



Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979

Act No. 114 of 1979 as amended

This compilation was prepared on 29 March 2007
taking into account amendments up to Act No. 8 of 2007

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

Chapter 1—Introduction	1
Part 1-1—Preliminary	1
1 Short title [see Note 1].....	1
2 Commencement [see Note 1].....	1
4 Application	1
4A Application of the <i>Criminal Code</i>	1
Part 1-2—Interpretation	2
5 Interpretation	2
5AA Eligible Commonwealth authority declarations.....	28
5A Communicating etc. certain information	28
5B Exempt proceedings	28
5C Information or question relevant to inspection by Ombudsman	31
5D Serious offences	31
5E Serious contraventions.....	35
5F When a communication is passing over a telecommunications system.....	36
5G The intended recipient of a communication.....	37
5H When a communication is accessible to the intended recipient.....	38
6 Interception of a communication	38
6AA Accessing a stored communication.....	40
6A Investigation of an offence	40
6B Involvement in an offence	41
6C Issue of warrant to agency or eligible authority.....	41
6D Judges.....	41
6DA Nominated AAT members.....	42
6DB Issuing authorities.....	43
6E Lawfully intercepted information	43
6EA Interception warrant information.....	44
6EB Stored communications warrant information.....	44
6F Offences	45
6G Officer of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory.....	45
6H Person to whom application relates	46
6J Proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence.....	46
6K Proceeding for confiscation or forfeiture or for pecuniary penalty	46
6L Relevant proceeding	47
6M Terminating the appointment of an officer	49
6N Declaration of staff members of State Police Forces	49

6P	Identification of service	50
6Q	Identification of telecommunications device	50
Chapter 2—Interception of telecommunications		51
Part 2-1—Prohibition on interception of telecommunications		51
7	Telecommunications not to be intercepted	51
Part 2-2—Warrants authorising the Organisation to intercept telecommunications		55
9	Issue of telecommunications service warrants by Attorney-General	55
9A	Issue of named person warrants by Attorney-General	56
9B	Provisions applying to warrants issued under section 9 or 9A	58
10	Issue of warrant by Director-General of Security in emergency for Organisation to intercept telecommunications	59
11A	Telecommunications service warrant for collection of foreign intelligence	61
11B	Named person warrant for collection of foreign intelligence	62
11C	Foreign communications warrant for collection of foreign intelligence	64
11D	Provisions applying to foreign intelligence warrants	65
12	Persons authorised to intercept communications for Organisation	66
13	Discontinuance of interception before expiration of warrant	67
14	Certain records retained by Organisation to be destroyed	67
15	How warrants etc. to be dealt with	67
16	Additional requirements for named person warrants	70
17	Reports to be made to Attorney-General on results of interception	71
18	Evidentiary certificates	71
Part 2-3—Emergency requests authorising officers of a carrier to intercept telecommunications		73
30	Emergency requests	73
Part 2-5—Warrants authorising agencies to intercept telecommunications		75
Division 2—Declaration of State Law Enforcement Authorities as Agencies		75
34	Declaration of an eligible authority of a State as an agency	75
35	Preconditions for declaration	75
37	Revocation of declaration	77
38	Effect of revocation	78

Division 3—Applications for warrants	79
39 Agency may apply for warrant	79
40 Form of application	80
41 Contents of application	80
42 Affidavit to accompany written application	80
43 Information to be given on telephone application.....	82
44 Giving further information to Judge	82
Division 4—Warrants	83
46 Issue of telecommunications service warrant	83
46A Issue of named person warrant	84
47 Limit on authority conferred by warrant.....	86
48 Issue of warrant for entry on premises.....	87
49 Form and content of warrant.....	88
50 Issue of warrant on telephone application	89
51 Action by agency after warrant issued on telephone application	90
52 Judge or nominated AAT member may revoke warrant where section 51 contravened.....	90
53 Notification of issue of warrants [<i>see Note 2</i>]	91
54 Entry into force of warrants.....	91
55 Exercise of authority conferred by warrant	91
57 Revocation of warrant by chief officer	93
58 Discontinuance of interceptions under certain warrants	93
59 When revocation of certain warrants takes effect	94
60 Notification to Managing Director of carrier of issue or revocation of certain warrants	94
61 Evidentiary certificates	96
61A Certified copy of warrant.....	97
Part 2-6—Dealing with intercepted information etc.	98
62 Application of Part	98
63 No dealing in intercepted information or interception warrant information	98
63AA Dealing in interception warrant information for the purposes of Part 2-2, 2-5, 2-7 or 2-8.....	99
63A Dealing in connection with existing proceeding.....	99
63B Dealing in information by employees of carriers.....	100
64 Dealing in connection with Organisation’s functions.....	101
65 Communicating information obtained by Organisation.....	101
65A Employee of carrier may communicate information to agency	101
66 Interceptor may communicate to agency to which warrant was issued.....	102
67 Dealing for permitted purpose in relation to agency.....	102

68	Chief officer may communicate information obtained by agency	103
69	State authority may ask not to receive information under section 68.....	105
70	Communicating information obtained by interception under Part 2-3	106
71	Dealing with information where interception suspected to be unlawful.....	106
72	Making record for purpose of permitted communication	107
73	Further dealing by recipient of certain information	107
74	Giving information in evidence in exempt proceeding.....	107
75	Giving information in evidence where defect in connection with warrant.....	108
75A	Evidence that has been given in exempt proceeding	108
76	Giving information in evidence in criminal proceedings under this Act	108
76A	Giving information in evidence in civil proceedings for remedial relief.....	109
77	Intercepted material and interception warrant information inadmissible except as provided	109
78	Where evidence otherwise inadmissible	110
79	Destruction of restricted records.....	111
Part 2-7—Keeping and inspection of interception records		112
80	Commonwealth agencies to keep documents connected with issue of warrants	112
81	Other records to be kept by Commonwealth agencies in connection with interceptions	112
81A	General Register of Warrants	114
81B	Regular submission of General Register to Minister	114
81C	Special Register of Warrants	115
81D	Regular submission of Special Register to Minister	117
81E	Provision of information by eligible authorities	117
83	Inspections.....	118
84	Reports	118
85	Ombudsman may report on other breaches of this Act.....	119
86	Ombudsman’s general powers.....	119
87	Power to obtain relevant information	120
88	Ombudsman to be given information and access notwithstanding other laws	121
89	Dealing with information for the purposes of inspection and report	121
90	Ombudsman not to be sued	122
91	Delegation by Ombudsman	122
92	Application of Ombudsman Act	123

92A	Exchange of information between Ombudsman and State inspecting authorities.....	123
Part 2-8—Reports about interceptions under Parts 2-3 and 2-5		125
Division 1—Reports to the Minister		125
93	Annual reports to Minister about interceptions under Part 2-3	125
94	Annual reports regarding applications and warrants under Part 2-5	125
94A	Reports regarding emergency interception action.....	126
94B	Reports regarding named person warrants.....	127
95	Minister may seek further information from Commonwealth agency	128
96	Annual reports by State authorities.....	128
97	Reports by Managing Directors about acts done in connection with certain warrants under Part 2-5	129
Division 2—Reports by the Minister		130
99	Annual report by Minister about warrants under Part 2-5	130
100	Report to set out how many applications made and warrants issued.....	130
101	Report to contain particulars about duration of warrants.....	132
102	Report to contain information about effectiveness of warrants	134
102A	Report regarding interceptions without warrant	137
103	Other information to be included in report	137
103A	Annual report for 1999-2000.....	138
Division 3—Provisions about annual reports		139
104	Annual reports	139
Part 2-9—Offences		140
105	Contravention of section 7 or 63	140
106	Obstruction	140
107	Offences relating to inspections under Part 2-7	141
Part 2-10—Civil remedies		142
107A	Civil remedies—unlawful interception or communication.....	142
107B	Limitation periods etc.....	145
107C	No limitation on other liability	145
107D	Concurrent operation of State and Territory laws.....	145
107E	State or Territory courts—jurisdictional limits.....	146
107F	Extended meaning of <i>conviction</i> —orders under section 19B of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i>	146

Chapter 3—Access to stored communications	147
Part 3-1—Prohibition on access to stored communications	147
108 Stored communications not to be accessed.....	147
Part 3-2—Access by the Organisation to stored communications	150
109 Access to stored communications under Part 2-2 warrants.....	150
Part 3-3—Access by enforcement agencies to stored communications	151
Division 1—Applications for warrants	151
110 Enforcement agencies may apply for stored communications warrants	151
111 Form of applications.....	151
112 Contents of written applications	152
113 Affidavits to accompany written applications	152
114 Information to be given on telephone applications	152
115 Giving further information to Judge	152
Division 2—Issuing of warrants	154
116 Issuing of stored communications warrants.....	154
117 What stored communications warrants authorise	155
118 Form and content of stored communications warrants	155
119 Duration of stored communications warrants	156
Division 3—How warrants etc. are dealt with	157
120 Stored communications warrants issued on telephone applications.....	157
121 What happens when stored communications warrants are issued.....	158
122 Revocation of stored communications warrants by chief officers.....	158
123 What happens when stored communications warrants are revoked.....	159
124 Access to additional telecommunications services under stored communications warrants	159
Division 4—Provisions relating to execution of warrants	161
125 Entry into force of stored communications warrants	161
126 Limit on authority conferred by warrant.....	161
127 Exercise of authority conferred by warrant	161
128 Provision of technical assistance	161
129 Evidentiary certificates relating to actions by carriers	162
130 Evidentiary certificates relating to actions by enforcement agencies	163
131 Certified copies of stored communications warrants	163

132	Obstruction	164
Part 3-4—Dealing with accessed information etc. 165		
Division 1—Prohibition on dealing with accessed information 165		
133	No dealing with accessed information or stored communications warrant information	165
Division 2—Permitted dealings with accessed information 166		
134	Dealing in stored communications warrant information for the purposes of Part 3-2, 3-3, 3-5 or 3-6	166
135	Dealing in information by employees of carriers.....	166
136	Dealing in connection with Organisation’s functions.....	168
137	Communicating information obtained by Organisation.....	168
138	Employee of carrier may communicate information to enforcement agency.....	169
139	Dealing for purposes of investigation etc.	169
140	Dealing with information if access suspected to be unlawful.....	171
141	Making record for purpose of permitted communication	172
142	Further dealing by recipient of certain information	172
143	Giving information in evidence in exempt proceeding.....	172
144	Giving information in evidence if communication unlawfully accessed.....	172
145	Evidence that has been given in exempt proceeding	173
146	Giving information in evidence in civil proceedings for remedial relief.....	173
Division 3—Admissibility of evidence 174		
147	Accessed material inadmissible except as provided	174
148	Stored communications warrant information inadmissible except as provided	174
149	Evidence that is otherwise inadmissible	175
Division 4—Destruction of records 176		
150	Destruction of records	176
Part 3-5—Keeping and inspection of access records 177		
Division 1—Keeping access records 177		
151	Enforcement agencies to keep documents connected with issue of warrants.....	177
Division 2—Inspection of access records by Ombudsman 178		
152	Functions of Ombudsman.....	178
153	Reports	178
154	Ombudsman’s general powers.....	179
155	Ombudsman to be given information etc. despite other laws	179
156	Dealing with information for the purposes of inspection and report	179

157	Application of Ombudsman Act.....	180
158	Exchange of information between Ombudsman and State inspecting authorities.....	180
Part 3-6—Reports about access to stored communications		182
Division 1—Reports to the Minister		182
159	Annual reports regarding applications and warrants under Part 3-3.....	182
160	Minister may seek further information from Commonwealth agency.....	182
Division 2—Reports by the Minister		183
161	Annual report by Minister about stored communications warrants.....	183
162	Report to set out how many applications made and warrants issued.....	183
163	Report to contain information about effectiveness of warrants.....	183
Division 3—Provisions about annual reports		185
164	Annual reports.....	185
Part 3-7—Civil remedies		186
165	Civil remedies—unlawful access or communication.....	186
166	Limitation periods etc.....	189
167	No limitation on other liability.....	189
168	Concurrent operation of State and Territory laws.....	189
169	State or Territory courts—jurisdictional limits.....	190
170	Extended meaning of <i>conviction</i> —orders under section 19B of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i>	190
Chapter 5—Regulations		191
Part 5-1—Regulations		191
300	Regulations.....	191
Notes		193

An Act to prohibit the interception of, and other access to, telecommunications except where authorised in special circumstances or for the purpose of tracing the location of callers in emergencies, and for related purposes.

Chapter 1—Introduction

Part 1-1—Preliminary

1 Short title [see Note 1]

This Act may be cited as the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*.

2 Commencement [see Note 1]

This Act shall come into operation on the day on which the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* comes into operation.

4 Application

This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of a State and of the Northern 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.

Part 1-2—Interpretation

5 Interpretation

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

ACC means the Australian Crime Commission.

ACC Act means the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*.

access, in relation to a stored communication, has the meaning given by section 6AA.

accessible, in relation to a communication, has the meaning given by section 5H.

ACC operation/investigation has the same meaning as in the ACC Act.

activities prejudicial to security has the same meaning as it has in the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

affidavit includes affirmation.

AFP employee has the same meaning as in the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

agency means:

- (a) except in Chapter 2—an interception agency or another enforcement agency; or
- (b) in Chapter 2—an interception agency.

ancillary offence means an offence constituted by:

- (a) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence;
- (b) being, by act or omission, in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of an offence;
- (c) receiving or assisting a person who is, to the offender's knowledge, guilty of an offence, in order to enable the person to escape punishment or to dispose of the proceeds of the last-mentioned offence;

- (d) attempting or conspiring to commit an offence; or
- (e) inciting, urging, aiding or encouraging, or printing or publishing any writing that incites, urges, aids or encourages, the commission of an offence or the carrying on of any operations for or by the commission of an offence.

Assistant Integrity Commissioner has the same meaning as in the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*.

Australian Capital Territory includes the Jervis Bay Territory.

authority, in relation to a State, includes:

- (a) a Minister of that State;
- (b) an officer of that State;
- (c) an authority or body established for a public purpose by or under a law of that State; and
- (d) without limiting the generality of paragraph (c), the Police Force of that State.

Board of the ACC means the Board of the Australian Crime Commission established under section 7B of the ACC Act.

carrier means:

- (a) a carrier (within the meaning of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*); or
- (b) a carriage service provider (within the meaning of that Act).

carry includes transmit, switch and receive.

certifying officer, in relation to an agency, or an eligible authority of a State, means:

- (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—the Commissioner of Police, a Deputy Commissioner of Police or a senior executive AFP employee who is a member of the Australian Federal Police and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner of Police for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity:
 - (i) the Integrity Commissioner; or
 - (ii) an Assistant Integrity Commissioner; or

Section 5

- (iii) a staff member of ACLEI who is an SES employee and who is authorised in writing by the Integrity Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (b) in the case of the ACC:
 - (i) the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC or an examiner; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the ACC who is an SES employee or acting SES employee and is authorised in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (c) in the case of the Police Force of a State—the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an officer whose rank is equivalent to that of Assistant Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police, or a senior executive AFP employee who is a member of the Australian Federal Police, and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (d) in the case of the Crime Commission:
 - (i) a member of the Crime Commission; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Crime Commission who occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of a senior executive officer within the meaning of the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* of New South Wales and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner of the Commission for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (e) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption:
 - (i) the Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner, of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or
 - (ii) an officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption who occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of a senior executive officer within the meaning of the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* of New South Wales and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner of the Commission for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (ea) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity:
 - (i) the Director, Police Integrity; or

- (ii) a member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity who occupies a position of Deputy Director, Police Integrity and who is authorised in writing by the Director, Police Integrity for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (iii) a member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity who occupies a position of Assistant Director, Police Integrity and who is authorised in writing by the Director, Police Integrity for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (f) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a Commissioner of the Crime and Misconduct Commission; or
- (g) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission:
 - (i) the Commissioner of the Police Integrity Commission; or
 - (ii) an Assistant Commissioner of the Police Integrity Commission; or
 - (iii) a member of the staff of the Police Integrity Commission who occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of a senior executive officer within the meaning of the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* of New South Wales and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner of the Commission for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (i) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission:
 - (i) the Commissioner of the Corruption and Crime Commission; or
 - (ii) an officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission who occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of a senior executive officer within the meaning of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* of Western Australia and who is authorised in writing by the Commissioner of the Commission for the purposes of this paragraph; or
- (j) in the case of any other agency:
 - (i) the chief executive officer or an acting chief executive officer of the agency; or
 - (ii) an officer of the agency (by whatever name called) who holds, or is acting in, an office or position in the agency which is involved in the management of the agency and

Section 5

which has been nominated in writing by the chief executive officer for the purposes of this subparagraph.

certifying person means any of the following:

- (a) the Director-General of Security;
- (b) a Deputy Director-General of Security;
- (c) a senior officer of the Organisation (within the meaning of section 24 of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*) who is authorised in writing by the Director-General of Security for the purposes of subsections 15(1A) and (1B).

chief officer, in relation to an agency, an eligible Commonwealth authority or an eligible authority of a State, means:

- (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—the Commissioner of Police; or
- (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity—the Integrity Commissioner; or
- (b) in the case of the ACC—the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC; or
- (ba) in the case of an eligible Commonwealth authority—the member constituting, or the member who generally presides at hearings and other meetings of, the Commonwealth Royal Commission concerned; or
- (c) in the case of the Police Force of a State—the Commissioner of that Police Force; or
- (d) in the case of the Crime Commission—the Commissioner of the Crime Commission; or
- (e) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or
- (ea) in the case of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or
- (eb) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity—the Director, Police Integrity; or
- (f) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—the Chairperson of the Commission; or
- (h) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission—the Commissioner of the Commission; or

- (ha) in the case of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; or
- (k) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission—the Commissioner of the Commission; or
- (l) in the case of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission; or
- (m) in the case of an enforcement agency that is not an interception agency and is not an eligible authority of a State—the chief executive officer or an acting chief executive officer of the agency.

