitting sub-section (3) and substituting the following sub-section:
“ (3) A reference in this section to the Chairman is, in a case where a person is acting as Chairman, a reference to the person so acting.”. 10

Joint Committee on the National Crime Authority

- 8. Section 53 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from sub-section (2) “namely—” and substituting “namely,”.

Schedule 15

- 9. The Schedule to the Principal Act is repealed and the Schedule set out in the Schedule to this Act is substituted.

PART III—AMENDMENT OF TAXATION ADMINISTRATION ACT 1953

Principal Act 20

- 10. The *Taxation Administration Act 1953*² is in this Part referred to as the Principal Act.

- 11. After section 3C of the Principal Act the following section is inserted in Part IA:

Provision of taxation information to National Crime Authority 25

“3D. (1) Notwithstanding anything in a taxation secrecy provision, the Commissioner may communicate information to the Authority for the purposes of a tax-related investigation.

- “(2) Where—
 - (a) information has, whether before or after the commencement of this section, been communicated to a Royal Commission pursuant to paragraph 16 (4) (k) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*; and 30
 - (b) the Royal Commission is of the opinion that the information is or may be relevant to a tax-related investigation,

the Royal Commission may, notwithstanding sub-section 16 (4A) of that Act, communicate the information to the Authority. 35

“(3) Nothing in sub-section 16 (4A) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* prohibits the Authority from taking possession of a document or other

material of which the Authority is entitled, pursuant to section 56 of the relevant Act, to take possession.

5 “(4) Where the Authority is conducting a special investigation and considers that the Commissioner, under the provisions of a taxation law or of a previous law of the Commonwealth of which the Commissioner had the general administration, may have acquired particular information (in this section referred to as the ‘requested information’) that is relevant to the investigation, a member or acting member may apply to a Judge for an order under sub-section (7).

10 “(5) An application under sub-section (4) shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the applicant that—

- (a) sets out details of the special investigation in relation to which the application is made; and
- (b) specifies particulars of the requested information.

15 “(6) A member or acting member who makes an application under sub-section (4) shall give notice in writing to the Commissioner of the making of the application and of the particulars of the requested information.

“(7) Where an application is made to a Judge under sub-section (4)—

- 20 (a) the Judge may order the Commissioner to disclose to the Authority all of the requested information, or such of the requested information as is specified in the order, that the Commissioner has acquired under the provisions of a taxation law or of a previous law of the Commonwealth of which the Commissioner had the general administration; and
- 25 (b) if the Judge makes an order under paragraph (a)—the Judge may make a further order prohibiting the Authority from communicating the information except in such manner as is, and to such persons (being persons to whom the Authority is otherwise entitled to communicate the information) as are, specified in the order, and a Judge may at any time, on application by a member or acting member or by the Commissioner, notice of which shall be given to the Commissioner or to the Authority, as the case requires, vary or revoke such a further order.

30 “(8) A Judge shall not make an order under sub-section (7) in relation to an application unless—

- 35 (a) the Commissioner has been given the opportunity to bring to the notice of the Judge any matter to which the Commissioner considers the Judge should have regard in considering the application;
- (b) the applicant has given to the Judge, on oath or by affidavit, such further information (if any) as the Judge requires concerning the special investigation in relation to which the application is made; and
- 40 (c) the Judge is satisfied that—
 - (i) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the information to be specified in the order is relevant to the special investigation in relation to which the application is made; and

- (ii) the information to be specified in the order is not readily obtainable by the Authority from a source other than the Commissioner.

“(9) A Judge, in considering for the purposes of paragraph (8) (c) whether or not particular information that may be relevant to a special investigation is readily obtainable by the Authority from a source other than the Commissioner, shall have regard to any prejudice to the conduct of the investigation that may result if the Authority is required to obtain the information from such a source.

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“(10) Notwithstanding anything in a taxation secrecy provision, where a Judge makes an order under sub-section (7)—

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- (a) in the case of an order under paragraph (7) (a)—the Commissioner shall comply with the order; or
- (b) in the case of an order under paragraph (7) (b) that has not been revoked—the Authority shall comply with the order, or with the order as varied pursuant to paragraph (7) (b), as the case requires.

