



Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992

Act No. 25 of 1992 as amended

This compilation was prepared on 19 June 2003
taking into account amendments up to Act No. 41 of 2003

The text of any of those amendments not in force
on that date is appended in the Notes section

The operation of amendments that have been incorporated may be
affected by application provisions that are set out in the Notes section

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Contents

Part 1—Preliminary	1
1 Short title [see Note 1]	1
2 Commencement [see Note 1]	1
3 Interpretation	1
4 Act to extend to external Territories	2
4A Application of the <i>Criminal Code</i>	2
5 Object of Act	2
Part 2—Requests by foreign regulators	4
6 Making of requests	4
7 Commonwealth regulator’s consideration of requests	4
8 Attorney-General’s consideration of matter	6
9 Conditions etc. relevant to an authorisation	6
10 Taking of evidence etc.	7
11 Appearance to be in private	8
12 Representation	8
13 Information provider to comply with requirement	9
14 Self-incrimination	9
15 Legal professional privilege	10
16 Taking of evidence - protection of persons	10
17 Evidence to be put in writing etc	11
18 Evidence etc. to be sent to foreign regulator	11
Part 3—Miscellaneous	12
19 Act not to limit other provision of assistance	12
20 Orders under Foreign Proceedings (Excess of Jurisdiction) Act not to be contravened	12
21 Allowances and expenses	12
22 Delegation by Attorney-General	12
23 Regulations	12
Notes	13

An Act to enable certain Commonwealth business-regulating authorities to provide assistance to certain foreign business-regulating authorities or agencies, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title [see Note 1]

This Act may be cited as the *Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992*.

2 Commencement [see Note 1]

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act commences on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.
- (2) If this Act does not commence under subsection (1) within the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent, it commences on the first day after the end of that period.

3 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

business law means a law that regulates, or relates to the regulation of, business or persons engaged in business.

Commonwealth regulator means an authority of the Commonwealth that:

- (a) has functions relating to the administration or enforcement of a business law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; and
- (b) is prescribed for the purposes of this definition.

foreign business law means a business law of a foreign country.

foreign regulator means:

Section 4

- (a) the government of a foreign country or a part of a foreign country; or
- (b) an agency of such a government having functions relating to the administration or enforcement of a foreign business law; or
- (c) a person or body that is certified by such a government as having such functions in the country or part of a country that it governs.

foreign request. means a request under section 6.

- (2) For the purposes of this Act:
 - (a) a colony, territory or protectorate of a foreign country; and
 - (b) a territory for the international relations of which a foreign country is responsible;is taken, unless the contrary intention appears, to be part of that foreign country.
- (3) A reference in this Act to a law of a foreign country includes a reference to a law of a part of, or a law in force in a part of, the foreign country.

4 Act to extend to external Territories

This Act extends to every external Territory.

4A Application of the *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to all offences against this Act.

Note: Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

5 Object of Act

- (1) The object of this Act is to enable Commonwealth regulators to render assistance to foreign regulators in their administration or enforcement of foreign business laws by obtaining from persons relevant information, documents and evidence and transmitting such information and evidence and copies of such documents to foreign regulators.

- (2) Nothing in this Act is intended to limit the operation of the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987*.

Part 2—Requests by foreign regulators

6 Making of requests

- (1) A foreign regulator, for purposes relating to the administration or enforcement of a foreign business law, may request a Commonwealth regulator to arrange for:
 - (a) the obtaining from a person of information, documents or evidence specified in the request or relating to a matter specified in the request; and
 - (b) transmitting such information, evidence or copies of such documents to the foreign regulator.
- (2) The Commonwealth regulator must not take action under section 7 in relation to the request unless the Commonwealth regulator has received in writing from the foreign regulator:
 - (a) an undertaking by the foreign regulator to the effect that information or evidence obtained from the person and provided to the foreign regulator under this Act:
 - (i) will not be used for the purposes of criminal proceedings against the person or of proceedings against the person for the imposition of a penalty; and
 - (ii) to the extent to which it is within the ability of the foreign regulator to ensure it, will not be used by any other person, authority or agency for the purposes of any such proceedings; and
 - (b) such information in relation to the request as is required by the regulations.