Commissioner means:

- (a) in relation to the Police Force of a State—the Commissioner of Police (however designated) of that State; or
- (b) in relation to the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a member of the Commission, including the Chairperson.

Commissioner of Police means the Commissioner of Police referred to in section 6 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, and includes an acting Commissioner of Police.

Commonwealth agency means:

- (a) the Australian Federal Police; or
- (aa) the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity;
or
- (b) the ACC.

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

communicate, in relation to information, includes divulge.

communication includes conversation and a message, and any part of a conversation or message, whether:

- (a) in the form of:
 - (i) speech, music or other sounds;
 - (ii) data;
 - (iii) text;
 - (iv) visual images, whether or not animated; or

Section 5

- (v) signals; or
- (b) in any other form or in any combination of forms.

conduct includes any act or omission.

Corruption and Crime Commission means the Corruption and Crime Commission established by the Corruption and Crime Commission Act.

Corruption and Crime Commission Act means the *Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003* of Western Australia.

Crime and Misconduct Act means the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* of Queensland.

Crime and Misconduct Commission means the Crime and Misconduct Commission of Queensland.

Crime Commission means the New South Wales Crime Commission.

Crime Commission Act means the *New South Wales Crime Commission Act 1985* of New South Wales.

Deputy Commissioner of Police means a Deputy Commissioner of Police referred to in section 6 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

Deputy Director-General of Security means an officer of the Organisation who holds office as Deputy Director-General of Security.

Director, Police Integrity means the Director, Police Integrity under the Police Regulation Act.

earth-based facility means a facility other than a satellite-based facility.

eligible authority, in relation to a State, means:

- (a) in any case—the Police Force of that State; or
- (b) in the case of New South Wales—the Crime Commission, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Police Integrity Commission or the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; or

- (ba) in the case of Victoria—the Office of Police Integrity; or
- (c) in the case of Queensland—the Crime and Misconduct Commission; or
- (d) in the case of Western Australia—the Corruption and Crime Commission or the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission.

eligible Commonwealth authority means a Commonwealth Royal Commission in relation to which a declaration under section 5AA is in force.

emergency service facility has the meaning given by subsection 6(2A).

enforcement agency has the same meaning as in section 282 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*, and includes an interception agency and an eligible authority of a State.

equipment means any apparatus or equipment used, or intended for use, in or in connection with a telecommunications network, and includes a telecommunications device but does not include a line.

examiner has the same meaning as in the ACC Act.

facility has the same meaning as in the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

federally relevant criminal activity has the same meaning as in the ACC Act.

foreign communication means a communication sent or received outside Australia.

foreign communications warrant means an interception warrant issued or to be issued under section 11C.

foreign intelligence has the same meaning as it has in the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

foreign intelligence information means information obtained (whether before or after the commencement of this definition) under a warrant issued under section 11A, 11B or 11C.

foreign organisation means an organisation (including a government) outside Australia.

Section 5

General Register means the General Register of Warrants kept under section 81A.

Governor, in relation to a State, means, in the case of the Northern Territory, the Administrator of the Northern Territory.

immigration offence means an offence against section 232A, 233, 233A, 234 or 236 of the *Migration Act 1958*.

Independent Commission Against Corruption means the Independent Commission Against Corruption of New South Wales.

Independent Commission Against Corruption Act means the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988* of New South Wales.

inspecting officer means:

- (a) the Ombudsman;
- (b) a Deputy Commonwealth Ombudsman; or
- (c) a member of the staff referred to in subsection 31(1) of the *Ombudsman Act 1976*.

Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption means the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption referred to in section 57A of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act.

Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission means the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission referred to in section 88 of the Police Integrity Commission Act.

Integrity Commissioner has the same meaning as in the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*.

intended recipient, of a communication, has the meaning given by section 5G.

interception agency means:

- (a) except for the purposes of Part 2-6:
 - (i) a Commonwealth agency; or
 - (ii) an eligible authority of a State in relation to which a declaration under section 34 is in force; or
- (b) for the purposes of Part 2-6:
 - (i) a Commonwealth agency; or

(ii) an eligible authority of a State.

interception warrant means a warrant issued under Chapter 2.

interception warrant information has the meaning given by section 6EA.

in the possession of, in relation to a document, record or copy, includes in the custody of or under the control of.

issuing authority means a person in respect of whom an appointment is in force under section 6DB.

lawfully accessed information means information obtained by accessing a stored communication otherwise than in contravention of subsection 108(1).

lawfully intercepted information has the meaning given by section 6E.

law of the Commonwealth includes a law of the Australian Capital Territory.

line has the same meaning as in the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.

listening device has the same meaning as in Division 2 of Part III of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

maintain includes adjust and repair.

Managing Director, in relation to a carrier, means the chief executive officer (however described) of the carrier.

member of a police force means:

- (a) a member of the Australian Federal Police; or
- (b) an officer of the Police Force of a State or Territory.

member of the Australian Federal Police includes a special member of the Australian Federal Police.

member of the Crime Commission means a person who is, or who is acting in the office of, the Chairperson, or a member, of the Crime Commission.

member of the staff of a Commonwealth Royal Commission means:

Section 5

- (a) a legal practitioner appointed to assist the Commission; or
- (b) a person otherwise assisting the Commission and authorised in writing by the sole Commissioner or a member of the Commission.

member of the staff of the ACC has the same meaning as in the ACC Act.

member of the staff of the Crime Commission means a person who is, for the purposes of the Crime Commission Act, a member of the staff of the Crime Commission.

member of the staff of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption means:

- (a) a member of the staff referred to in subsection 57E(1) or (2) of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act; or
- (b) a person engaged under subsection 57E(3) of that Act; or
- (c) a person whose services are used under subsection 57E(4) of that Act.

member of the staff of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission means a person who is engaged or employed under subsection 92(1), (2) or (3) of the Police Integrity Commission Act or whose services are used under subsection 92(4) of that Act.

member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity means a person who is, for the purposes of the Police Regulation Act, a member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity.

member of the staff of the Policy Integrity Commission means a person who is, for the purposes of the Police Integrity Commission Act, a member of the staff of the Commission.

Minister, in relation to a State, means:

- (a) except where paragraph (b) applies—a Minister of the Crown of that State; or
- (b) in the case of the Northern Territory—a person holding Ministerial office within the meaning of the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act 1978*.

named person warrant means an interception warrant issued or to be issued under section 9A, 11B or 46A.

nominated AAT member means a member of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in respect of whom a nomination is in force under section 6DA to issue warrants under Part 2-5.

oath includes affirmation.

offence means an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of a State.

Office of Police Integrity means the Office of Police Integrity established by the Police Regulation Act.

officer, in relation to an agency, an eligible Commonwealth authority or an eligible authority of a State, means:

- (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—a member of the Australian Federal Police; or
- (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity—the Integrity Commissioner or a staff member of ACLEI; or
- (b) in the case of the ACC—the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC, an examiner or a member of the staff of the ACC; or
- (ba) in the case of an eligible Commonwealth authority—a member of the Commonwealth Royal Commission concerned or a member of the staff of the Royal Commission; or
- (c) in the case of the Police Force of a State—an officer of that Police Force; or
- (d) in the case of the Crime Commission—a member of the Crime Commission or a member of the staff of the Crime Commission; or
- (e) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—an officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, being a person who is an officer as defined by the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act; or
- (ea) in the case of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption:
 - (i) the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or

Section 5

- (eb) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity:
 - (i) a member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity;
or
 - (ii) an individual who is engaged under paragraph 102E(1)(b) of the Police Regulation Act; or
- (f) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a commission officer (within the meaning of the Crime and Misconduct Act); or
- (h) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission:
 - (i) the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Police Integrity Commission; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Policy Integrity Commission; or
- (ha) in the case of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission:
 - (i) the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; or
- (k) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission—an officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission; or
- (l) in the case of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission or an officer of the Parliamentary Inspector.

officer of a State has the meaning given by subsection 6G(2).

officer of a Territory has the meaning given by subsection 6G(3).

officer of the Commonwealth has the meaning given by subsection 6G(1).

officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission means an officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission within the meaning of the Corruption and Crime Commission Act.

officer of the Parliamentary Inspector means an officer of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission within the meaning of the Corruption and Crime Commission Act.

Ombudsman means the Commonwealth Ombudsman.

original warrant means a warrant other than a renewal of a warrant.

Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission means the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission within the meaning of the Corruption and Crime Commission Act.

Part 2-2 warrant means a warrant issued under Part 2-2.

Part 2-5 warrant means a warrant issued under Part 2-5.

passing over includes being carried.

Note: See section 5F for when a communication is passing over a telecommunications system.

permitted purpose, in relation to an interception agency, an eligible Commonwealth authority or an eligible authority of a State, means a purpose connected with:

- (a) in any case:
 - (i) an investigation by the agency or eligible authority of a prescribed offence;
 - (ii) the making by an authority, body or person of a decision whether or not to begin a relevant proceeding in relation to the agency or eligible authority;
 - (iii) a relevant proceeding in relation to the agency or eligible authority;
 - (iv) the exercise by the chief officer of the agency or eligible authority of the powers conferred by section 68; or
 - (v) the keeping of records by the agency under Part 2-7, or by the eligible authority under provisions of a law of the State that impose on the chief officer of the authority requirements corresponding to those imposed on the chief officer of a Commonwealth agency by sections 80 and 81; or
- (aa) in the case of the ACC:
 - (i) an ACC operation/investigation; or
 - (ii) a report to the Board of the ACC on the outcome of such an operation or investigation; or
- (b) in the case of the Australian Federal Police:
 - (i) an investigation of, or an inquiry into, alleged misbehaviour, or alleged improper conduct, of an

Section 5

- officer of the Commonwealth, being an investigation or inquiry under a law of the Commonwealth or by a person in the person's capacity as an officer of the Commonwealth;
- (ii) a report on such an investigation or inquiry;
 - (iia) the making by a person of a decision under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* in relation to the engagement of an AFP employee, the retirement of an AFP employee or the termination of the employment of an AFP employee or in relation to the appointment or the termination of the appointment of a special member of the Australian Federal Police;
 - (iib) a review (whether by way of appeal or otherwise) of such a decision;
 - (iic) the tendering to the Governor-General of advice to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of an officer of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iiv) deliberations of the Executive Council in connection with advice to the Governor-General to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of an officer of the Commonwealth; or
- (baa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity:
- (i) a corruption investigation (within the meaning of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*); or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or
- (bab) in the case of an eligible Commonwealth authority:
- (i) an investigation that the Commonwealth Royal Commission concerned is conducting in the course of the inquiry it is commissioned to undertake; or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or
- (cac) in the case of the Police Force of a State:
- (i) an investigation of, or an inquiry into, alleged misbehaviour, or alleged improper conduct, of an officer of that State, being an investigation or inquiry under a law of that State or by a person in the person's capacity as an officer of that State;
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation or inquiry;

- (iia) the making by a person of a decision in relation to the appointment, re-appointment, term of appointment, retirement or termination of appointment of an officer or member of staff of that Police Force;
- (iib) a review (whether by way of appeal or otherwise) of such a decision;
- (iic) the tendering to the Governor of that State of advice to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of an officer of that State; or
- (iiv) deliberations of the Executive Council of that State in connection with advice to the Governor of that State to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of an officer of that State; or
- (d) in the case of an eligible authority of a State:
 - (i) an inspection of the authority's records that is made under a requirement of the law of that State, being a requirement of the kind referred to in paragraph 35(1)(h); or
 - (ii) a report on such an inspection; or
- (da) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption:
 - (i) an investigation under the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act into whether corrupt conduct (within the meaning of that Act) may have occurred, may be occurring or may be about to occur; or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or
- (db) in the case of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption:
 - (i) dealing with (by reports and recommendations) complaints of abuse of power, impropriety or other forms of misconduct (within the meaning of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act) on the part of the Independent Commission Against Corruption or officers of that Commission; or
 - (ii) dealing with (by reports and recommendations) conduct amounting to maladministration (within the meaning of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act) by the Independent Commission Against Corruption or officers of that Commission; or

Section 5

- (dc) in the case of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—dealing with (by reports and recommendations) complaints of abuse of power, impropriety or other forms of misconduct (within the meaning of the Police Integrity Commission Act) on the part of the Police Integrity Commission or officers of that Commission; or
- (e) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission:
 - (i) an investigation under the Police Integrity Commission Act of police misconduct of an officer of the New South Wales Police Service; or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or
 - (iii) the tendering to the Governor of New South Wales of advice to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of the Commissioner of the New South Wales Police Service; or
 - (iv) deliberations of the Executive Council of New South Wales in connection with advice to the Governor of that State to terminate, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of the Commissioner of the New South Wales Police Service; or
- (f) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity:
 - (i) an investigation by the Director, Police Integrity under the Police Regulation Act into the conduct of a member of the force (within the meaning of that Act); or
 - (ii) an investigation by the Director, Police Integrity under the Police Regulation Act or the Whistleblowers Protection Act, into serious misconduct (within the meaning of the Police Regulation Act); or
 - (iii) a report on an investigation covered by subparagraph (i) or (ii); or
- (g) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission:
 - (i) an investigation under the Corruption and Crime Commission Act into whether misconduct (within the meaning of that Act) has or may have occurred, is or may be occurring, is or may be about to occur, or is likely to occur; or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or

- (ga) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission:
- (i) an investigation under the Crime and Misconduct Act into whether misconduct (within the meaning of that Act) may have occurred, may be occurring or may be about to occur; or
 - (ii) a report on such an investigation; or
- (h) in the case of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—dealing with a matter of misconduct (within the meaning of the Corruption and Crime Commission Act) on the part of the Corruption and Crime Commission, an officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission or an officer of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission.

police disciplinary proceeding means a disciplinary proceeding, before a tribunal or body that is responsible for disciplining members of the Australian Federal Police or officers of a Police Force of a State, against a member of the Australian Federal Police, or an officer of that Police Force, as the case may be, not being a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence.

Police Integrity Commission means the Police Integrity Commission of New South Wales.

Police Integrity Commission Act means the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996* of New South Wales.

Police Regulation Act means the *Police Regulation Act 1958* of Victoria.

Premier, in relation to a State, means, in the case of the Northern Territory, the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory.

premises includes:

- (a) any land;
- (b) any structure, building, aircraft, vehicle, vessel or place (whether built on or not); and
- (c) any part of such a structure, building, aircraft, vehicle, vessel or place.

Section 5

prescribed investigation, in relation to a Commonwealth agency, an eligible Commonwealth authority or an eligible authority of a State:

- (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity—means a corruption investigation (within the meaning of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*); or
- (a) in the case of the ACC—means an ACC operation/investigation; or
- (b) in the case of the Crime Commission—means an investigation that the Crime Commission is conducting in the performance of its functions under the Crime Commission Act; or
- (ba) in the case of an eligible Commonwealth authority—an investigation that the Commonwealth Royal Commission concerned is conducting in the course of the inquiry it is commissioned to undertake; or
- (c) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—means an investigation that the Independent Commission Against Corruption is conducting in the performance of its functions under the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act; or
- (ca) in the case of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—means an investigation that the Inspector is conducting in the performance of the Inspector’s functions under the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act; or
- (cb) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity—means an investigation that the Director, Police Integrity is conducting in the performance of the Director’s functions under the Police Regulation Act; or
- (d) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—means an investigation that the Commission is conducting in the performance of its functions under the Crime and Misconduct Act; or
- (f) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission—means an investigation that the Commission is conducting in the performance of its functions under the Police Integrity Commission Act; or

- (fa) in the case of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—means an investigation that the Inspector is conducting in the performance of the Inspector’s functions under the Police Integrity Commission Act; or
- (i) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission—means an investigation that the Commission is conducting in the performance of its functions under the Corruption and Crime Commission Act; or
- (j) in the case of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—means dealing with a matter of misconduct in the performance of the Parliamentary Inspector’s functions under the Corruption and Crime Commission Act.

prescribed offence means:

- (a) a serious offence, or an offence that was a serious offence when the offence was committed;
- (b) an offence against subsection 7(1) or section 63; or
- (ba) an offence against subsection 108(1) or section 133; or
- (c) an offence against a provision of Part 10.6 of the *Criminal Code*; or
- (d) any other offence punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period, or maximum period, of at least 3 years; or
- (e) an ancillary offence relating to an offence of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this definition.

prescribed substance means:

- (a) a substance that is a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purposes of the *Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act 1990*; or
- (b) a controlled drug or border controlled drug within the meaning of Part 9.1 of the *Criminal Code*; or
- (c) a controlled plant or border controlled plant within the meaning of Part 9.1 of the *Criminal Code*; or
- (d) a controlled precursor or border controlled precursor within the meaning of Part 9.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

proceeding means:

- (a) a proceeding or proposed proceeding in a federal court or in a court of a State or Territory;

Section 5

- (b) a proceeding or proposed proceeding, or a hearing or proposed hearing, before a tribunal in Australia, or before any other body, authority or person in Australia having power to hear or examine evidence; or
- (c) an examination or proposed examination by or before such a tribunal, body, authority or person.

publicly-listed ASIO number has the meaning given by subsection 6(3).

record means:

- (a) in relation to information—a record or copy, whether in writing or otherwise, of the whole or a part of the information; or
- (b) in relation to an interception, whether or not in contravention of subsection 7(1), of a communication:
 - (i) a record or copy, whether in writing or otherwise, of the whole or a part of the communication, being a record or copy made by means of the interception; or
 - (ii) a record or copy, whether in writing or otherwise, of the whole or a part of a record or copy that is, by virtue of any other application or applications of this definition, a record obtained by the interception.

relevant offence, in relation to a Commonwealth agency, an eligible Commonwealth authority or an eligible authority of a State, means:

- (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of the Commonwealth; or
- (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity—a prescribed investigation concerning conduct that involves a prescribed offence or possible conduct that would involve a prescribed offence; or
- (b) in the case of the ACC—a prescribed offence to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (ba) in the case of an eligible Commonwealth authority—a prescribed offence to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (c) in the case of the Police Force of a State—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of that State; or

- (d) in the case of the Crime Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of New South Wales and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (e) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of New South Wales and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (ea) in the case of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of New South Wales and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (eb) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of Victoria and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (f) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against the law of Queensland and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (h) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against the law of New South Wales and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (ha) in the case of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of New South Wales and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (k) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against the law of Western Australia and to which a prescribed investigation relates; or
- (l) in the case of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—a prescribed offence that is an offence against the law of Western Australia and to which a prescribed investigation relates.

relevant statistics, in relation to applications of a particular kind, means all of the following:

- (a) how many applications of that kind were made;
- (b) how many applications of that kind were withdrawn or refused; and
- (c) how many warrants were issued on applications of that kind.