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“(11) Subject to sub-sections (12) and (13), where—

- (a) information is communicated to the Authority pursuant to—
 - (i) sub-section (1) or (2); or
 - (ii) an order made under sub-section (7); or
- (b) after the commencement of this section, the Authority, pursuant to section 56 of the relevant Act, takes possession of a document or other material that contains prescribed information,

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then—

- (c) the Authority may, in a manner that does not identify, and is not reasonably capable of being used to identify, a person to whom the information relates, communicate the information to the Inter-Governmental Committee in a report by the Authority under sub-section 59 (4) of the relevant Act;
- (d) the Authority may divulge the information in the course of a hearing before the Authority;
- (e) the Authority may communicate the information to the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police, or to the commanding officer of the Police Force of a State, if the Authority is of the opinion that the information indicates that a person may have committed an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, or against a law of that State, as the case may be, being an offence the punishment, or maximum punishment, for which is or includes imprisonment for life or for a period exceeding 6 months;
- (f) subject to paragraphs (c), (d) and (e), the Authority shall not divulge or communicate the information except to—
 - (i) a member of the staff of the Authority;
 - (ii) a barrister or solicitor appointed by the Attorney-General to assist the Authority; or

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- (iii) a person assisting a barrister or solicitor so appointed,
for the purposes of, or in connection with—
- (iv) in a case where sub-paragraph (a) (i) applies—a tax-related investigation;
- 5 (v) in a case where sub-paragraph (a) (ii) applies—a special investigation; or
- (vi) in a case where paragraph (b) applies—a prescribed investigation;
- (g) a person who is no longer a member or acting member shall not make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances;
- 10 (h) a person to whom information has been communicated in accordance with paragraph (d) shall not make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances; and
- 15 (j) a person of a kind referred to in sub-paragraph (f) (i), (ii) or (iii) to whom information has been communicated in accordance with paragraph (f) or this paragraph shall not—
- (i) while he or she is such a person—divulge or communicate the information except to another such person, or to the Authority, for the purposes of, or in connection with—
- 20 (A) in the case of information that was originally communicated to the Authority pursuant to sub-section (1) or (2)—a tax-related investigation;
- (B) in the case of information that was originally
- 25 communicated to the Authority pursuant to an order made under sub-section (7)—a special investigation; or
- (C) in the case of prescribed information that is contained in a document or other material of which the Authority has taken possession pursuant to section 56 of the relevant Act—a prescribed investigation; or
- 30 (ii) when he or she is no longer such a person—make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances.

35 “(12) Nothing in sub-section (11) prevents the communication of information respecting the affairs of a person to—

- (a) if the person is not a company—the person;
- (b) if the person is a company—any person who is, or has been, directly involved in, or responsible for, the preparation of information furnished to the Commissioner on behalf of the company; or
- 40 (c) the person who furnished the information to the Commissioner.

“(13) Where sub-section (12) permits the communication of information to a person, nothing in sub-section (11) prevents the communication of the information to a barrister or solicitor appearing before the Authority for the purpose of representing the person.

“(14) Where information is communicated to a person in accordance with sub-section (12) or (13), being information that was not furnished to the Commissioner by the person and does not relate to the affairs of the person, the person shall not make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances.

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“(15) Where information is communicated under paragraph (11) (e) to the commanding officer of a Police Force—

(a) that commanding officer shall not divulge or communicate the information except to a person or employee under his or her control for the purposes of, or in connection with, the performance by that person or employee of the duties of his or her office or employment;

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(b) a person who is no longer the commanding officer of that Police Force shall not make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances; and

(c) a person to whom information has been communicated in accordance with paragraph (a) or this paragraph shall not—

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(i) while he or she is a person or employee under the control of the commanding officer of that Police Force—divulge or communicate the information except to that commanding officer, or to another person or employee under the control of that commanding officer, for the purposes of, or in connection with, the performance by that commanding officer of the duties of his or her office, or the performance by that person or employee of the duties of his or her office or employment, as the case may be; or

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(ii) when he or she is no longer a person or employee under the control of the commanding officer of that Police Force—make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, in any circumstances.

“(16) Where—

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(a) information is communicated to the Authority pursuant to sub-section (1) or (2) or pursuant to an order made under sub-section (7); or

(b) after the commencement of this section, the Authority, pursuant to section 56 of the relevant Act, takes possession of a document or other material that contains prescribed information,

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nothing in sub-section (11), (14), (15) or (17) prohibits—

(c) the communication of the information to a person for the purposes of, or in connection with, the prosecution of a person for a taxation offence; or

(d) if the information is admissible in a prosecution of a person for a taxation offence—the communication of the information to a court in the course of proceedings before that court against the last-mentioned person for that offence.

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“(17) A person to whom information has been communicated in accordance with paragraph (16) (c) shall not make a record of the information, or divulge or communicate the information, except as permitted by this section.