7 Commonwealth regulator's consideration of requests

- (1) Subject to subsection 6(2), a Commonwealth regulator that has received a foreign request must, in writing:
 - (a) inform the Attorney-General that the Commonwealth regulator:
 - (i) does not oppose the request; or
 - (ii) does not oppose the request subject to conditions specified by the Commonwealth regulator being

imposed in relation to the providing of anything in compliance with the request and the giving by the foreign regulator of any undertakings so specified for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any such conditions; or

- (b) refuse the request.
- (2) Conditions mentioned in subparagraph (1)(a)(ii) may include (but need not be limited to) conditions relating to any or all of the following:
- (a) maintaining the confidentiality of anything provided in compliance with the request, in particular, information that is personal information within the meaning of the *Privacy Act 1988*;
 - (b) the storing of, use of, or access to, any such thing;
 - (c) copying, returning or disposing, of copies of documents provided in compliance with the request.
- (3) When considering what action to take in relation to the request, the Commonwealth regulator is to take into account the following matters and any other matters that the Commonwealth regulator thinks relevant:
- (a) whether the Commonwealth regulator is likely to be able to obtain the requested information, documents or evidence;
 - (b) the cost to the Commonwealth regulator of complying with the request;
 - (c) whether the foreign regulator could more conveniently have the request satisfied from another source;
 - (d) the extent to which the functions of the foreign regulator correspond with the functions of the Commonwealth regulator;
 - (e) whether the foreign regulator would be likely to comply with a similar request made by the Commonwealth regulator and whether any arrangement with the foreign regulator to that effect exists;
 - (f) whether, in the opinion of the Commonwealth regulator, it would be more appropriate for the request to be dealt with under the Mutual Assistance in *Criminal Matters Act 1987*.

Section 8

8 Attorney-General's consideration of matter

- (1) If the Commonwealth regulator informs the Attorney-General as mentioned in subparagraph 7(1)(a)(i) or (ii), the Attorney-General must, in writing:
 - (a) authorise the obtaining of the information, documents or evidence, as the case may be, from the person in compliance with the request; or
 - (b) refuse the request.
- (2) In considering action under this section or subsection 9(2) in relation to the request, the Attorney-General is to take into account the following matters and any other matters that he or she thinks relevant:
 - (a) whether it is in Australia's national interest to comply with the request;
 - (b) whether complying with the request is consistent with international law and international comity;
 - (c) whether anything provided in compliance with the request is likely to be used for punishing a person for an offence of a political character;
 - (d) whether anything provided in compliance with the request is likely to be used for prosecuting, punishing or otherwise harming a person because of the person's race, sex, religion, nationality or political opinions;
 - (e) whether it would be more appropriate for the request to be dealt with under the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987*.

9 Conditions etc. relevant to an authorisation

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if:
 - (a) the Commonwealth regulator, in relation to a foreign request, has informed the Attorney-General as mentioned in subparagraph 7(1)(a)(ii); and
 - (b) the Attorney-General gives an authorisation under section 8 in relation to the request;the authorisation is subject to compliance with any conditions and the giving of any undertaking specified by the Commonwealth regulator.
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- (2) In giving an authorisation under section 8, the Attorney-General may:
 - (a) impose conditions or further conditions subject to which anything may be provided in compliance with the request; and
 - (b) require undertakings to be given by the foreign regulator to ensure compliance with any such conditions; and
 - (c) omit or vary any condition or undertaking to which the authorisation would, under subsection (1), otherwise be subject.
- (3) An authorisation under section 8 that is subject to compliance with conditions or the giving of undertakings (including conditions or undertakings imposed or required under subsection (2)) must specify those conditions and any such undertaking.