Section 5

renewal, in relation to a warrant issued to an agency in respect of a telecommunications service or person, means a warrant:

- (a) that is issued to the agency in respect of that service or person; and
 - (b) the application for which was made while:
 - (i) the first-mentioned warrant; or
 - (ii) a warrant that is, by virtue of any other application or applications of this definition, a renewal of the first-mentioned warrant;
- was still in force.

renewal application means an application by an agency for a warrant in respect of a telecommunications service or person, being an application made while a warrant issued to the agency in respect of that service or person is still in force.

restricted record means a record other than a copy, that was obtained by means of an interception, whether or not in contravention of subsection 7(1), of a communication passing over a telecommunications system.

satellite-based facility means a facility in a satellite.

secretary has the same meaning as in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

security has the same meaning as it has in the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

senior executive AFP employee has the same meaning as in the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

serious contravention has the meaning given by section 5E.

serious offence has the meaning given by section 5D.

special investigation means an investigation into matters relating to federally relevant criminal activity that the ACC is conducting and that the Board of the ACC has determined to be a special investigation.

Special Register means the Special Register of Warrants kept under section 81C.

staff member, in relation to the Australian Federal Police, means an AFP employee who is not a member of the Australian Federal Police.

staff member of ACLEI has the same meaning as in the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*.

State includes the Northern Territory.

stored communication means a communication that:

- (a) is not passing over a telecommunications system; and
- (b) is held on equipment that is operated by, and is in the possession of, a carrier; and
- (c) cannot be accessed on that equipment, by a person who is not a party to the communication, without the assistance of an employee of the carrier.

stored communications warrant means a warrant issued under Chapter 3.

stored communications warrant information has the meaning given by section 6EB.

subscriber means a person who rents or uses a telecommunications service.

telecommunications device means a terminal device that is capable of being used for transmitting or receiving a communication over a telecommunications system.

telecommunications network means a system, or series of systems, for carrying communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy or both, but does not include a system, or series of systems, for carrying communications solely by means of radiocommunication.

telecommunications number means the address used by a carrier for the purposes of directing a communication to its intended destination and identifying the origin of the communication, and includes:

- (a) a telephone number; and
- (b) a mobile telephone number; and

Section 5

- (c) a unique identifier for a telecommunications device (for example, an electronic serial number or a Media Access Control address); and
- (d) a user account identifier; and
- (e) an Internet Protocol address; and
- (f) an email address.

telecommunications service means a service for carrying communications by means of guided or unguided electromagnetic energy or both, being a service the use of which enables communications to be carried over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier but not being a service for carrying communications solely by means of radiocommunication.

telecommunications service warrant means an interception warrant issued or to be issued under section 9, 11A, 46 or 48.

telecommunications system means:

- (a) a telecommunications network that is within Australia; or
 - (b) a telecommunications network that is partly within Australia, but only to the extent that the network is within Australia;
- and includes equipment, a line or other facility that is connected to such a network and is within Australia.

telephone application means an application made by telephone for a Part 2-5 warrant or a stored communications warrant.

Territory does not include the Northern Territory.

the Director-General of Security means the person holding, or performing the duties of, the office of Director-General of Security under the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

the Organisation means the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

warrant means:

- (a) except in Chapter 2—an interception warrant or a stored communications warrant; or
- (b) in Chapter 2 (except in Part 2-5)—an interception warrant (whether issued before or after the commencement of this definition); or
- (c) in Part 2-5—a Part 2-5 warrant.

Whistleblowers Protection Act means the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001* of Victoria.

- (2) Where a telecommunications service is provided by a carrier for the use of an employee or employees of the carrier (not being a telecommunications service to which that person is the subscriber or those persons are subscribers), the carrier shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the subscriber to that telecommunications service.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, the question whether equipment, or a line or other facility, is connected to a telecommunications network is to be determined in the same manner as that question is determined for the purposes of the *Telecommunications Act 1997*.
- (4) A reference in this Act to the Attorney-General shall, at a time when the Attorney-General is absent from Australia or when, by reason of illness of the Attorney-General or for any other reason, the Director-General of Security cannot readily communicate with the Attorney-General, be read as including a reference to a Minister who has been authorized in writing by the Attorney-General to perform the functions of the Attorney-General under this Act at such a time.
- (4A) A reference in this Act to an employee of a carrier includes a reference to a person who is engaged by the carrier or whose services are made available to the carrier.
- (5) For the purposes of the definition of ***telecommunications system*** in subsection (1), a telecommunications network shall be taken to be within Australia to the extent that the network is used for the purpose of carrying communications:
 - (a) over an earth-based facility within Australia, or between earth-based facilities within Australia;
 - (b) from an earth-based facility within Australia to a satellite-based facility, but only to the extent that the next earth-based facility to which the communications will be carried is an earth-based facility within Australia;
 - (c) from a satellite-based facility to an earth-based facility within Australia, but only to the extent that the last earth-based facility from which the communications were carried was an earth-based facility within Australia; and

Section 5AA

- (d) over a satellite-based facility, or between satellite-based facilities, but only to the extent that:
 - (i) the last earth-based facility from which the communications were carried was an earth-based facility within Australia; and
 - (ii) the next earth-based facility to which the communications will be carried is an earth-based facility within Australia;

whether or not the communications originated in Australia, and whether or not the final destination of the communications is within Australia.

5AA Eligible Commonwealth authority declarations

The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare a Commonwealth Royal Commission to be an eligible Commonwealth authority for the purposes of this Act if the Minister is satisfied that the Royal Commission is likely to inquire into matters that may involve the commission of a prescribed offence.

5A Communicating etc. certain information

For the purposes of this Act, a person who gives to another person, makes use of, makes a record of, or produces in evidence in a proceeding, a record (in this section called the *relevant record*) obtained by an interception, whether or not in contravention of subsection 7(1), of a communication shall be taken to communicate to the other person, make use of, make a record of, or give in evidence in that proceeding, as the case may be, so much of the information obtained by the interception as can be derived from the relevant record.

5B Exempt proceedings

- (1) A reference in this Act to an exempt proceeding is a reference to:
 - (a) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence; or
 - (b) a proceeding for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence; or

- (c) a proceeding for the taking of evidence pursuant to section 43 of the *Extradition Act 1988*, in so far as the proceeding relates to a prescribed offence; or
- (d) a proceeding for the extradition of a person from a State or Territory to another State or Territory, in so far as the proceeding relates to a prescribed offence; or
- (da) a proceeding by way of a coroner's inquest if, in the opinion of the coroner, the event that is the subject of the inquest may have resulted from the commission of a prescribed offence; or
- (e) a police disciplinary proceeding; or
- (ea) a proceeding in so far as it relates to:
 - (i) a decision by the Commissioner of Police to terminate the employment of an AFP employee or the appointment of a special member of the Australian Federal Police; or
 - (ii) a decision by the Commissioner of a Police Force of a State to terminate the appointment of an officer or member of staff of that Police Force; or
- (f) any other proceeding (not being a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence) in so far as it relates to alleged misbehaviour, or alleged improper conduct, of an officer of the Commonwealth or of a State; or
- (g) a proceeding for the recovery of an amount due to a carrier in connection with the supply of a telecommunications service;
- (h) a proceeding under section 13 of the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* in relation to a criminal matter (within the meaning of that Act) that concerns an offence, against the laws of the foreign country that made the request resulting in the proceeding, that is punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period, or maximum period, of at least 3 years; or
- (haa) a proceeding under Division 5 of Part 4 of the *International Criminal Court Act 2002*; or
- (hab) a proceeding before the International Criminal Court sitting in Australia under Part 5 of the *International Criminal Court Act 2002*; or
- (ha) a proceeding of an eligible Commonwealth authority; or
- (hb) a proceeding of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or

Section 5B

- (hc) a proceeding of the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; or
- (i) a proceeding of the Director, Police Integrity; or
- (ia) a proceeding of the Corruption and Crime Commission; or
- (ib) a proceeding of the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission; or
- (j) a proceeding under Division 1 of Part 4 of the *International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1995*; or
- (k) a proceeding of the Police Integrity Commission; or
- (ka) a proceeding of the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; or
- (kb) a proceeding of the Crime and Misconduct Commission; or
- (l) a proceeding by way of a bail application if the application relates to a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence; or
- (m) a proceeding by way of review of a decision to refuse such a bail application; or
- (n) a proceeding by way of a review of a decision to grant such a bail application.

Note: Paragraphs (l), (m) and (n) were inserted as a response to the decision of the Court of Appeal of New South Wales in *Director of Public Prosecutions v Serratore* (1995) 132 ALR 461.

- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a reference in Chapter 3 to an exempt proceeding includes a reference to:
 - (a) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence punishable:
 - (i) by imprisonment for a period, or a maximum period, of at least 12 months; or
 - (ii) by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 60 penalty units if the offence is committed by an individual; or
 - (iii) if the offence cannot be committed by an individual—by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 300 penalty units; or
 - (b) a proceeding for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of such an offence; or
 - (c) a proceeding for the taking of evidence pursuant to section 43 of the *Extradition Act 1988*, in so far as the proceeding relates to such an offence; or

- (d) a proceeding for the extradition of a person from a State or Territory to another State or Territory, in so far as the proceeding relates to such an offence; or
- (e) a proceeding by way of a coroner's inquest if, in the opinion of the coroner, the event that is the subject of the inquest may have resulted from the commission of such an offence; or
- (f) a proceeding for recovery of a pecuniary penalty for a contravention that would, if proved, render the person committing the contravention liable to:
 - (i) a pecuniary penalty, or a maximum pecuniary penalty, of at least 60 penalty units if the contravention is committed by an individual; or
 - (ii) if the contravention cannot be committed by an individual—a pecuniary penalty, or a maximum pecuniary penalty, of at least 300 penalty units.

5C Information or question relevant to inspection by Ombudsman

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, information or a question is relevant to an inspection under Part 2-7 or 3-5 of an agency's records if the information or question is about:
 - (a) in any case:
 - (i) the location;
 - (ii) the making, compilation or keeping; or
 - (iii) the accuracy or completeness;of any of those records;
 - (b) in any case—any matter to which any of those records relates; or
 - (c) if the Ombudsman suspects on reasonable grounds that an officer of the agency has contravened this Act—any matter relating to the suspected contravention.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) limits the generality of a reference in this Act to information, or to a question, that is relevant to an inspection of an agency's records.

5D Serious offences

General types of serious offences

- (1) An offence is a *serious offence* if it is:

Section 5D

- (a) a murder, or an offence of a kind equivalent to murder; or
 - (b) a kidnapping, or an offence of a kind equivalent to kidnapping; or
 - (c) an offence against Division 307 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (d) an offence constituted by conduct involving an act or acts of terrorism; or
 - (e) an offence against Division 72, 101, 102 or 103 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (f) except for the purposes of an application for a warrant by an agency other than the ACC, an offence in relation to which the ACC is conducting a special investigation.
- (2) An offence is also a *serious offence* if:
- (a) it is an offence punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period, or maximum period, of at least 7 years; and
 - (b) the particular conduct constituting the offence involved, involves or would involve, as the case requires:
 - (i) loss of a person's life or serious risk of loss of a person's life; or
 - (ii) serious personal injury or serious risk of serious personal injury; or
 - (iii) serious damage to property in circumstances endangering the safety of a person; or
 - (iiia) serious arson; or
 - (iv) trafficking in prescribed substances; or
 - (v) serious fraud; or
 - (vi) serious loss to the revenue of the Commonwealth, a State or the Australian Capital Territory; or
 - (vii) bribery or corruption of, or by:
 - (A) an officer of the Commonwealth; or
 - (B) an officer of a State; or
 - (C) an officer of a Territory; or
 - (viii) the production, publication, possession, supply or sale of, or other dealing in, child pornography; or
 - (ix) consenting to or procuring the employment of a child, or employing a child, in connection with child pornography.

Telecommunications offences

- (2A) Without limiting subsection (2), an offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence against section 474.19, 474.20, 474.22, 474.23, 474.26 or 474.27 of the *Criminal Code*.

Offences involving planning and organisation

- (3) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period, or maximum period, of at least 7 years, where the offence:
- (a) involves 2 or more offenders and substantial planning and organisation; and
 - (b) involves, or is of a kind that ordinarily involves, the use of sophisticated methods and techniques; and
 - (c) is committed, or is of a kind that is ordinarily committed, in conjunction with other offences of a like kind; and
 - (d) consists of, or involves, any of the following:
 - (i) theft;
 - (ii) handling of stolen goods;
 - (iii) tax evasion;
 - (iv) currency violations;
 - (v) extortion;
 - (vi) bribery or corruption of, or by:
 - (A) an officer of the Commonwealth; or
 - (B) an officer of a State; or
 - (C) an officer of a Territory;
 - (vii) bankruptcy violations;
 - (viii) company violations;
 - (ix) harbouring criminals;
 - (x) dealings in firearms or armaments;
 - (xi) a sexual offence against a person who is under 16 (including an offence against Part IIIA of the *Crimes Act 1914*);
 - (xii) an immigration offence.

Offences relating to people smuggling with exploitation, slavery, sexual servitude and deceptive recruiting

- (3A) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence against:
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Section 5D

- (a) section 73.1, 73.2, 73.3, 73.8, 73.9, 73.10 or 73.11; or
 - (b) section 270.3, 270.6, 270.7 or 270.8; or
 - (c) section 271.2, 271.3, 271.4, 271.5, 271.6 or 271.7;
- of the *Criminal Code*.

Money laundering offences etc.

- (4) An offence is also a *serious offence* if it is an offence against any of the following provisions:
 - (a) Part 10.2 of the *Criminal Code* (other than section 400.9);
 - (aa) section 135.3 of the *Criminal Code*;
 - (b) Division 1A of Part IV of the *Crimes Act 1900* of New South Wales;
 - (c) section 122 of the **Confiscation Act 1997** of Victoria;
 - (d) section 64 of the *Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989* of Queensland;
 - (e) section 563A of *The Criminal Code* of Western Australia;
 - (f) section 10b of the *Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act, 1986* of South Australia;
 - (g) section 67 of the *Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993* of Tasmania;
 - (h) section 74 of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 1991* of the Australian Capital Territory.

Cybercrime offences etc.

- (5) An offence is also a *serious offence* if it is an offence against any of the following provisions:
 - (a) Part 10.7 of the *Criminal Code*;
 - (b) section 308C, 308D, 308E, 308F, 308G, 308H or 308I of the *Crimes Act 1900* of New South Wales;
 - (c) section 247B, 247C, 247D, 247E, 247F, 247G or 247H of the **Crimes Act 1958** of Victoria;
 - (d) a provision of a law of a State (other than New South Wales or Victoria) that corresponds to a provision covered by paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
 - (e) a provision of a law of a Territory that corresponds to a provision covered by paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
 - (f) section 440A of *The Criminal Code* of Western Australia.

Serious drug offences

- (5A) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence against Part 9.1 of the *Criminal Code* (other than section 308.1 or 308.2).

Offences connected with other serious offences

- (6) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence constituted by:
- (a) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of; or
 - (b) being, by act or omission, in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of; or
 - (c) conspiring to commit;
- an offence that is a serious offence under any of the preceding subsections.
- (7) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence constituted by receiving or assisting a person who is, to the offender's knowledge, guilty of a serious offence mentioned in subsection (1), in order to enable the person to escape punishment or to dispose of the proceeds of the offence.
- (8) An offence is also a **serious offence** if it is an offence against any of the following provisions:
- (a) section 131.1, 135.1, 142.1 or 142.2, subsection 148.2(3), or section 268.112 of the *Criminal Code*;
 - (b) section 35, 36, 36A, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46 or 47 of the *Crimes Act 1914*.

5E Serious contraventions

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a **serious contravention** is a contravention of a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory that:
- (a) is a serious offence; or
 - (b) is an offence punishable:
 - (i) by imprisonment for a period, or a maximum period, of at least 3 years; or
 - (ii) if the offence is committed by an individual—by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 180 penalty units; or

Section 5F

- (iii) if the offence cannot be committed by an individual—by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 900 penalty units; or
 - (c) could, if established, render the person committing the contravention liable:
 - (i) if the contravention were committed by an individual—to pay a pecuniary penalty of 180 penalty units or more, or to pay an amount that is the monetary equivalent of 180 penalty units or more; or
 - (ii) if the contravention cannot be committed by an individual—to pay a pecuniary penalty of 900 penalty units or more, or to pay an amount that is the monetary equivalent of 900 penalty units or more.
- (2) Except so far as the contrary intention appears, a contravention, or a contravention of a particular kind, is taken, for the purposes of this Act, to be a contravention, or to be a contravention of that kind, as the case may be, that:
 - (a) has been committed or is being committed; or
 - (b) is suspected on reasonable grounds of having been committed, of being committed or of being likely to be committed.
- (3) To avoid doubt, a reference in this section to a number of penalty units in relation to a contravention of a law of a State or a Territory includes a reference to an amount of a fine or pecuniary penalty that is equivalent, under section 4AA of the *Crimes Act 1914*, to that number of penalty units.