5 “(18) Notwithstanding anything in the relevant Act, a person shall not be required pursuant to a provision of that Act to divulge or communicate information in particular circumstances to the Authority, to a member or acting member of the Authority, or to a member of the staff of the Authority, if a taxation secrecy provision would, but for sub-section (1), prohibit the person
10 from so divulging or communicating the information in those circumstances.

 “(19) A person to whom information is communicated pursuant to sub-section (1), (2), (11), (15) or (16) or pursuant to an order made under sub-section (7) shall not be required to divulge or communicate that information to any court.

15 “(20) A person who is or has been a member or acting member of the Authority, or a member of the staff of the Authority, shall not be required to divulge or communicate to any court prescribed information that is contained in a document or other material of which the Authority, pursuant to section 56 of the relevant Act, takes possession after the commencement of this section.

20 “(21) A person who makes a record of, or divulges or communicates, information in contravention of a provision of this section is guilty of an offence punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of an amount not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or both.

 “(22) In this section, unless the contrary intention appears—

25 ‘acting member’ has the same meaning as that expression has in the relevant Act;

 ‘Authority’ means the National Crime Authority;

30 ‘commanding officer’, in relation to a Police Force, means, in the case of the Australian Federal Police, the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police;

 ‘company’ means a body or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, but does not include a partnership;

 ‘Inter-Governmental Committee’ means the Inter-Governmental Committee referred to in section 8 of the relevant Act;

35 ‘Judge’ means a person who is a Judge of the Federal Court of Australia;

 ‘member’ has the same meaning as that expression has in the relevant Act;

 ‘member of the staff of the Authority’ has the same meaning as that expression has in the relevant Act;

40 ‘Police Force’ means the Australian Federal Police or a Police Force of a State;

 ‘prescribed information’ means information that was communicated pursuant to paragraph 16 (4) (k) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act*

- 1936 to the Royal Commission referred to in section 56 of the relevant Act;
- ‘prescribed investigation’ has the same meaning as that expression has in the relevant Act;
- ‘relevant Act’ means the *National Crime Authority Act 1984*; 5
- ‘special investigation’ has the same meaning as that expression has in the relevant Act;
- ‘State’ includes the Northern Territory;
- ‘taxation offence’ has the same meaning as that expression has in Part III;
- ‘taxation secrecy provision’ means a provision of a taxation law, being a provision that is a secrecy provision for the purposes of the relevant Act; 10
- ‘tax-related investigation’ means a prescribed investigation, in so far as it relates to a taxation offence or taxation offences;
- ‘Territory’ does not include the Northern Territory.” 15

PART IV — AMENDMENTS OF INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT ACT 1936

Principal Act

12. The *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*³ is in this Part referred to as the Principal Act. 20

Officers to observe secrecy

13. (1) Section 16 of the Principal Act is amended—
- (a) by omitting from sub-section (4J) “(4HK), (4HL), (4HM),”;
 - (b) by inserting in sub-section (4K) “, or a member of the staff of the Authority,” after “Authority” (first occurring); and 25
 - (c) by inserting in sub-section (5) “or (m)” after “(k)”.
- (2) Section 16 of the Principal Act is amended—
- (a) by omitting “homes;” from paragraph (4) (j) and substituting “homes; or”;
 - (b) by omitting “enquiry; or” from paragraph (4) (k) and substituting “enquiry.”; 30
 - (c) by omitting paragraph (4) (m);
 - (d) by omitting paragraph (4A) (ba);
 - (e) by omitting “, (b) and (ba)” from paragraph (4A) (c) and substituting “and (b)”;
 - (f) by omitting “or (4HJ) (e)” from sub-section (4F);
 - (g) by omitting sub-sections (4HA) to (4K), inclusive, and substituting the following sub-section: 35
- “(4J) A person to whom information has been communicated under paragraph (4) (k) or under sub-section (4A), (4E) or (4F) shall 40

not be required to divulge or communicate that information to any court.”; and

(h) by omitting “or (m)” from sub-section (5).

(3) Where, before the commencement of this sub-section—

(a) information respecting the affairs of a person was communicated to the National Crime Authority pursuant to paragraph 16 (4) (m) or (4A) (ba) of the Principal Act or pursuant to an order made under sub-section 16 (4HD) of the Principal Act; or

(b) the National Crime Authority, pursuant to section 56 of the *National Crime Authority Act 1984*, took possession of a document or other material that contains information respecting the affairs of a person, being information that was communicated pursuant to paragraph 16 (4) (k) of the Principal Act to the Royal Commission referred to in that section,

then, notwithstanding the amendments made by sub-section (2) of this section, section 16 of the Principal Act, as amended by sub-section (1) of this section, continues after that commencement to apply in relation to the information.