10 Taking of evidence etc.

- (1) Where the Attorney-General gives an authorisation under section 8, the following provisions of this section apply.
- (2) The Commonwealth regulator may, by written notice served on the person to whom the authorisation relates, require the person:
 - (a) to give to the Commonwealth regulator, by instrument signed by the person or, in the case of a body corporate, by a competent officer of the body corporate, within the time and in the manner specified in the notice, information to which the foreign request relates; or
 - (b) to produce to the Commonwealth regulator, or to a person specified in the notice acting on behalf of the Commonwealth regulator, in accordance with the notice, documents to which the foreign request relates; or
 - (c) to appear before a person specified in the notice acting on behalf of the Commonwealth regulator, at a time and place specified in the notice, to give evidence to which the foreign request relates, either orally or in writing, and produce any such documents.
- (3) In addition to such information, documents or evidence, an authorisation under section 8 extends to any other information, documents or evidence that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth

Section 12

regulator, is relevant to the matter to which the foreign request relates.

- (4) A person mentioned in paragraph (2)(c) may require the evidence mentioned in that paragraph to be given on oath or affirmation and for that purpose the person may administer an oath or affirmation.

11 Appearance to be in private

- (1) An appearance for the purpose of giving evidence by a person in accordance with a requirement under section 10 is to take place in private and may be attended only by a person mentioned in subsection (2).
- (2) Only the following persons may be present during the taking of evidence:
- (a) the person taking or giving the evidence;
 - (b) a staff member of the Commonwealth regulator who is approved by the Commonwealth regulator;
 - (c) a representative of the foreign regulator;
 - (d) a person who is present at the request of the person giving the evidence;
 - (e) a person who is entitled to be present under a direction given by the person taking the evidence;
 - (f) a person who is entitled to be present under section 12.

12 Representation

A person who appears before a person for the purpose of giving evidence in accordance with a requirement under section 10 may be represented by:

- (a) a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory or of the High Court; or
- (b) any other person (including a foreigner) having such expertise, whether in law or otherwise, as could be expected in the circumstances to be of assistance to the person giving evidence.

13 Information provider to comply with requirement

- (1) A person must not fail to comply with a requirement made under section 10.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

- (1A) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (1A) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (2) A person must not, in purported compliance with a requirement made under section 10, give information or evidence knowing it to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

14 Self-incrimination

- (1) For the purposes of subsection 13(1A), it is not a reasonable excuse for a person to refuse or fail to give information or evidence, or to produce documents, in accordance with a requirement under section 10, that the information, evidence or production of the documents might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

- (2) Subsection (3) applies if:

- (a) before giving information or evidence in accordance with such a requirement, a person claims that the information or evidence might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty; and
- (b) the information or evidence might in fact tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

- (3) The information or evidence, as the case may be, is not admissible in evidence against the person in:

- (a) a criminal proceeding; or
- (b) a proceeding for the imposition of a penalty; other than a proceeding in respect of the falsity of the information or evidence, as the case may be.

Section 15

15 Legal professional privilege

- (1) This section applies where:
 - (a) under this Act, a person requires a lawyer to give information or produce a document; and
 - (b) giving the information or producing the document would involve disclosing a privileged communication made by, on behalf of, or to the lawyer in his or her capacity as a lawyer.
- (2) The lawyer is entitled to refuse to comply with the requirement unless:
 - (a) if the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the communication was made is a body corporate that is under official management or being wound up—the official manager or liquidator of the body; or
 - (b) otherwise—the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the communication was made; consents to the lawyer complying with the requirement.
- (3) If the lawyer so refuses, he or she must, as soon as practicable, give to the person who made the requirement a written notice setting out:
 - (a) if the lawyer knows the name and address of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the communication was made—that name and address; and
 - (b) if the communication was made in writing—sufficient particulars to identify the document containing the communication.

Penalty: \$1,500.

16 Taking of evidence - protection of persons

- (1) A person taking evidence under this Act has, in the performance of such duties, the same protection and immunity as a Justice of the High Court.
- (2) A barrister or solicitor, or other representative, appearing on a person's behalf before a person taking evidence under this Act has the same protection and immunity as a barrister has in appearing for a party in a proceeding in the High Court.