5F When a communication is passing over a telecommunications system

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a communication:
 - (a) is taken to start passing over a telecommunications system when it is sent or transmitted by the person sending the communication; and
 - (b) is taken to continue to pass over the system until it becomes accessible to the intended recipient of the communication.
- (2) However, if a communication is sent from an address on a computer network operated by or on behalf of the Australian Federal Police, it is taken not to start passing over a

telecommunications system, for the purposes of this Act, until it is no longer under the control of any of the following:

- (a) any AFP employee responsible for operating, protecting and maintaining the network;
 - (b) any AFP employee responsible for enforcement of the professional standards of the Australian Federal Police.
- (3) Subsection (2) ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 2 years starting at the commencement of this section.

5G The intended recipient of a communication

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the *intended recipient* of a communication is:
 - (a) if the communication is addressed to an individual (either in the individual's own capacity or in the capacity of an employee or agent of another person)—the individual; or
 - (b) if the communication is addressed to a person who is not an individual—the person; or
 - (c) if the communication is not addressed to a person—the person who has, or whose employee or agent has, control over the telecommunications service to which the communication is sent.
- (2) In addition to the person who is the intended recipient of a communication under subsection (1), if a communication is addressed to a person at an address on a computer network operated by or on behalf of the Australian Federal Police, each of the following is also an *intended recipient* of the communication for the purposes of this Act:
 - (a) any AFP employee responsible for operating, protecting and maintaining the network;
 - (b) any AFP employee responsible for enforcement of the professional standards of the Australian Federal Police.
- (3) Subsection (2) ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 2 years starting at the commencement of this section.
- (4) If subsection (2) applies to a communication, a reference in this Act (other than in this section) to the intended recipient of the communication is taken to be a reference to an intended recipient of the communication.

Section 5H

5H When a communication is accessible to the intended recipient

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a communication is *accessible* to its intended recipient if it:
 - (a) has been received by the telecommunications service provided to the intended recipient; or
 - (b) is under the control of the intended recipient; or
 - (c) has been delivered to the telecommunications service provided to the intended recipient.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the circumstances in which a communication may be taken to be accessible to its intended recipient for the purposes of this Act.

6 Interception of a communication

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, but subject to this section, interception of a communication passing over a telecommunications system consists of listening to or recording, by any means, such a communication in its passage over that telecommunications system without the knowledge of the person making the communication.

Communications to or from emergency service facilities

- (2A) An *emergency service facility* is premises that are declared by the Minister, by written instrument, to be an emergency service facility.
- (2B) The Minister may declare premises to be an emergency service facility if the Minister is satisfied that the premises are operated by:
 - (a) a police force or service of the Commonwealth, of a State or of the Australian Capital Territory; or
 - (b) a fire service of a State or of the Australian Capital Territory; or
 - (c) an ambulance service of a State or of the Australian Capital Territory; or
 - (d) a service for despatching, or referring matters for the attention of, a force or service referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);to enable that force or service, or another force or service, to deal with a request for assistance in an emergency.

- (2C) A declaration by the Minister under subsection (2B) is not a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.
- (2D) If the Minister makes a declaration under subsection (2B), the Minister must, by legislative instrument, specify:
- (a) the name of the force or service operating the premises to which the declaration relates; and
 - (b) the geographical region in which those premises are located.
- (2E) If a House of the Parliament disallows, in accordance with section 42 of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, a legislative instrument made under subsection (2D), the declaration to which the instrument relates is taken to have been revoked at the time of the disallowance.
- (2F) If a person who is lawfully engaged in duties relating to the receiving and handling of communications to or from an emergency service facility listens to or records a communication passing over a telecommunications system to or from the emergency service facility, the listening or recording does not, for the purposes of this Act, constitute an interception of the communication.
- (2G) Subsection (2F) only applies in relation to an emergency service facility if signs notifying persons that communications to or from the facility may be listened to or recorded are clearly visible at each entrance to the facility.
- (2H) If:
- (a) an inspector under section 267 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992* is lawfully engaged in performing spectrum management functions of the Australian Communications and Media Authority under the *Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005* or the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*; and
 - (b) while performing those spectrum management functions, the inspector incidentally listens to or records a communication passing over a telecommunications system;
- the listening or recording does not, for the purposes of this Act, constitute an interception of the communication.

Section 6AA

Communications to publicly-listed ASIO numbers

- (3) A **publicly-listed ASIO number** is a telephone number that:
- (a) enables members of the public to contact the Organisation; and
 - (b) is listed in:
 - (i) a telephone directory; or
 - (ii) a telephone number database; that is available to the public.
- (4) If:
- (a) a person makes a call to a publicly-listed ASIO number; and
 - (b) another person who is lawfully engaged in duties relating to the receiving and handling of communications to that number listens to or records a communication passing over a telecommunications system in the course of that call;
- the listening or recording does not, for the purposes of this Act, constitute the interception of the communication.

6AA Accessing a stored communication

For the purposes of this Act, **accessing** a stored communication consists of listening to, reading or recording such a communication, by means of equipment operated by a carrier, without the knowledge of the intended recipient of the communication.

6A Investigation of an offence

- (1) A reference in this Act to the investigation by an agency, or by an eligible authority of a State, of an offence is a reference to:
- (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—an investigation of that offence, in the course of the performance by the Australian Federal Police of its functions, by members of the Australian Federal Police;
 - (b) in the case of a Police Force of a State—an investigation of that offence, in the course of the performance by that Police Force of its functions, by officers of that Police Force; or
 - (c) in the case of the following eligible authorities or agencies, a prescribed investigation, in so far as it relates to that offence:

- (ia) the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity;
 - (i) the ACC;
 - (ii) the Crime Commission;
 - (iii) the Crime and Misconduct Commission;
 - (v) the Independent Commission Against Corruption;
 - (va) the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption;
 - (vi) the Police Integrity Commission;
 - (vii) the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission;
 - (viii) the Office of Police Integrity;
 - (x) the Corruption and Crime Commission;
 - (xi) the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission.
- (2) A reference in this Act to an investigation, in relation to an offence, is, in the case of an offence that is suspected on reasonable grounds of being likely to be committed, a reference to the investigation of the likely commission of that offence.

6B Involvement in an offence

For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be taken to be involved in an offence if, and only if, the person:

- (a) has committed, or is committing, the offence; or
- (b) is suspected on reasonable grounds of having committed, of committing, or of being likely to commit, the offence.

6C Issue of warrant to agency or eligible authority

For the purposes of this Act, a warrant issued on an application by an agency or an officer of an agency, or on an application by an eligible authority of a State, shall be taken to be issued to that agency or eligible authority, as the case may be.

6D Judges

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

eligible Judge means a Judge in relation to whom a consent under subsection (2) and a declaration under subsection (3) are in force.

Section 6DA

Judge means a person who is a Judge of a court created by the Parliament.

- (2) A Judge may by writing consent to be nominated by the Minister under subsection (3).
- (3) The Minister may by writing declare Judges in relation to whom consents are in force under subsection (2) to be eligible Judges for the purposes of this Act.
- (4) An eligible Judge has, in relation to the performance or exercise of a function or power conferred on an eligible Judge by this Act, the same protection and immunity as a Justice of the High Court has in relation to proceedings in the High Court.

6DA Nominated AAT members

- (1) The Minister may, by writing, nominate a person who holds one of the following appointments to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal to issue warrants under Part 2-5 or 3-3:
 - (a) Deputy President;
 - (b) full-time senior member;
 - (c) part-time senior member;
 - (d) member.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the Minister must not nominate a person who holds an appointment as a part-time senior member or a member of the Tribunal unless the person:
 - (a) is enrolled as a legal practitioner of the High Court, of another federal court or of the Supreme Court of a State or of the Australian Capital Territory; and
 - (b) has been so enrolled for not less than 5 years.
- (3) A nomination ceases to have effect if:
 - (a) the nominated AAT member ceases to hold an appointment of a kind set out in subsection (1); or
 - (b) the Minister, by writing, withdraws the nomination.
- (4) A nominated AAT member has, in performing a function or connected with, issuing a warrant under Part 2-5 or 3-3, the same protection and immunity as a Justice of the High Court has in relation to proceedings in the High Court.

6DB Issuing authorities

- (1) The Minister may, by writing, appoint as an issuing authority:
 - (a) a person who is:
 - (i) a judge of a court created by the Parliament; or
 - (ii) a Federal Magistrate; or
 - (iii) a magistrate;and in relation to whom a consent under subsection (2) is in force; or
 - (b) a person who:
 - (i) holds an appointment to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal as Deputy President, full-time senior member, part-time senior member or member; and
 - (ii) is enrolled as a legal practitioner of a federal court or of the Supreme Court of a State or a Territory; and
 - (iii) has been enrolled for at least 5 years.
- (2) A person who is:
 - (a) a judge of a court created by the Parliament; or
 - (b) a Federal Magistrate; or
 - (c) a magistrate;may, by writing, consent to be appointed by the Minister under subsection (1).
- (3) A person's appointment ceases to have effect if:
 - (a) the person ceases to be a person whom the Minister could appoint under this section; or
 - (b) the Minister, by writing, revokes the appointment.
- (4) An issuing authority has, in relation to the performance or exercise of a function or power conferred on an issuing authority by this Act, the same protection and immunity as a Justice of the High Court has in relation to proceedings in the High Court.

6E Lawfully intercepted information

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a reference in this Act to lawfully intercepted information is a reference to information obtained (whether before or after the commencement of this section) by intercepting, otherwise than in contravention of subsection 7(1), a communication passing over a telecommunications system.

Section 6EA

- (2) A reference in this Act to lawfully intercepted information that was originally obtained by an agency, or by an eligible authority of a State, is a reference to:
- (a) information obtained, whether before or after the commencement of this section, by intercepting a communication under a warrant issued to the agency or authority; or
 - (b) information communicated to the agency or authority in accordance with section 65A.

6EA Interception warrant information

A reference in this Act to *interception warrant information* is a reference to:

- (a) information about any of the following:
 - (i) an application for an interception warrant;
 - (ii) the issue of an interception warrant;
 - (iii) the existence or non-existence of an interception warrant;
 - (iv) the expiry of an interception warrant; or
- (b) any other information that is likely to enable the identification of:
 - (i) the telecommunications service to which an interception warrant relates; or
 - (ii) a person specified in an interception warrant as a person using or likely to use the telecommunications service to which the warrant relates.

6EB Stored communications warrant information

A reference in this Act to *stored communications warrant information* is a reference to:

- (a) information about any of the following:
 - (i) an application for a stored communications warrant;
 - (ii) the issue of a stored communications warrant;
 - (iii) the existence or non-existence of a stored communications warrant;
 - (iv) the expiry of a stored communications warrant; or
 - (b) any other information that is likely to enable the identification of:
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- (i) the telecommunications service to which a stored communications warrant relates; or
- (ii) a person specified in a stored communications warrant as a person using or likely to use the telecommunications service to which the warrant relates.

6F Offences

Except so far as the contrary intention appears, a reference in this Act to an offence, or to an offence of a particular kind, is a reference to an offence, or to an offence of that kind, as the case may be, that:

- (a) has been committed or is being committed; or
- (b) is suspected on reasonable grounds of having been committed, of being committed or of being likely to be committed.

6G Officer of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a Territory

- (1) A reference in this Act to an *officer* of the Commonwealth includes a reference to:
 - (a) a person holding, or acting in, an office (including a judicial office) or appointment, or employed, under a law of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) a person who is, or is a member of, an authority or body established for a public purpose by or under a law of the Commonwealth, or is an officer or employee of such an authority or body; and
 - (c) an officer of the Australian Capital Territory;but does not include a reference to an officer of the Northern Territory or of an external Territory.
- (2) A reference in this Act to an *officer* of a State includes a reference to:
 - (a) a person holding, or acting in, an office (including a judicial office) or appointment, or employed, under a law of the State; and
 - (b) a person who is, or is a member of, an authority or body established for a public purpose by or under a law of the

Section 6H

State, or is an officer or employee of such an authority or body.

- (3) A reference in this Act to an *officer* of a Territory includes a reference to:
- (a) a person holding, or acting in, an office (including a judicial office) or appointment, or employed, under a law of the Territory; and
 - (b) a person who is, or is a member of, an authority or body established for a public purpose by or under a law of the Territory, or is an officer or employee of such an authority or body.

6H Person to whom application relates

For the purposes of this Act, an application by an agency to a Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant relates to a particular person if, and only if, information has been, or is proposed to be, given to the Judge or nominated AAT member under Part 2-5, in connection with the application, in order to satisfy the Judge or nominated AAT member, in relation to the person, of the matters referred to in:

- (a) in the case of a warrant under section 48—paragraphs 46(1)(c) and (d); or
- (b) in the case of any other Part 2-5 warrant—paragraphs 46(1)(c) and (d) or 46A(1)(c) and (d), as the case requires; or
- (c) in the case of a stored communications warrant—paragraph 116(1)(d).

6J Proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence

A reference in this Act to a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence includes a reference to a proceeding with a view to the committal of a person for trial for the offence.

6K Proceeding for confiscation or forfeiture or for pecuniary penalty

A reference in this Act to a proceeding, or to a proceeding under a law of the Commonwealth, for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in

connection with the commission of a prescribed offence includes a reference to:

- (a) a proceeding for the condemnation or recovery of a ship or aircraft, or of goods, seized under section 203 of the *Customs Act 1901* in connection with the commission of an offence against:
 - (i) subsection 50(7) or subsection 112(2BC) of the *Customs Act 1901*; or
 - (ii) Division 307 of the *Criminal Code*; and
- (b) a proceeding by way of an application for an order under subsection 243B(1) of the *Customs Act 1901*; and
- (c) a proceeding by way of an application for a restraining order, or an order that is ancillary to a restraining order, under a prescribed Act of the Commonwealth, a State or the Australian Capital Territory.

6L Relevant proceeding

- (1) A reference in this Act, in relation to an agency, or an eligible authority of a State, to a relevant proceeding is, in the case of the Australian Federal Police or a Police Force of a State, a reference to:
 - (a) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, or of that State, as the case may be;
 - (b) a proceeding under a law of the Commonwealth, or of that State, as the case may be, for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence;
 - (c) a proceeding for the taking of evidence as mentioned in paragraph 5B(1)(c), in so far as the proceeding relates to:
 - (i) a prescribed offence; or
 - (ii) a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of that State;as the case may be;
 - (d) a proceeding for the extradition of a person as mentioned in paragraph 5B(1)(d), in so far as the proceeding relates to a prescribed offence that is an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, or of that State, as the case may be;

Section 6L

- (e) a police disciplinary proceeding that is a proceeding against a member of the Australian Federal Police, or of that Police Force, as the case may be; or
 - (ea) in the case of the Australian Federal Police:
 - (i) a proceeding against an AFP employee in so far as the proceeding relates to a decision by the Commissioner of Police to terminate the employment of the employee; or
 - (ii) a proceeding against a special member of the Australian Federal Police in so far as the proceeding relates to a decision by the Commissioner of Police to terminate the appointment of the member; or
 - (eb) in the case of a Police Force of a State—a proceeding against an officer or member of staff of that Police Force in so far as the proceeding relates to a decision by the Commissioner of that Police Force to terminate the appointment of the officer or member of staff; or
 - (f) any other proceeding (not being a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence) in so far as it relates to alleged misbehaviour, or alleged improper conduct, of an officer of the Commonwealth, or of that State, as the case may be.
- (2) A reference in this Act, in relation to an agency, or an eligible authority of a State, to a relevant proceeding is:
- (a) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity or the ACC—a reference to:
 - (i) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence to which a prescribed investigation relates or related; or
 - (ii) a proceeding under a law of the Commonwealth or a State for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence to which a prescribed investigation relates or related; or
 - (b) in the case of the Crime Commission, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Police Integrity Commission or the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—a reference to a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence:
 - (i) that is an offence against the law of New South Wales; and
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- (ii) to which a prescribed investigation relates or related; or
- (ba) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity—a reference to a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence:
 - (i) that is an offence against the law of Victoria; and
 - (ii) to which a prescribed investigation relates or related; or
- (c) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a reference to:
 - (i) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence that is an offence against the law of Queensland and to which a prescribed investigation relates or related; or
 - (ii) a proceeding under a law of Queensland for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence; or
- (d) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission or the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission—a reference to a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a prescribed offence:
 - (i) that is an offence against the law of Western Australia; and
 - (ii) to which a prescribed investigation relates or related.

6M Terminating the appointment of an officer

A reference in this Act to terminating, because of misbehaviour or improper conduct, the appointment of an officer of the Commonwealth or a State includes a reference to removing the officer from office on the ground of misbehaviour or improper conduct.

6N Declaration of staff members of State Police Forces

- (1) This section applies to an agency that is the Police Force of a State.
- (2) The Minister may make a written declaration that members of an agency included in a specified class of members of the agency occupy positions corresponding to those of AFP employees who are not members of the Australian Federal Police.

Section 6P

- (3) Members included in the class of members of an agency specified in a declaration are referred to in this Act, in relation to the agency concerned, as staff members.

6P Identification of service

For the purposes of this Act, a service may be identified by:

- (a) a number assigned to it from time to time; or
- (b) by any other unique identifying factor.

6Q Identification of telecommunications device

For the purposes of this Act, a telecommunications device may be identified by:

- (a) a unique telecommunications number assigned to it from time to time; or
- (b) any other unique identifying factor.