SCHEDULE

Section 9

NEW SCHEDULE TO THE NATIONAL CRIME AUTHORITY ACT 1984

SCHEDULE

Section 20

PRESCRIBED PROVISIONS

Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975, section 36

Air Navigation Act 1920, section 27A

Australian Security Intelligence Organization Act 1979, sections 18, 81 and 92

Census and Statistics Act 1905, section 19

Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act 1971, section 24A

Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1981, sections 41 and 87

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904, section 186

Crimes Act 1914, section 85B

Customs Act 1901, section 219F

Epidemiological Studies (Confidentiality) Act 1981, sections 4, 6, 8 and 9

Federal Court of Australia Act 1976, section 50

Financial Corporations Act 1974, section 27

Freedom of Information Act 1982, section 58

Health Insurance Act 1973, section 130

Human Rights Commission Act 1981, section 34

National Health Act 1953, section 135A

Ombudsman Act 1976, section 35

Prices Surveillance Act 1983, section 51

Social Security Act 1947, section 17

Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979, section 7

Sub-regulation 283 (1) of the *Air Navigation Regulations*

Regulation 6 of the *Reserve Bank Regulations*

Sections 60 and 61 of the *Adoption of Children Ordinance 1965* of the Australian Capital Territory

Section 14 of the *Social Services Act 1980* of Norfolk Island

NOTES

1. No. 41, 1984, as amended. For previous amendments, see Nos. 123 and 165, 1984.
2. No. 1, 1953, as amended. For previous amendments, see Nos. 28, 39, 40 and 52, 1953; No. 18, 1955; No. 39, 1957; No. 95, 1959; No. 17, 1960; No. 75, 1964; No. 155, 1965; No. 93, 1966; No. 120, 1968; No. 216, 1973; No. 133, 1974; No. 37, 1976; Nos. 19 and 59, 1979; Nos. 39 and 117, 1983; and No. 123, 1984.
3. No. 27, 1936, as amended. For previous amendments, see No. 88, 1936; No. 5, 1937; No. 46, 1938; No. 30, 1939; Nos. 17 and 65, 1940; Nos. 58 and 69, 1941; Nos. 22 and 50, 1942; No. 10, 1943; Nos. 3 and 28, 1944; Nos. 4 and 37, 1945; No. 6, 1946; Nos. 11 and 63, 1947; No. 44, 1948; No. 66, 1949; No. 48, 1950; No. 44, 1951; Nos. 4, 28 and 90, 1952; Nos. 1, 28, 45 and 81, 1953; No. 43, 1954; Nos. 18 and 62, 1955; Nos. 25, 30 and 101, 1956; Nos. 39 and 65, 1957; No. 55, 1958; Nos. 12, 70 and 85, 1959; Nos. 17, 18, 58 and 108, 1960; Nos. 17, 27 and 94, 1961; Nos. 39 and 98, 1962; Nos. 34 and 69, 1963; Nos. 46, 68, 110 and 115, 1964; Nos. 33, 103 and 143, 1965; Nos. 50 and 83, 1966; Nos. 19, 38, 76 and 85, 1967; Nos. 4, 60, 70, 87 and 148, 1968; Nos. 18, 93 and 101, 1969; No. 87, 1970; Nos. 6, 54 and 93, 1971; Nos. 5, 46, 47, 65 and 85, 1972; Nos. 51, 52, 53, 164 and 165, 1973; No. 216, 1973 (as amended by No. 20, 1974); Nos. 26 and 126, 1974; Nos. 80 and 117, 1975; Nos. 50, 53, 56, 98, 143, 165 and 205, 1976; Nos. 57, 126 and 127, 1977; Nos. 36, 57, 87, 90, 123, 171 and 172, 1978; Nos. 12, 19, 27, 43, 62, 146, 147 and 149, 1979; Nos. 19, 24, 57, 58, 124, 133, 134 and 159, 1980; Nos. 61, 92, 108, 109, 110, 111, 154 and 175, 1981; Nos. 29, 38, 39, 76, 80, 106 and 123, 1982; Nos. 14, 25, 39, 49, 51, 54 and 103, 1983; and Nos. 14, 42, 47, 63, 76, 115, 123, 124, 165 and 174, 1984.