- (3) A person giving evidence under this Act has the same protection, and is, in addition to the penalties provided by this Act, subject to the same liabilities, as a witness in a proceeding in the High Court.

17 Evidence to be put in writing etc.

A person taking evidence under this Act is to cause the evidence to be put in writing and certify that the evidence was taken by the person.

18 Evidence etc. to be sent to foreign regulator

- (1) Subject to this section, if a person complies with a requirement by a Commonwealth regulator under section 10, the Commonwealth regulator must:
- (a) in the case of the giving of information—send the information, or a copy of the information certified by the Commonwealth regulator to be a true copy, to the foreign regulator by whom the relevant foreign request was made; or
 - (b) in the case of the production of documents—send copies of the documents certified by the Commonwealth regulator to be true copies to that foreign regulator; or
 - (c) in the case of the taking of evidence—send the evidence, as put in writing and certified by the person taking it, to that foreign regulator.
- (2) The Commonwealth regulator may send information, evidence or copies of documents (in this section called the *requested material*) to the foreign regulator in such form, and may edit or otherwise organise the requested material, as seems to the Commonwealth regulator to be appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) The Commonwealth regulator may refuse to cause the requested material to be transmitted to the foreign regulator or may cause part only of the material to be so transmitted if, upon examination of the material, it appears to the Commonwealth regulator for any reason to be appropriate to do so.
- (4) Where an authorisation under section 8 specifies an undertaking to be given by a foreign regulator, the requested material must not be transmitted to the foreign regulator until the undertaking is given.

Part 3—Miscellaneous

19 Act not to limit other provision of assistance

Nothing in this Act prevents the obtaining for, or transmitting to, a foreign regulator of information, evidence or copies of documents otherwise than as mentioned in this Act if, apart from this Act, the information, evidence or copies would be lawfully so obtained or transmitted.

20 Orders under Foreign Proceedings (Excess of Jurisdiction) Act not to be contravened

Nothing in this Act authorises or requires anything to be done in contravention of an order in force under section 7 of the *Foreign Proceedings (Excess of Jurisdiction) Act 1984*.

21 Allowances and expenses

A person giving information or evidence, or producing documents, under this Act is entitled to be paid by the Commonwealth regulator such allowances for the person's travelling and other expenses as are prescribed.

22 Delegation by Attorney-General

- (1) The Attorney-General may, by signed instrument, delegate to the Secretary of the Department or an APS employee in the Department any of his or her powers or functions under this Act.

23 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

Table of Acts**Notes to the *Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992*****Note 1**

The *Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 25, 1992 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

For all relevant information pertaining to application, saving or transitional provisions *see* Table A.

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992</i>	25, 1992	12 May 1992	23 Oct 1992 (<i>see</i> Gazette 1992, No. S308)	
<i>Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001</i>	24, 2001	6 Apr 2001	S. 4(1), (2) and Schedule 35: (a)	S. 4(1), (2)
<i>Crimes Legislation Enhancement Act 2003</i>	41, 2003	3 June 2003	Schedule 2 (items 15, 16): Royal Assent	—

Act Notes

(a) The *Mutual Assistance in Business Regulation Act 1992* was amended by Schedule 35 only of the *Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001*, subsection 2(1)(a) of which provides as follows:

- (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences at the later of the following times:
 - (a) immediately after the commencement of item 15 of Schedule 1 to the *Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Act 2000*;

Item 15 commenced on 24 May 2001.

Table of Amendments

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 4A	ad. No. 24, 2001
Ss. 13, 14	am. No. 24, 2001
S. 22	am. No. 41, 2003

Table A

Table A

Application, saving or transitional provisions

*Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code)
Act 2001 (No. 24, 2001)*

4 Application of amendments

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), each amendment made by this Act applies to acts and omissions that take place after the amendment commences.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, if an act or omission is alleged to have taken place between 2 dates, one before and one on or after the day on which a particular amendment commences, the act or omission is alleged to have taken place before the amendment commences.