Chapter 2—Interception of telecommunications

Part 2-1—Prohibition on interception of telecommunications

7 Telecommunications not to be intercepted

- (1) A person shall not:
 - (a) intercept;
 - (b) authorize, suffer or permit another person to intercept; or
 - (c) do any act or thing that will enable him or her or another person to intercept;a communication passing over a telecommunications system.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to:
 - (a) an act or thing done by an employee of a carrier in the course of his or her duties for or in connection with:
 - (i) the installation of any line, or the installation of any equipment, used or intended for use in connection with a telecommunications service; or
 - (ii) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications system; or
 - (iii) the identifying or tracing of any person who has contravened, or is suspected of having contravened or being likely to contravene, a provision of Part 10.6 of the *Criminal Code*;
where it is reasonably necessary for the employee to do that act or thing in order to perform those duties effectively;
 - (aa) the interception of a communication by another person lawfully engaged in duties relating to the installation, connection or maintenance of equipment or a line, where it is reasonably necessary for the person to intercept the communication in order to perform those duties effectively;
 - (ab) the interception of a communication by a person lawfully engaged in duties relating to the installation, connection or

Section 7

maintenance of equipment used, or to be used, for the interception of communications under warrants;

- (ac) the interception of a communication where the interception results from, or is incidental to, action taken by an officer of the Organisation, in the lawful performance of his or her duties, for the purpose of:
 - (i) discovering whether a listening device is being used at, or in relation to, a particular place; or
 - (ii) determining the location of a listening device;
 - (b) the interception of a communication under a warrant; or
 - (c) the interception of a communication pursuant to a request made, or purporting to be made, under subsection 30(1) or (2).
- (2A) For the purposes of paragraphs (2)(a) and (aa), in determining whether an act or thing done by a person was reasonably necessary in order for the person to perform his or her duties effectively, a court is to have regard to such matters (if any) as are specified in, or ascertained in accordance with, the regulations.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to, or in relation to, an act done by an officer of an agency in relation to a communication if the following conditions are satisfied:
- (a) the officer or another officer of the agency is a party to the communication; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that another party to the communication has:
 - (i) done an act that has resulted, or may result, in loss of life or the infliction of serious personal injury; or
 - (ii) threatened to kill or seriously injure another person or to cause serious damage to property; or
 - (iii) threatened to take his or her own life or to do an act that would or may endanger his or her own life or create a serious threat to his or her health or safety; and
 - (c) because of the urgency of the need for the act to be done, it is not reasonably practicable for an application for a Part 2-5 warrant to be made.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply to, or in relation to, an act done by an officer of an agency in relation to a communication if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the person to whom the communication is directed has consented to the doing of the act; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds for believing that that person is likely to receive a communication from a person who has:
 - (i) done an act that has resulted, or may result, in loss of life or the infliction of serious personal injury; or
 - (ii) threatened to kill or seriously injure another person or to cause serious damage to property; or
 - (iii) threatened to take his or her own life or to do an act that would or may endanger his or her own life or create a serious threat to his or her health or safety; and
 - (c) because of the urgency of the need for the act to be done, it is not reasonably practicable for an application for a Part 2-5 warrant to be made.
- (6) As soon as practicable after the doing of an act in relation to a communication under the provisions of subsection (4) or (5), an officer of the agency which is concerned with the communication shall cause an application for a Part 2-5 warrant to be made in relation to the matter.
- (6A) Subsection (6) does not apply if action has been taken under subsection (4) or (5) to intercept a communication, or cause it to be intercepted, and the action has ceased before it is practicable for an application for a Part 2-5 warrant to be made.
- (7) Where after considering an application made in relation to a matter arising under subsections (4) or (5) and (6) a Judge or nominated AAT member does not issue a warrant in relation to the application, the chief officer of the agency concerned shall ensure that no further action is taken by the agency to intercept the communication or to cause it to be intercepted.
- (8) Subsections (4), (5), (6) and (7) only apply where the agency concerned is:
 - (a) the Australian Federal Police; or
 - (b) the Police Force of a State.
- (9) The doing of an act mentioned in subparagraph (4)(b)(ii) or (iii) or (5)(b)(ii) or (iii) in a particular case is taken to constitute a serious offence, even if it would not constitute a serious offence apart from this subsection.

Chapter 2 Interception of telecommunications

Part 2-1 Prohibition on interception of telecommunications

Section 7

Note: See subsection (6). A Part 2-5 warrant can only be issued for the purposes of an investigation relating to the commission of a serious offence.

- (10) Subsection (9) has effect only to the extent necessary:
- (a) to enable an application to be made for the purposes of subsection (6); and
 - (b) to enable a decision to be made on such an application and, if a Judge so decides, a Part 2-5 warrant to be issued; and
 - (c) to enable this Act to operate in relation to a Part 2-5 warrant issued on such an application.

Part 2-2—Warrants authorising the Organisation to intercept telecommunications

9 Issue of telecommunications service warrants by Attorney-General

- (1) Where, upon receipt by the Attorney-General of a request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant under this section in respect of a telecommunications service, the Attorney-General is satisfied that:
- (a) the telecommunications service is being or is likely to be:
 - (i) used by a person engaged in, or reasonably suspected by the Director-General of Security of being engaged in, or of being likely to engage in, activities prejudicial to security; or
 - (ia) the means by which a person receives or sends a communication from or to another person who is engaged in, or reasonably suspected by the Director-General of Security of being engaged in, or of being likely to engage in, such activities; or
 - (ii) used for purposes prejudicial to security; and
 - (b) the interception by the Organisation of communications made to or from the telecommunications service will, or is likely to, assist the Organisation in carrying out its function of obtaining intelligence relating to security;

the Attorney-General may, by warrant under his or her hand, authorize persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to intercept, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant, communications that are being made to or from that service and such a warrant may authorize entry on any premises specified in the warrant for the purpose of installing, maintaining, using or recovering any equipment used to intercept such communications.

Note: Subparagraph (a)(ia)—subsection (3) restricts the issuing of warrants if subparagraph (a)(ia) applies.

- (1A) The reference in paragraph (1)(b) to the interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service includes a reference to the accessing of the communications as

Section 9A

stored communications after they have ceased to pass over a telecommunications system.

- (2) A request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant in respect of a telecommunications service:
 - (a) shall include a description of the service sufficient to identify it, including:
 - (i) the name, address and occupation of the subscriber (if any) to the service; and
 - (ii) the number (if any) allotted to the service by a carrier; and
 - (b) shall specify the facts and other grounds on which the Director-General of Security considers it necessary that the warrant should be issued and, where relevant, the grounds on which the Director-General of Security suspects a person of being engaged in, or of being likely to engage in, activities prejudicial to security.
- (3) The Attorney-General must not issue a warrant in a case in which subparagraph (1)(a)(ia) applies unless he or she is satisfied that:
 - (a) the Organisation has exhausted all other practicable methods of identifying the telecommunications services used, or likely to be used, by the other person referred to in subparagraph (1)(a)(ia); or
 - (b) interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service used or likely to be used by that person would not otherwise be possible.

9A Issue of named person warrants by Attorney-General

- (1) Upon receiving a request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant under this section in respect of a person, the Attorney-General may, under his or her hand, issue a warrant in respect of the person if the Attorney-General is satisfied that:
 - (a) the person is engaged in, or reasonably suspected by the Director-General of Security of being engaged in, or of being likely to engage in, activities prejudicial to security; and
 - (b) the interception by the Organisation of:
 - (i) communications made to or from telecommunications services used by the person; or

- (ii) communications made by means of a particular telecommunications device used by the person; will, or is likely to, assist the Organisation in carrying out its function of obtaining intelligence relating to security; and
 - (c) relying on a telecommunications service warrant to obtain the intelligence would be ineffective.
- (1A) The warrant authorises persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to intercept, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant:
- (a) communications that are being made to or from any telecommunications service that the person is using, or is likely to use; or
 - (b) communications that are being made by means of a telecommunications device, identified in the warrant, that the person is using, or is likely to use.
- Note: Subsection (3) restricts the issuing of a warrant authorising interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant.
- (1B) The warrant may authorise entry on any premises specified in the warrant for the purpose of installing, maintaining, using or recovering any equipment used to intercept such communications.
- (1A) The reference in paragraph (1)(b) to the interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service includes a reference to the accessing of the communications as stored communications after they have ceased to pass over a telecommunications system.
- (2) A request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant in respect of a person:
- (a) must include the name or names by which the person is known; and
 - (b) must include details (to the extent these are known to the Director-General of Security) sufficient to identify the telecommunications services the person is using, or is likely to use; and
 - (ba) if the warrant would authorise interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant—must include details

Section 9B

- sufficient to identify the telecommunications device that the person is using, or is likely to use; and
- (c) must specify the facts and other grounds on which the Director-General of Security considers it necessary that the warrant should be issued, including the grounds on which the Director-General of Security suspects the person of being engaged in, or of being likely to engage in, activities prejudicial to security.
- (3) The Attorney-General must not issue a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant unless he or she is satisfied that:
- (a) there are no other practicable methods available to the Organisation at the time of making the application to identify the telecommunications services used, or likely to be used, by the person in respect of whom the warrant would be issued; or
 - (b) interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service used, or likely to be used, by that person would not otherwise be practicable.

9B Provisions applying to warrants issued under section 9 or 9A

Request must be forwarded in writing

- (1) Where the Director-General of Security makes a request, otherwise than in writing, for the issue of a warrant under section 9 or 9A, he or she must forthwith forward to the Attorney-General a request in writing for the warrant.

Warrants authorising entry

- (2) Where a warrant under section 9 or 9A authorises entry on premises, the warrant:
- (a) must state whether entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or night or only during specified hours; and
 - (b) may, if the Attorney-General thinks fit—provide that entry may be made without permission first being sought or demand first being made, and may authorise measures that he or she is satisfied are necessary for that purpose.

Length of time warrant remains in force

- (3) A warrant under section 9 or 9A must specify the period for which it is to remain in force. The warrant may be revoked by the Attorney-General at any time before the end of the specified period.
- (3A) The specified period must not exceed:
 - (a) if subparagraph 9(1)(a)(ia) applies—3 months; or
 - (b) otherwise—6 months.

Issue of further warrant

- (4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the issue of a further warrant in respect of a telecommunications service or a person (as the case may be) in relation to which or whom a warrant has, or warrants have, previously been issued.

10 Issue of warrant by Director-General of Security in emergency for Organisation to intercept telecommunications

- (1) Where:
 - (a) the Director-General of Security has forwarded or made a request to the Attorney-General for the issue of a warrant under section 9 in respect of a telecommunications service or under section 9A in respect of a person;
 - (b) the Attorney-General has not, to the knowledge of the Director-General of Security, made a decision with respect to the request and has not, within the preceding period of 3 months, refused to issue a warrant under section 9 in respect of the telecommunications service or under section 9A in respect of a person (as the case requires);
 - (c) the Director-General of Security has not, within the preceding period of 3 months, issued a warrant under this section in respect of the telecommunications service or person (as the case requires); and
 - (d) the Director-General of Security is satisfied:
 - (i) that the facts of the case would justify the issue of a warrant by the Attorney-General; and
 - (ii) that, if the interception to which the request relates does not commence before a warrant can be issued and made

Section 10

available by the Attorney-General, security will be, or is likely to be, seriously prejudiced;

the Director-General of Security may, by warrant under his or her hand, authorize persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to intercept, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant, communications that are being made to or from that service, or communications of that person (as the case requires), and such a warrant may authorize entry on any premises specified in the warrant for the purpose of installing, maintaining, using or recovering any equipment used to intercept such communications.

- (1A) The reference in subparagraph (1)(d)(ii) to the interception not commencing includes a reference to the communications, that were to be intercepted, not being accessed as stored communications after they have ceased to pass over a telecommunications system.
- (2) Where a warrant under this section authorizes entry on premises, the warrant shall state whether entry is authorized to be made at any time of the day or night or only during specified hours and may, if the Director-General of Security thinks fit, provide that entry may be made without permission first being sought or demand first being made, and authorize measures that he or she is satisfied are necessary for that purpose.
- (3) A warrant under this section shall specify the period for which it is to remain in force, being a period that does not exceed 48 hours, but may be revoked by the Attorney-General at any time before the expiration of the period so specified.
- (4) Where the Director-General of Security issues a warrant under this section, he or she shall forthwith furnish to the Attorney-General:
 - (a) a copy of the warrant; and
 - (b) a statement of the grounds on which he or she is satisfied as to the matters referred to in subparagraph (1)(d)(ii).
- (5) The Director-General must, within 3 working days after issuing a warrant under this section, give a copy of the warrant to the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security.

11A Telecommunications service warrant for collection of foreign intelligence

- (1) Where:
- (a) the Director-General of Security gives a notice in writing to the Attorney-General requesting the Attorney-General to issue a warrant under this section authorising persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to do acts or things referred to in subsection 9(1) in relation to a particular telecommunications service for the purpose of obtaining foreign intelligence relating to a matter specified in the notice; and
 - (b) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on the basis of advice received from the relevant Minister, that the collection of foreign intelligence relating to that matter is important in relation to the defence of the Commonwealth or to the conduct of the Commonwealth's international affairs;
- the Attorney-General may, by warrant under his or her hand, authorise persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant, to do such of those acts or things in relation to that telecommunications service as the Attorney-General considers appropriate in the circumstances and are specified in the warrant, for the purpose of obtaining that intelligence.
- (2) A request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant under this section:
- (a) shall include a description of the service sufficient to identify it, including:
 - (i) the name, address and occupation of the subscriber (if any) to the service; and
 - (ii) the number (if any) allotted to the service by a carrier; and
 - (b) shall specify the facts and other grounds on which the Director-General of Security considers it necessary that the warrant should be issued.

Note: Warrants are obtained under this section for the purpose of performing the function set out in paragraph 17(1)(e) of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

Section 11B

11B Named person warrant for collection of foreign intelligence

- (1) The Attorney-General may, under his or her hand, issue a warrant in respect of a person if:
- (a) the Director-General of Security gives a notice in writing to the Attorney-General requesting the Attorney-General to issue a warrant under this section authorising persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to do acts or things referred to in subsection 9A(1A) in relation to:
 - (i) communications that are being made to or from any telecommunications service that a person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use; or
 - (ii) communications that are being made by means of a particular telecommunications device that a person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use;for the purpose of obtaining foreign intelligence relating to a matter specified in the notice; and
 - (b) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on the basis of advice received from the relevant Minister, that:
 - (i) the obtaining of foreign intelligence relating to that matter is important in relation to the defence of the Commonwealth or to the conduct of the Commonwealth's international affairs; and
 - (ii) it is necessary to intercept the communications of the person or foreign organisation in order to obtain the intelligence referred to in paragraph (a); and
 - (iii) relying on a telecommunications service warrant to obtain the intelligence would be ineffective.
- (1A) The warrant authorises persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to intercept, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant:
- (a) communications that are being made to or from any telecommunications service that the person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use; or
 - (b) communications that are being made by means of a telecommunications device, identified in the warrant, that the person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use.

Note: Subsection (3) restricts the issuing of a warrant authorising interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant.

- (1B) The warrant may authorise entry on any premises specified in the warrant for the purpose of installing, maintaining, using or recovering any equipment used to intercept such communications.
- (2) A request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant in respect of a person or foreign organisation:
- (a) must include the name or names by which the person or organisation is known; and
 - (b) must include details (to the extent these are known to the Director-General of Security) sufficient to identify the telecommunications services the person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use; and
 - (ba) if the warrant would authorise interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant—must include details sufficient to identify the telecommunications device that the person or foreign organisation is using, or is likely to use; and
 - (c) must specify the facts and other grounds on which the Director-General of Security considers it necessary that the warrant should be issued.
- (3) The Attorney-General must not issue a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant unless he or she is satisfied that:
- (a) there are no other practicable methods available to the Organisation at the time of making the application to identify the telecommunications services used, or likely to be used, by the person or foreign organisation in respect of whom or which the warrant would be issued; or
 - (b) interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service used, or likely to be used, by that person or foreign organisation would not otherwise be practicable.

Note: Warrants are obtained under this section for the purpose of performing the function set out in paragraph 17(1)(e) of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

Section 11C

11C Foreign communications warrant for collection of foreign intelligence

- (1) Where:
- (a) the Director-General of Security gives a notice in writing to the Attorney-General requesting the Attorney-General to issue a warrant under this section authorising persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant to intercept foreign communications for the purpose of obtaining foreign intelligence relating to a matter specified in the notice; and
 - (b) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on the basis of advice received from the relevant Minister, that:
 - (i) the collection of foreign intelligence relating to that matter is important in relation to the defence of the Commonwealth or to the conduct of the Commonwealth's international affairs; and
 - (ii) it is necessary to intercept foreign communications in order to collect the intelligence referred to in paragraph (a); and
 - (iii) relying on a telecommunications service warrant or a named person warrant to obtain the intelligence would be ineffective;
- the Attorney-General may, by warrant under his or her hand, authorise persons approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant, to intercept foreign communications for the purpose of obtaining that intelligence.
- (2) A warrant under subsection (1) must not authorise the interception of any communications except foreign communications.
- (3) A request by the Director-General of Security for the issue of a warrant under this section must:
- (a) include a description that is sufficient to identify the part of the telecommunications system that is likely to carry the foreign communications whose interception is sought; and

- (b) specify the facts and other grounds on which the Director-General of Security considers it necessary that the warrant should be issued, including the reasons the information cannot be collected by other means.
- (4) A warrant under this section must include:
- (a) a notice addressed to the carrier who operates the relevant telecommunications system, giving a description that is sufficient to identify the part of the telecommunications system that is covered by the warrant; and
 - (b) a notice addressed to the Director-General of Security stating that the warrant authorises the obtaining of foreign intelligence only for purposes relating to the matter specified in the notice requesting the issue of the warrant.
- (5) Where:
- (a) a communication is intercepted under a warrant under this section; and
 - (b) the Director-General of Security is satisfied that the communication is not relevant to the purposes specified in the warrant;

the Director-General of Security must cause any record or copy of the communication to be destroyed.

Note: Warrants are obtained under this section for the purpose of performing the function set out in paragraph 17(1)(e) of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*.

11D Provisions applying to foreign intelligence warrants

Warrants authorising entry

- (1) Where a warrant under section 11A or 11B authorises entry on premises, the warrant:
- (a) must state whether entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or night or only during specified hours; and
 - (b) may, if the Attorney-General thinks fit—provide that entry may be made without permission first being sought or demand first being made, and may authorise measures that he or she is satisfied are necessary for that purpose.

Section 12

Length of time warrant remains in force

- (2) A warrant under section 11A, 11B or 11C must specify the period for which it is to remain in force. The period must not exceed 6 months, and the warrant may be revoked by the Attorney-General at any time before the end of the specified period.

Issue of further warrant

- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent the issue of a further warrant in respect of a telecommunications service, a person or a part of a telecommunications system (as the case may be) in relation to which or whom a warrant has, or warrants have, previously been issued.

Part 10.6 of the Criminal Code

- (4) Nothing in Part 10.6 of the *Criminal Code* is to be taken to prohibit the doing of anything under, or for the purposes of, a warrant under section 11A, 11B or 11C.

Note: Part 10.6 of the *Criminal Code* deals with offences relating to telecommunications.

Information about Australian citizens or permanent residents

- (5) The Director-General must not request the issue of a warrant under section 11A, 11B or 11C for the purpose of collecting information concerning an Australian citizen or permanent resident.
- (6) The reference in subsection 11A(1), 11B(1) and 11C(1) to **conditions or restrictions** includes a reference to conditions or restrictions designed to minimise:
- (a) the obtaining by the Organisation, pursuant to a warrant issued under section 11A, 11B or 11C (as the case may be), of information that is not publicly available concerning Australian citizens or permanent residents; or
 - (b) the retention of information of that kind.

12 Persons authorised to intercept communications for Organisation

The Director-General of Security, or an officer of the Organisation appointed by the Director-General of Security, in writing, to be an authorizing officer for the purposes of this subsection, may, by

writing under his or her hand, approve officers and employees of the Organisation and other persons as persons authorized to exercise, on behalf of the Organisation, the authority conferred by Part 2-2 warrants.

13 Discontinuance of interception before expiration of warrant

Where, before a Part 2-2 warrant ceases to be in force, the Director-General of Security is satisfied that the grounds on which the warrant was issued have ceased to exist, he or she shall forthwith inform the Attorney-General accordingly and take such steps that are necessary to ensure that the interception of communications under the warrant is discontinued.

14 Certain records retained by Organisation to be destroyed

Where:

- (a) a record or copy has been made of a communication intercepted by virtue of a Part 2-2 warrant;
- (b) the record or copy is in the possession or custody, or under the control, of the Organisation; and
- (c) the Director-General of Security is satisfied that the record or copy is not required, and is not likely to be required, in or in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions or the exercise of its powers (including the powers conferred by sections 64 and 65);

the Director-General of Security shall cause the record or copy to be destroyed.

Note: See subsection 11C(5) for additional rules about the destruction of material obtained under a warrant issued under section 11C.

15 How warrants etc. to be dealt with

- (1) Where the Attorney-General issues or revokes a Part 2-2 warrant, he or she shall cause:
 - (a) the Director-General of Security to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant or of the revocation, as the case may be; and
 - (b) the warrant or the instrument of revocation, as the case may be, to be forwarded, as soon as practicable, to the Director General of Security.

Section 15

(1A) Where:

- (a) the Director-General of Security is informed under paragraph (1)(a) of the issue of a warrant (other than a warrant under section 11C); and
- (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications made to or from a telecommunications service while they are passing over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier; and
- (ba) the execution of the warrant will involve the taking of action by the carrier or its employees;

the Director-General of Security shall cause:

- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant; and
- (d) where, under paragraph (1)(b), the Director-General of Security receives the warrant—a copy of the warrant, certified in writing by a certifying person to be a true copy of the warrant, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.

Note: Subsection 15(7) deals with cases where the Director-General of Security is informed of the issue of a warrant under section 11C.

(1B) Where:

- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1A), of the issue of a warrant; and
- (b) the Director-General of Security is informed under paragraph (1)(a) that the warrant has been revoked;

the Director-General of Security shall cause:

- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (d) where, under paragraph (1)(b), the Director-General of Security receives the instrument of revocation—a copy of the instrument, certified in writing by a certifying person to be a true copy of the instrument, to be forwarded as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.
- (3) The Attorney-General shall record on each request in writing for the issue of a warrant received by him or her from the Director-General of Security his or her decision with respect to the request and shall cause the request to be returned to the Director-General of Security.

- (4) Where:
- (a) the Director-General of Security issues a warrant under section 10; and
 - (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications made to or from a telecommunications service while they are passing over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier; and
 - (ba) the execution of the warrant will involve the taking of action by the carrier or its employees;
- the Director-General of Security shall cause:
- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the issuing of the warrant; and
 - (d) a copy of the warrant, certified in writing by the Director-General, or a Deputy Director-General of Security, to be a true copy of the warrant, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.
- (6) The Director-General of Security shall cause to be kept in the Organisation's records:
- (a) each warrant issued under section 10;
 - (c) each warrant, and each instrument of revocation, received under this section by the Director-General from the Attorney-General; and
 - (e) each request, and each document, returned to the Director-General by the Attorney-General.
- (7) Where:
- (a) the Director-General of Security is informed under paragraph (1)(a) of the issue of a warrant under section 11C; and
 - (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications made while they are passing over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier;
- the Director-General of Security must cause:
- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant; and
 - (d) where, under paragraph (1)(b), the Director-General of Security receives the warrant—a copy of the part of the warrant referred to in paragraph 11C(4)(a), certified in writing by a certifying person, to be a true copy of the

Section 16

warrant, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.

16 Additional requirements for named person warrants

(1) Where:

- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been given a copy of a warrant under section 9A or 11B; and
- (aa) the warrant is not a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant; and
- (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications made to or from a telecommunications service operated by the carrier; and
- (c) the service was not identified in the warrant;

a certifying person must cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be given, as soon as practicable, a description in writing of the service sufficient to identify it.

(1A) Where:

- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been given a copy of a warrant under section 9A or 11B; and
- (b) the warrant is a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant; and
- (c) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept, by means of a telecommunications device, communications made to or from a telecommunications service operated by the carrier; and
- (d) the device was not identified in the warrant;

a certifying person must cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be given, as soon as practicable, a description in writing of the device sufficient to identify it.

(2) Where:

- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been given a description of a telecommunications service to or from which, or a telecommunications device by means of which, communications are proposed to be intercepted under a warrant under section 9A or 11B; and

- (b) the Director-General of Security is satisfied that the interception of communications to or from that service, or by means of that device, is no longer required;
- a certifying person must cause:
- (c) the Managing Director to be informed of the fact immediately; and
 - (d) confirmation in writing of the fact to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director.

17 Reports to be made to Attorney-General on results of interception

- (1) The Director-General of Security shall furnish to the Attorney-General, in respect of each Part 2-2 warrant, within 3 months after the expiration or revocation, whichever first occurs, of the warrant, a report in writing on the extent to which the interception of communications under the warrant has assisted the Organisation in carrying out its functions.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) in relation to a warrant issued under section 9A or 11B must include details of the telecommunications service to or from which each intercepted communication was made.

18 Evidentiary certificates

- (1) The Managing Director or secretary of a carrier may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to acts or things done by, or in relation to, employees of the carrier in order to enable a warrant to be executed.
- (2) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (1) and purporting to be signed by the Managing Director or secretary of a carrier is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof and is, in an exempt proceeding, conclusive evidence of the matters stated in the document.
- (3) The Director-General of Security or the Deputy Director-General of Security may issue a written certificate signed by him or her

Section 18

setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to acts or things done:

- (a) in order to enable, or in connection with enabling, a warrant issued under this Part to be executed; or
 - (b) in connection with the execution of a warrant issued under this Part.
- (4) The Director-General of Security or the Deputy Director-General of Security may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to:
- (a) anything done by an officer or employee of the Organisation in connection with the execution of a warrant issued under this Part; or
 - (b) anything done by an officer or employee of the Organisation in connection with:
 - (i) the communication by a person to another person of; or
 - (ii) the making use of; or
 - (iii) the making of a record of; or
 - (iv) the custody of a record of; or
 - (v) the giving in evidence of;information obtained by the execution of such a warrant.
- (5) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (3) or (4) by the Director-General of Security or the Deputy Director-General of Security and to be signed by him or her is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof and is, in an exempt proceeding, *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in the document.
- (6) In subsections (1) and (2), a reference to the Managing Director or secretary of a carrier includes a reference to the Managing Director or secretary of a body corporate of which the carrier is a subsidiary.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, the question whether a body corporate is a subsidiary of another body corporate is to be determined in the same manner as the question is determined under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Part 2-3—Emergency requests authorising officers of a carrier to intercept telecommunications

30 Emergency requests

(1) Where:

- (a) a person is a party to a communication passing over a telecommunications system;
- (b) as a result of information conveyed by another party to the communication (in this section referred to as the *caller*) and of any other matters, the first-mentioned person forms the honest belief that either of the following emergencies exist:
 - (i) another person (whether or not the caller) is dying, is being seriously injured or has been seriously injured;
 - (ii) another person (whether or not the caller) is likely to die or be seriously injured; and
- (c) the first-mentioned person does not know the location of the caller;

the first-mentioned person may:

- (d) in a case where the first-mentioned person:
 - (i) is a member of a police force; and
 - (ii) is of the opinion that tracing the location of the caller is likely to be of assistance in dealing with the emergency; request, or cause another member of a police force to request, an employee of a carrier to intercept, or to cause other employees of the carrier to intercept, the communication for the purposes of tracing the location of the caller; or
- (e) in a case where the first-mentioned person is not a member of a police force—inform, or cause another person to inform, a member of a police force of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Section 30

- (2) Where a member of a police force is so informed, the member may, if the member is of the opinion that tracing the location of the caller is likely to be of assistance in dealing with the emergency, request an employee of a carrier to intercept, or to cause other employees of the carrier to intercept, the communication for the purposes of tracing the location of the caller.
- (3) Where, pursuant to a request made, or purporting to be made, by a member of a police force under subsection (1) or (2), an employee of a carrier intercepts a communication passing over a telecommunications system for the purpose of tracing the location of the caller, the employee shall:
 - (a) communicate, or cause another employee of the carrier to communicate, the location of the caller to the person who made the request or to any other member of a police force; and
 - (b) communicate particulars of the interception to the Managing Director of the carrier.
- (4) As soon as practicable after making to an employee of a carrier a request under, or purporting to be under, subsection (1) or (2), a member of a police force shall give, or cause another member of a police force to give, to the Managing Director of the carrier a written confirmation of the request that sets out the information given by the first-mentioned member to that employee in connection with the request.

Part 2-5—Warrants authorising agencies to intercept telecommunications

Division 2—Declaration of State Law Enforcement Authorities as Agencies

34 Declaration of an eligible authority of a State as an agency

Subject to section 35, the Minister may, by legislative instrument and at the request of the Premier of a State, declare an eligible authority of that State to be an agency for the purposes of this Act.

35 Preconditions for declaration

- (1) The Minister shall not make a declaration under section 34 in relation to an eligible authority of a State unless he or she is satisfied that the law (in this subsection called the *relevant law*) of that State makes satisfactory provision:
 - (a) imposing on the chief officer of the eligible authority requirements corresponding to the requirements that sections 80 and 81 impose on the chief officer of a Commonwealth agency;
 - (b) requiring the chief officer of the eligible authority to give to a specified Minister (in this subsection called the *responsible Minister*) of that State a copy of each warrant issued to the eligible authority, and of each instrument under section 52 or 57 revoking such a warrant, as soon as practicable after the issue or revocation of the warrant;
 - (c) requiring the chief officer of the eligible authority to give to the responsible Minister, within 3 months after a warrant issued to the eligible authority ceases to be in force, a written report about:
 - (i) the use made by the eligible authority of information obtained by interceptions under the warrant; and
 - (ii) the communication of such information to persons other than officers of the eligible authority;
 - (d) requiring the chief officer of the eligible authority to give to the responsible Minister as soon as practicable, and in any

Section 35

event within 3 months, after each 30 June, a written report that sets out such information as:

- (i) Division 2 of Part 2-8 requires to be set out in the Minister's report under that Division relating to the year ending on that 30 June; and
 - (ii) can be derived from the eligible authority's records;
- (e) requiring the responsible Minister to give to the Minister, as soon as practicable after:
- (i) a copy of a warrant issued to the eligible authority;
 - (ii) a copy of an instrument revoking such a warrant; or
 - (iii) a report of a kind referred to in paragraph (c) or (d);
- is given to the responsible Minister, a copy of the warrant, instrument or report, as the case may be;
- (f) requiring the chief officer of the eligible authority to cause a restricted record (whether made before or after the commencement of this section) that is in the possession of the eligible authority to be kept, except when it is being otherwise dealt with in accordance with this Act and the relevant law, in a secure place where it is not accessible to persons other than persons who are entitled so to deal with it;
- (g) requiring the chief officer of the eligible authority to cause a restricted record of a kind referred to in paragraph (f) to be destroyed forthwith where the chief officer is satisfied that the restricted record is not likely to be required for a permitted purpose in relation to the eligible authority, other than a purpose connected with an inspection of the kind referred to in paragraph (h) or with a report on such an inspection;
- (h) requiring regular inspections of the eligible authority's records, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of compliance by the officers of the eligible authority with the requirements referred to in paragraphs (a), (f) and (g) of this subsection, to be made by an authority of that State that is independent of the eligible authority and on which sufficient powers have been conferred to enable the independent authority to make a proper inspection of those records for that purpose;
- (j) requiring an authority of that State that has made an inspection of the eligible authority's interception records for

- the purpose referred to in paragraph (h) to report in writing to the responsible Minister about the results of the inspection;
- (k) empowering an authority of that State that, as a result of inspecting the eligible authority's records for the purpose referred to in paragraph (h), is of the opinion that an officer of the eligible authority has contravened:
 - (i) a provision of this Act; or
 - (ii) a requirement referred to in paragraph (b) or (c);to include in the report on the inspection a report on the contravention; and
 - (m) requiring the responsible Minister to give to the Minister, as soon as practicable after a report on an inspection of the kind referred to in paragraph (j) is given to the responsible Minister, a copy of the report.
- (2) The Minister shall not make a declaration under section 34 in relation to an eligible authority of a State unless the Minister is satisfied that that State has entered into an agreement:
- (a) to pay all expenses connected with the issue of warrants to the authority;
 - (b) to make payments to the Australian Federal Police in respect of all expenses respectively incurred, or to be incurred, by them in connection with:
 - (i) enabling warrants issued to the authority to be executed; and
 - (ii) the execution of such warrants.

37 Revocation of declaration

- (1) If requested by the Premier of a State to revoke a declaration in force under section 34 in relation to an eligible authority of that State, the Minister shall, by notice in writing published in the *Gazette*, revoke the declaration.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), the Minister may, by notice in writing published in the *Gazette*, revoke a declaration in force under section 34 in relation to an eligible authority of a State if, and only if, the Minister is satisfied that:
 - (a) the law of that State no longer makes satisfactory provision in relation to the authority as mentioned in subsection 35(1);

Section 38

- (b) the extent of compliance with a requirement of a law of that State, being a requirement of a kind referred to in subsection 35(1), has been unsatisfactory in so far as the requirement relates to the authority;
- (c) no agreement of the kind referred to in subsection 35(2), being an agreement entered into by that State that relates to the authority, is in force;
- (d) the extent of compliance by that State with the terms of an agreement of the kind referred to in subsection 35(2), being an agreement entered into by that State, has been unsatisfactory in so far as the agreement relates to the authority; or
- (e) the extent of compliance by the chief officer of the authority, or by officers of the authority, with this Act has been unsatisfactory.

38 Effect of revocation

Where a declaration under section 34 in relation to an eligible authority of a State is revoked, this Act:

- (a) continues to apply in relation to a warrant that was issued to the authority before the revocation; and
- (b) so applies at a particular time as if the authority were an agency at that time.

Division 3—Applications for warrants

39 Agency may apply for warrant

- (1) An agency may apply to an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant in respect of a telecommunications service or a person.
- (2) An application for a warrant shall be made on an agency's behalf by:
 - (a) in the case of the Australian Federal Police—a member of the Australian Federal Police; or
 - (aa) in the case of the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity:
 - (i) the Integrity Commissioner; or
 - (ii) an Assistant Integrity Commissioner; or
 - (iii) a staff member of ACLEI who is authorised in writing by the Integrity Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph; or
 - (b) in the case of the ACC:
 - (i) the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC or an examiner; or
 - (ii) a member of a police force who is a member of the staff of the ACC; or
 - (c) in the case of the Police Force of a State—an officer of that Police Force; or
 - (d) in the case of the Crime Commission:
 - (i) a member of the Crime Commission; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Crime Commission; or
 - (e) in the case of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—an officer of that Commission; or
 - (ea) in the case of the Office of Police Integrity:
 - (i) a member of the staff of the Office of Police Integrity; or
 - (ii) an individual who is engaged under paragraph 102E(1)(b) of the Police Regulation Act; or

Section 40

- (f) in the case of the Crime and Misconduct Commission—a commission officer (within the meaning of the Crime and Misconduct Act); or
- (g) in the case of the Police Integrity Commission:
 - (i) an Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner of the Police Integrity Commission; or
 - (ii) a member of the staff of the Police Integrity Commission; or
- (i) in the case of the Corruption and Crime Commission—an officer of the Corruption and Crime Commission.

40 Form of application

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an application for a warrant shall be in writing.
- (2) If the person making an application for a warrant on an agency's behalf:
 - (a) is the chief officer of the agency or a person in relation to whom an authorisation by the chief officer is in force under subsection (3); and
 - (b) thinks it necessary, because of urgent circumstances, to make the application by telephone;the person may make the application by telephone.
- (3) The chief officer of an agency may authorise in writing, for the purposes of subsection (2), persons who, or classes of persons who, are entitled under section 39 to make applications on the agency's behalf.

41 Contents of application

A written application by an agency for a warrant shall set out:

- (a) the name of the agency; and
- (b) the name of the person making the application on the agency's behalf.

42 Affidavit to accompany written application

- (1) A written application by an agency for a warrant shall be accompanied by an affidavit complying with this section.

- (2) The affidavit shall set out the facts and other grounds on which the application is based.
- (3) The affidavit shall specify the period for which it is requested that the warrant be in force and shall state why it is considered necessary for the warrant to be in force for that period.
- (4) If the application is for a telecommunications service warrant, the affidavit shall set out, in relation to the service, and in relation to each person to whom the application relates, the following information, so far as it can be derived from the agency's records:
 - (a) the number of previous applications (if any) for warrants that the agency has made and that related to the service or to that person, as the case may be;
 - (b) the number of warrants (if any) previously issued on such applications; and
 - (c) particulars of the use made by the agency of information obtained by interceptions under such warrants.
- (4A) If the application is for a named person warrant, the affidavit must set out:
 - (a) the name or names by which the person is known; and
 - (b) details (to the extent these are known to the chief officer) sufficient to identify the telecommunications services the person is using, or is likely to use; and
 - (ba) if the warrant would authorise interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant—details sufficient to identify the telecommunications device that the person is using, or is likely to use; and
 - (c) the number of previous applications (if any) for warrants that the agency has made and that related to the person or to a service that the person has used; and
 - (d) the number of warrants (if any) previously issued on such applications; and
 - (e) particulars of the use made by the agency of information obtained by interceptions under such warrants.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a written application may be accompanied by 2 or more affidavits that together set out each matter that, but for this subsection, this section would have

required an affidavit accompanying the application to set out, specify or state.

43 Information to be given on telephone application

The information given to a Judge or nominated AAT member in connection with a telephone application to the Judge or nominated AAT member:

- (a) shall include particulars of the urgent circumstances because of which the person making the application on the agency's behalf thinks it necessary to make the application by telephone;
- (b) shall include each matter that, if the application had been made in writing, section 41, 42 or 48 would have required the application, or an affidavit accompanying it, to set out, specify or state; and
- (c) shall be given orally or in writing, as the Judge or nominated AAT member directs.

44 Giving further information to Judge

- (1) A Judge or nominated AAT member may require further information to be given in connection with an application to the Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant.
- (2) The further information:
 - (a) shall be given on oath if the application was made in writing; and
 - (b) shall be given orally or otherwise, as the Judge or nominated AAT member directs.

Division 4—Warrants

46 Issue of telecommunications service warrant

- (1) Where an agency applies to an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant in respect of a telecommunications service and the Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied, on the basis of the information given to the Judge or nominated AAT member under this Part in connection with the application, that:
- (a) Division 3 has been complied with in relation to the application; and
 - (b) in the case of a telephone application—because of urgent circumstances, it was necessary to make the application by telephone; and
 - (c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a particular person is using, or is likely to use, the service; and
 - (d) information that would be likely to be obtained by intercepting under a warrant communications made to or from the service would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of a serious offence, or serious offences, in which:
 - (i) the particular person is involved; or
 - (ii) another person is involved with whom the particular person is likely to communicate using the service; and
 - (e) having regard to the matters referred to in subsection (2), and to no other matters, the Judge or nominated AAT member should issue a warrant authorising such communications to be intercepted;

the Judge or nominated AAT member may, in his or her discretion, issue such a warrant.

Note: Subparagraph (d)(ii)—subsection (3) restricts the issuing of warrants if subparagraph (d)(ii) applies.

Section 46A

- (2) The matters to which the Judge or nominated AAT member shall have regard are:
 - (a) how much the privacy of any person or persons would be likely to be interfered with by intercepting under a warrant communications made to or from the service referred to in subsection (1);
 - (b) the gravity of the conduct constituting the offence or offences being investigated;
 - (c) how much the information referred to in paragraph (1)(d) would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences;
 - (d) to what extent methods of investigating the offence or offences that do not involve so intercepting communications have been used by, or are available to, the agency;
 - (e) how much the use of such methods would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences; and
 - (f) how much the use of such methods would be likely to prejudice the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences, whether because of delay or for any other reason.
- (3) The Judge or nominated AAT member must not issue a warrant in a case in which subparagraph (1)(d)(ii) applies unless he or she is satisfied that:
 - (a) the agency has exhausted all other practicable methods of identifying the telecommunications services used, or likely to be used, by the person involved in the offence or offences referred to in paragraph (1)(d); or
 - (b) interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service used or likely to be used by that person would not otherwise be possible.

46A Issue of named person warrant

- (1) Where an agency applies to an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant in respect of a person and the Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied, on the basis of the information given to the Judge or nominated AAT member under this Part in connection with the application, that:
 - (a) Division 3 has been complied with in relation to the application; and

- (b) in the case of a telephone application—because of urgent circumstances, it was necessary to make the application by telephone; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a particular person is using, or is likely to use, more than one telecommunications service; and
- (d) information that would be likely to be obtained by intercepting under a warrant:
 - (i) communications made to or from any telecommunications service that the person is using, or is likely to use; or
 - (ii) communications made by means of a particular telecommunications device that a person is using, or is likely to use;would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of a serious offence, or serious offences, in which the person is involved; and
- (e) having regard to the matters referred to in subsection (2), and to no other matters, the Judge or nominated AAT member should issue a warrant authorising such communications to be intercepted;

the Judge or nominated AAT member may, in his or her discretion, issue such a warrant.

Note: Subsection (3) restricts the issuing of a warrant authorising interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant.

- (2) The matters to which the Judge or nominated AAT member must have regard are:
 - (a) how much the privacy of any person or persons would be likely to be interfered with by intercepting under a warrant:
 - (i) communications made to or from any telecommunications service used, or likely to be used, by the person in respect of whom the warrant is sought; or
 - (ii) communications made by means of a particular telecommunications device used, or likely to be used, by the person in respect of whom the warrant is sought; as the case requires; and
 - (b) the gravity of the conduct constituting the offence or offences being investigated; and

Section 47

- (c) how much the information referred to in paragraph (1)(d) would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences; and
 - (d) to what extent methods (including the use of a warrant issued under section 46) of investigating the offence or offences that do not involve the use of a warrant issued under this section in relation to the person have been used by, or are available to, the agency; and
 - (e) how much the use of such methods would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences; and
 - (f) how much the use of such methods would be likely to prejudice the investigation by the agency of the offence or offences, whether because of delay or for any other reason.
- (3) The Judge or nominated AAT member must not issue a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant unless he or she is satisfied that:
- (a) there are no other practicable methods available to the agency at the time of making the application to identify the telecommunications services used, or likely to be used, by the person in respect of whom the warrant would be issued; or
 - (b) interception of communications made to or from a telecommunications service used, or likely to be used, by that person would not otherwise be practicable.

47 Limit on authority conferred by warrant

A warrant issued under section 46 or 46A does not authorise the interception of communications passing over a telecommunications system that a carrier operates unless:

- (a) notification of the issue of the warrant has been received by or on behalf of the Managing Director of the carrier under subsection 60(1); and
- (b) the interception takes place as a result of action taken by an employee of the carrier.

48 Issue of warrant for entry on premises

- (1) If an agency could apply for a warrant under section 46 (authorising interceptions of communications to or from a service), it may instead apply for a warrant under this section that also authorises entry on premises. The agency does so by including in the application that would otherwise have been made under section 46 a request that the warrant also authorise entry on specified premises.
- (2) Where a written application for a warrant includes a request that the warrant authorise entry on specified premises, an affidavit accompanying the application shall:
 - (a) state why it is considered necessary for the warrant to authorise entry on those premises;
 - (b) set out the number of previous applications (if any) for warrants that the agency has made and that requested authorisation of entry on those premises; and
 - (c) set out the number of warrants (if any) previously issued on such application.
- (3) Where:
 - (a) an agency applies under this section to an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member for a warrant in respect of a telecommunications service; and
 - (b) the Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied that subsection (2) has been complied with in relation to the application; and
 - (c) section 46 would empower the Judge or nominated AAT member to issue a warrant if the application had been made under either of those sections; and
 - (ca) Division 3 has been complied with in relation to the application; and
 - (d) the Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied, on the basis of the information given to the Judge or nominated AAT member under this Part in connection with the application, that:
 - (i) for technical reasons connected with the nature or operation of the service or of a telecommunications system of which the service forms a part; or

Section 49

- (ii) where, if the warrant were issued under section 46, communications to or from the telecommunications service would be intercepted while passing over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier— execution of the warrant as a result of action taken by employees of that carrier might jeopardise security of the investigation by the agency of a serious offence in which a person to whom the application relates is involved;

it would be impracticable or inappropriate to intercept communications under a warrant in respect of the service otherwise than by the use of equipment or a line installed on those premises;

subsections (4) and (5) apply.

- (4) The Judge or nominated AAT member may issue a warrant under this section authorising:
 - (a) entry on those premises in order to install, maintain, use or recover equipment or a line used in the interception of communications being made to or from the service; and
 - (b) interceptions of such communications by the use of that equipment or line.
- (5) If the Judge or nominated AAT member issues such a warrant:
 - (a) the warrant shall state whether entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or night or only during specified hours; and
 - (b) the warrant may provide that entry may be made without permission first being sought or demand first being made, and authorise measures that the Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied are necessary and reasonable for that purpose.

49 Form and content of warrant

- (1) A warrant shall be in accordance with the prescribed form and shall be signed by the Judge or nominated AAT member who issues it.
- (2) A warrant may specify conditions or restrictions relating to interceptions under the warrant.

- (2A) Without limiting subsection (2), a named person warrant may state that the warrant does not authorise the interception of communications made to or from a specified telecommunications service.
- (3) A warrant shall specify, as the period for which it is to be in force, a period of:
 - (a) if subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applies—up to 45 days; or
 - (b) otherwise—up to 90 days.
- (4) A Judge or nominated AAT member shall not vary a warrant by extending the period for which it is to be in force.
- (5) Neither of subsections (3) and (4) prevents the issue of a further warrant in respect of a service, or a person, in respect of which a warrant has, or warrants have, previously been issued.
- (6) In subsection (5), *warrant* means a warrant issued under this Act.
- (7) A warrant shall set out short particulars of each serious offence in relation to which the Judge or nominated AAT member issuing the warrant was satisfied, on the application for the warrant, as mentioned in:
 - (a) in the case of a warrant under section 48—paragraph 46(1)(d); or
 - (b) otherwise—paragraph 46(1)(d) or 46A(1)(d), as the case requires.

50 Issue of warrant on telephone application

- (1) As soon as practicable after completing and signing a warrant issued on a telephone application, a Judge or nominated AAT member shall:
 - (b) inform the person who made the application on the agency's behalf of:
 - (i) the terms of the warrant; and
 - (ii) the day on which, and the time at which, the warrant was signed; and
 - (c) give the warrant to that person.
- (2) A Judge or nominated AAT member who issues a warrant on a telephone application shall keep a copy of the warrant.

51 Action by agency after warrant issued on telephone application

- (1) A person (in this section called the *applicant*) who makes a telephone application on an agency's behalf shall comply with this section within one day after the day on which a warrant is issued on the application.
- (2) The applicant shall cause each person who gave information to the Judge or nominated AAT member in connection with the application to swear an affidavit setting out the information so given by the person.
- (3) The applicant shall give to the Judge or nominated AAT member:
 - (a) the affidavit or affidavits; and
 - (b) unless the applicant is the chief officer of the agency—a copy of an authorisation by the chief officer under subsection 40(3) that was in force in relation to the applicant when the application was made.

52 Judge or nominated AAT member may revoke warrant where section 51 contravened

- (1) Where a Judge or nominated AAT member who issued a warrant on a telephone application is satisfied that section 51 has not been complied with in relation to the warrant, he or she may, by writing signed by him or her, revoke the warrant and shall, if he or she does so:
 - (a) forthwith inform:
 - (i) the person who made the application on the agency's behalf; or
 - (ii) the chief officer of the agency;
of the revocation; and
 - (b) give the instrument of revocation to that person, or to the chief officer, as soon as practicable.
- (2) Where a warrant issued to an agency is revoked under subsection (1), the chief officer of the agency shall cause:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (b) a copy of the instrument of revocation to be given as soon as practicable to the Secretary of the Department.

- (3) Where:
- (a) a warrant has been issued to an agency (the *first agency*); and
 - (b) another agency (the *second agency*) is exercising authority under that warrant; and
 - (c) the warrant is revoked under subsection (1);
- the chief officer of the first agency must cause:
- (d) the chief officer of the second agency to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (e) a copy of the instrument of revocation to be given as soon as practicable to the chief officer of the second agency.

53 Notification of issue of warrants [see Note 2]

- (1) Where a warrant is issued to an agency, the chief officer of the agency:
- (a) shall cause the Secretary of the Department to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant; and
 - (b) in the case of a warrant issued on a telephone application—may cause the Secretary of the Department to be notified in writing of the issue of the warrant; and
 - (d) in the case of a Part 2-5 warrant—must cause a copy of the warrant to be given to the Commissioner of Police as soon as practicable.
- (2) A notification under paragraph (1)(b) of the issue of a warrant shall set out:
- (a) the name of the Judge or nominated AAT member who issued the warrant;
 - (b) the date on which, and the time at which, the Judge or nominated AAT member signed the warrant; and
 - (c) the terms of the warrant as indicated by the Judge or nominated AAT member under section 50.

54 Entry into force of warrants

A warrant comes into force when it is issued.

55 Exercise of authority conferred by warrant

- (1) The authority conferred by a Part 2-5 warrant may only be exercised by an officer or staff member of an agency in relation to

whom an approval under subsection (3) is in force in relation to the warrant.

- (3) The chief officer of an agency, or an officer of an agency in relation to whom an appointment under subsection (4) is in force, may approve any of the following to exercise the authority conferred by warrants, or classes of warrants, issued to the agency:
 - (a) officers or staff members of the agency;
 - (b) classes of officers or staff members of the agency;
 - (c) officers or staff members of another agency;
 - (d) classes of officers or staff members of another agency.
- (4) The chief officer of an agency may appoint in writing an officer of the agency to be an approving officer for the purposes of subsection (3).
- (5) In spite of subsection (1), a designated officer, or an employee of a carrier, may provide technical assistance to an officer or staff member of an agency who is exercising the authority conferred by a warrant.
- (6) A reference in subsection (5) to the provision of technical assistance includes a reference to:
 - (a) the doing of any act involved in the interception of a communication under a warrant, to the extent that the act is incidental to the doing of an act referred to in paragraph (b); and
 - (b) the doing of any act in connection with:
 - (i) the installation of equipment for the purposes of intercepting a communication in accordance with a warrant; or
 - (ii) the maintenance, testing or use of such equipment; or
 - (iii) the removal of such equipment.
- (7) The chief officer of an agency or a person who is an approving officer for an agency under subsection (4) may, in writing, declare persons to be designated officers for the purposes of subsection (5).

57 Revocation of warrant by chief officer

- (1) The chief officer of an agency must, on being satisfied that the grounds on which a warrant was issued to the agency have ceased to exist:
 - (a) cause the Secretary of the Department to be informed forthwith that the chief officer proposes to revoke the warrant; and
 - (b) cause the chief officer of any other agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith of the proposed revocation of the warrant; and
 - (c) by writing signed by him or her, revoke the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of an agency may at any time, by writing signed by him or her, revoke a warrant issued to the agency after:
 - (a) causing the Secretary of the Department to be informed of the proposed revocation; and
 - (b) causing the chief officer of any other agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith that the chief officer proposes to revoke the warrant.
- (3) A chief officer of an agency who revokes a warrant shall cause:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (aa) the chief officer of any other agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (b) a copy of the instrument of revocation to be given as soon as practicable to the Secretary of the Department.
- (4) The chief officer of an agency may delegate his or her power under subsection (2) to a certifying officer of the agency.
- (5) This section does not apply in relation to a warrant that has ceased to be in force.

58 Discontinuance of interceptions under certain warrants

- (1) The chief officer of an agency must, on the revocation or proposed revocation of a warrant issued to the agency, forthwith take such

Section 59

steps as are necessary to ensure that interceptions of communications under the warrant are discontinued.

- (2) If the chief officer of an agency is informed under section 57 of the revocation or proposed revocation of a warrant, the chief officer of the agency shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to ensure that interceptions of communications under the warrant by the agency are discontinued.

59 When revocation of certain warrants takes effect

A warrant revoked under subsection 52(1) or 57(1) or (2) does not cease to be in force until the instrument of revocation is received by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Department or the warrant expires, whichever happens sooner.

60 Notification to Managing Director of carrier of issue or revocation of certain warrants

- (1) Where:
- (a) a warrant (other than a warrant issued under section 48) is issued to an agency; and
 - (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications to or from a telecommunications service while they are passing over a telecommunications system operated by a carrier;
- the chief officer of the agency shall cause;
- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant; and
 - (d) a copy of the warrant, certified in writing by a certifying officer of the agency to be a true copy of the warrant, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.
- (2) Where:
- (a) the chief officer of an agency causes the Secretary of the Department to be notified under paragraph 53(1)(b) of the issue of a warrant to the agency; and

- (b) under subsection (1) of this section, the chief officer has caused the Managing Director of a carrier to be informed of the issue of the warrant;
the chief officer shall cause a copy of the notification to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.
- (3) Where:
- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1), of the issue of a warrant; and
 - (b) the warrant is revoked;
- the chief officer of the agency to which the warrant was issued shall cause:
- (c) the Managing Director of that carrier to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (d) a copy of the instrument of revocation, certified in writing by a certifying officer of the agency to be a true copy of the instrument, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.
- (4) Where:
- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1), of the issue of a named person warrant; and
 - (aa) the warrant is not a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant; and
 - (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept communications made to or from a telecommunications service operated by a carrier; and
 - (c) the service was not identified in the warrant;
- the chief officer must cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be given, as soon as practicable, a description in writing of the service sufficient to identify it.
- (4A) Where:
- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1), of the issue of a named person warrant; and
 - (b) the warrant is a warrant that authorises interception of communications made by means of a telecommunications device identified in the warrant; and
 - (c) it is proposed, under the warrant, to intercept, by means of a telecommunications device, communications made to or

from a telecommunications service operated by the carrier;
and

(d) the device was not identified in the warrant;

a certifying person must cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be given, as soon as practicable, a description in writing of the device sufficient to identify it.

(5) Where:

(a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1) of the issue of a named person warrant; and

(b) the chief officer of the agency to which the warrant was issued, or a certifying officer of that agency, is satisfied that the interception of communications made to or from a particular service, or by means of a particular device, is no longer required;

the chief officer or the certifying officer must cause:

(c) the Managing Director to be informed forthwith of the fact; and

(d) confirmation in writing of the fact to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director.

61 Evidentiary certificates

(1) The Managing Director or secretary of a carrier may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to acts or things done by, or in relation to, employees of the carrier in order to enable a warrant to be executed.

(2) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (1) and purporting to be signed by the Managing Director or secretary of a carrier shall be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof and is, in an exempt proceeding, conclusive evidence of the matters stated in the document.

(4) A certifying officer of an agency may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to:

(a) anything done by an officer or staff member of the agency in connection with the execution of a Part 2-5 warrant; or

- (b) anything done by an officer or staff member of the agency in connection with:
 - (i) the communication by a person to another person of; or
 - (ii) the making use of; or
 - (iii) the making of a record of; or
 - (iv) the custody of a record of; or
 - (v) the giving in evidence of;
information obtained by the execution of such a warrant.
- (5) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (4) by a certifying officer of an agency and to be signed by him or her is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof and is, in an exempt proceeding, *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in the document.
- (6) In subsections (1) and (2), a reference to the Managing Director or secretary of a carrier includes a reference to the Managing Director or secretary of a body corporate of which the carrier is a subsidiary.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, the question whether a body corporate is a subsidiary of another body corporate is to be determined in the same manner as the question is determined under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

61A Certified copy of warrant

A document certified in writing by a certifying officer of an agency to be a true copy of a warrant shall be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding as if it were the original warrant.

Part 2-6—Dealing with intercepted information etc.

62 Application of Part

Except so far as the contrary intention appears, this Part applies in relation to:

- (a) information, whether obtained before or after the commencement of this Part;
- (b) an interception, whether before or after that commencement, of a communication; and
- (c) a proceeding, whether begun before or after that commencement.

63 No dealing in intercepted information or interception warrant information

- (1) Subject to this Part, a person shall not, after the commencement of this Part:
 - (a) communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of; or
 - (b) give in evidence in a proceeding;lawfully intercepted information or information obtained by intercepting a communication in contravention of subsection 7(1).
- (2) Subject to this Part, a person must not, after the commencement of this subsection:
 - (a) communicate interception warrant information to another person; or
 - (b) make use of interception warrant information; or
 - (c) make a record of interception warrant information; or
 - (d) give interception warrant information in evidence in a proceeding.

63AA Dealing in interception warrant information for the purposes of Part 2-2, 2-5, 2-7 or 2-8

A person may, for the purposes of Part 2-2, 2-5, 2-7 or 2-8:

- (a) communicate interception warrant information to another person; or
- (b) make use of interception warrant information; or
- (c) make a record of interception warrant information; or
- (d) give interception warrant information in evidence in a proceeding.

63A Dealing in connection with existing proceeding

(1) A person may:

- (a) for a purpose connected with a proceeding begun before the commencement of this Part, or for 2 or more such purposes, and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of; or
- (b) give in evidence in such a proceeding;

information:

- (c) obtained by intercepting a communication before that commencement, whether or not in contravention of subsection 7(1); or
- (d) obtained, before that commencement, by virtue of a warrant issued under section 11A.

- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) makes admissible in evidence in any proceedings information, obtained by virtue of a warrant that was defective, that would not have been admissible in those proceedings if that subsection had not been enacted.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a proceeding by way of a prosecution of a person on indictment for an offence shall be deemed to have begun before the commencement of this Part if a proceeding with a view to the committal of the person for trial for the offence began before that commencement.

Section 63B

- (4) For the purposes of this section, a proceeding by way of an appeal from, or otherwise arising out of, another proceeding shall be deemed to have begun before the commencement of this Part if the other proceeding began, or by virtue of any other application or applications of this section is deemed to have begun, before that commencement.

63B Dealing in information by employees of carriers

- (1) An employee of a carrier may, in the performance of his or her duties as such an employee, communicate or make use of, or cause to be communicated, information (being information that has been lawfully obtained or obtained by intercepting a communication in contravention of subsection 7(1)) relating to:
- (a) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications network operated by the carrier; or
 - (b) the supply of services by the carrier by means of a telecommunications network.
- (2) An employee of a carrier may communicate or cause to be communicated to another carrier, or to an employee of another carrier, information (being information that has been lawfully obtained or obtained by intercepting a communication in contravention of subsection 7(1)) relating to:
- (a) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications network operated by the other carrier; or
 - (b) the supply of services by the other carrier by means of a telecommunications network;
- if the communication of the information is for the purpose of the carrying on by the other carrier of its business relating to the supply of services by means of a telecommunications network operated by the other carrier.
- (3) An employee of a carrier may, in the performance of his or her duties as such an employee, communicate or make use of, or cause to be communicated, interception warrant information if the information is reasonably necessary to enable the interception of a communication under a warrant.
- (4) An employee of a carrier may communicate or cause to be communicated to another carrier, or to an employee of another carrier, interception warrant information if the information is

reasonably necessary to enable the interception of a communication under a warrant.

64 Dealing in connection with Organisation's functions

- (1) A person may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, or otherwise for purposes of security, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of the following:
 - (a) lawfully intercepted information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) interception warrant information.
- (2) A person, being the Director-General of Security or an officer or employee of the Organisation, may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, communicate to another such person, make use of, or make a record of, foreign intelligence information.

65 Communicating information obtained by Organisation

- (1) The Director-General of Security may, personally, or by a person authorised by the Director-General, communicate to another person, in accordance with paragraph 18(3)(a) or (b) of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* the following:
 - (a) lawfully intercepted information;
 - (b) interception warrant information.
- (2) A person to whom foreign intelligence information has been communicated in accordance with subsection (1), or in accordance with an approval given under this subsection, may communicate that information to such persons, and in such manner, as are approved in writing by the Attorney-General.

65A Employee of carrier may communicate information to agency

An employee of a carrier may, for a purpose or purposes connected with the investigation by an agency of a serious offence, and for no other purpose, communicate to an officer of the agency the following:

Section 66

- (a) lawfully intercepted information other than foreign intelligence information;
- (b) interception warrant information.

66 Interceptor may communicate to agency to which warrant was issued

- (1) A person who has intercepted a communication under a warrant issued to an agency may communicate information obtained by the interception to:
 - (a) the officer of the agency who applied for the warrant on the agency's behalf; or
 - (b) an officer of the agency in relation to whom an authorisation under subsection (2) by the chief officer of the agency is in force in relation to the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of an agency may authorise in writing officers, or classes of officers, of the agency to receive information obtained by interceptions under warrants, or classes of warrants, issued to the agency.

67 Dealing for permitted purpose in relation to agency

- (1) An officer or staff member of an agency may, for a permitted purpose, or permitted purposes, in relation to the agency, and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of the following:
 - (a) lawfully intercepted information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) interception warrant information.
- (2) An officer of an eligible Commonwealth authority may, for a permitted purpose, or permitted purposes, in relation to the authority, and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of the following:
 - (a) lawfully intercepted information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) interception warrant information.

68 Chief officer may communicate information obtained by agency

The chief officer of an agency (in this section called the *originating agency*) may, personally, or by an officer of the originating agency authorised by the chief officer, communicate lawfully intercepted information that was originally obtained by the originating agency or interception warrant information:

- (a) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to activities prejudicial to security—to the Director-General of Security; and
- (b) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to the commission of a relevant offence in relation to another agency:
 - (i) if the other agency is the Australian Federal Police or the Police Force of a State—to a member of the Australian Federal Police or an officer of that Police Force, as the case may be; or
 - (ii) in any other case—to the chief officer of the other agency; and
- (c) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to:
 - (i) the subject matter of a proceeding under a law of the Commonwealth for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence; or
 - (ii) an act or omission by a member of the Australian Federal Police that may give rise to a proceeding against that member, or to which a proceeding against that member relates, being a police disciplinary proceeding; or
 - (iia) an act or omission by an AFP employee or special member of the Australian Federal Police that may give rise to a decision by the Commissioner of Police to terminate the employment of the employee or the appointment of the special member; or
 - (iii) misbehaviour or improper conduct of an officer of the Commonwealth;and the originating agency is not the Australian Federal Police—to the Commissioner of Police; and
- (d) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to:

Section 68

- (i) the subject matter of a proceeding under a law of a State for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of a prescribed offence; or
- (ii) an act or omission by an officer of the Police Force of a State that may give rise to a proceeding against that officer, or to which a proceeding against that officer relates, being a police disciplinary proceeding; or
- (iia) an act or omission by an officer or member of staff of the Police Force of a State that may give rise to a decision by the Commissioner of that Police Force to terminate the appointment of the officer or member of staff; or
- (iii) misbehaviour or improper conduct of an officer of a State;
and the originating agency is not the Police Force of that State—to the Commissioner of that Police Force; and
- (da) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to the commission of a relevant offence in relation to an eligible Commonwealth authority—to the chief officer of the eligible Commonwealth authority; and
- (db) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a corruption issue or an ACLEI corruption issue (within the meaning of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006*)—to the Integrity Commissioner; and
- (ea) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Independent Commission Against Corruption—to the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; and
- (eb) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption—to the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption; and
- (ec) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Director, Police Integrity—to the Director, Police Integrity; and

- (f) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Police Integrity Commission—to the Commissioner of the Police Integrity Commission; and
- (fa) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission—to the Inspector of the Police Integrity Commission; and
- (h) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Crime and Misconduct Commission—to the Commissioner of the Crime and Misconduct Commission; and
- (j) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to an investigation by the Corruption and Crime Commission—to the Commissioner of the Corruption and Crime Commission; and
- (k) if the information relates, or appears to relate, to a matter that may give rise to the dealing by the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission with a matter of misconduct (within the meaning of the Corruption and Crime Commission Act)—to the Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission.

69 State authority may ask not to receive information under section 68

- (1) The chief officer of an eligible authority of a State in relation to which no declaration is in force under section 34 may, by writing given to the chief officer of another agency, request the other agency not to communicate information under section 68 to the eligible authority.
- (2) A request under subsection (1) remains in force until:
 - (a) the chief officer of the eligible authority revokes the request by writing given to the chief officer of the other agency; or
 - (b) a declaration is made under section 34 in relation to the eligible authority.
- (3) Where a request under subsection (1) is in force, section 68 does not permit an officer of the other agency to communicate information to an officer of the eligible authority.

70 Communicating information obtained by interception under Part 2-3

A member of a police force may, in the course of performing his or her duties as such a member, communicate to another member of a police force, or to any other person whose assistance may be required in dealing with an emergency of a kind referred to in paragraph 30(1)(b), information communicated (whether before or after the commencement of this section) to the first-mentioned member in accordance with subsection 30(3) or this section.

71 Dealing with information where interception suspected to be unlawful

- (1) Where a person suspects on reasonable grounds that information (in this section called the *relevant information*) obtained by intercepting a communication may tend to establish that a prescribed offence (in this section called a *suspected offence*), being:
 - (a) an offence against subsection 7(1) constituted by the interception, or by authorising, suffering or permitting, or doing an act or thing to enable, the interception;
 - (b) an offence against section 63 constituted by communicating to a person, making use of, making a record of, or giving in evidence in a proceeding, information obtained by the interception; or
 - (c) an ancillary offence relating to an offence of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection;has been committed, the succeeding provisions of this section have effect, whether or not the interception contravened subsection 7(1).
- (2) The person may communicate the relevant information to:
 - (a) the Attorney-General;
 - (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - (c) the Commissioner of Police; or
 - (ca) the Integrity Commissioner; or
 - (d) the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC.
- (3) A person to whom the relevant information is communicated in accordance with subsection (2) may, for a purpose connected with:
 - (a) an investigation of a suspected offence;

- (b) the making by an authority, body or person of a decision whether or not to begin a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a suspected offence; or
 - (c) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a suspected offence;
- or for 2 or more such purposes, and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of, some or all of the relevant information.

72 Making record for purpose of permitted communication

A person who is permitted by section 63B, 65 or 65A, subsection 66(1), section 68 or subsection 71(2) to communicate particular information to another person may, for the purpose of so communicating the information in accordance with that section or subsection, make a record of the information, or cause such a record to be made.

73 Further dealing by recipient of certain information

A person to whom information has, in accordance with section 63A, subsection 63B(2), section 67, subsection 71(3) or this section, been communicated for a purpose, or for 2 or more purposes, may, for that purpose, or for one or more of those purposes, and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of, that information.

74 Giving information in evidence in exempt proceeding

- (1) A person may give lawfully intercepted information (other than foreign intelligence information) in evidence in an exempt proceeding.
- (2) For the purposes of applying subsection (1) in relation to information, the question whether or not a communication was intercepted in contravention of subsection 7(1) may be determined on the balance of probabilities.
- (3) A person may give interception warrant information in evidence in an exempt proceeding.

Section 75

75 Giving information in evidence where defect in connection with warrant

- (1) Where a communication has been intercepted in contravention of subsection 7(1) but purportedly under a warrant (other than a warrant under section 11A, 11B or 11C), a person may give information obtained by the interception in evidence in an exempt proceeding, being a proceeding in a court or before a tribunal, body, authority or person, if the court, tribunal, body, authority or person, as the case may be, is satisfied that:
 - (a) but for an irregularity, the interception would not have constituted a contravention of subsection 7(1); and
 - (b) in all the circumstances, the irregularity should be disregarded.
- (2) A reference in subsection (1) to an irregularity is a reference to a defect or irregularity (other than a substantial defect or irregularity):
 - (a) in, or in connection with the issue of, a document purporting to be a warrant; or
 - (b) in connection with the execution of a warrant, or the purported execution of a document purporting to be a warrant.

75A Evidence that has been given in exempt proceeding

If information is given in evidence (whether before or after the commencement of this section) in an exempt proceeding under section 74 or 75, that information, or any part of that information, may later be given in evidence in any proceeding.

Note: This section was inserted as a response to the decision of the Court of Appeal of New South Wales in *Wood v Beves* (1997) 92 A Crim R 209.

76 Giving information in evidence in criminal proceedings under this Act

- (1) A person may give information obtained by intercepting a communication in contravention of subsection 7(1) in evidence in a proceeding by way of a prosecution for:

- (a) an offence against subsection 7(1) constituted by the interception, or by authorising, suffering or permitting, or doing any act or thing to enable, the interception;
 - (b) an offence against section 63 constituted by communicating to a person, making use of, making a record of, or giving in evidence in a proceeding, information obtained by the interception; or
 - (c) an ancillary offence relating to an offence of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.
- (2) A person may give interception warrant information in evidence in a proceeding by way of a prosecution for:
- (a) an offence against subsection 7(1); or
 - (b) an offence against section 63; or
 - (c) an ancillary offence relating to an offence of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.

76A Giving information in evidence in civil proceedings for remedial relief

- (1) A person may give information obtained by intercepting a communication in contravention of subsection 7(1) in evidence in a proceeding by way of an application under section 107A for remedial relief in respect of:
- (a) the interception; or
 - (b) the communication (in contravention of section 63) of information obtained by the interception.
- (2) A person may give interception warrant information in evidence in a proceeding by way of an application under section 107A.

77 Intercepted material and interception warrant information inadmissible except as provided

- (1) Where a communication passing over a telecommunications system has been intercepted, whether or not in contravention of subsection 7(1), then:
- (a) subject to paragraph (b), neither information, nor a record, obtained by the interception is admissible in evidence in a proceeding except in so far as section 63A, 74, 75, 75A, 76

Section 78

- or 76A permits a person to give in evidence in that proceeding information so obtained; and
- (b) for the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which section 63A, 74, 75, 75A, 76 or 76A permits a person to give in evidence in a proceeding information obtained by the interception:
- (i) a person may communicate to another person, make use of, make a record of, or give in evidence in the last-mentioned proceeding, information so obtained; and
 - (ii) information, or a record, so obtained is admissible in evidence in the last-mentioned proceeding.
- (2) Neither information, nor a record, obtained by virtue of a warrant under section 11A, 11B or 11C is admissible in evidence in a proceeding unless section 63A, 74 or 75A permits a person to give in evidence in that proceeding information obtained by virtue of the warrant.
- (3) Interception warrant information is admissible in evidence in a proceeding only to the extent that section 63AA, 74, 75A, 76 or 76A permits a person to give interception warrant information in evidence in that proceeding.
- (4) For the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which section 63AA, 74, 75A, 76 or 76A permits a person to give interception warrant information in evidence in a proceeding:
- (a) a person may:
 - (i) communicate the information to another person; or
 - (ii) make use of the information; or
 - (iii) make a record of the information; or
 - (iv) give the information in evidence in the proceeding; and
 - (b) the information is admissible in evidence in the proceeding.

78 Where evidence otherwise inadmissible

Nothing in this Part renders information, or a restricted record, admissible in evidence in a proceeding to a greater extent than it would have been admissible in evidence in that proceeding if this Part had not been enacted.

79 Destruction of restricted records

- (1) Where:
 - (a) a restricted record (whether made before or after the commencement of this section) is in the possession of an agency (other than an eligible authority of a State in relation to which a declaration is in force under section 34); and
 - (b) the chief officer of the agency is satisfied that the restricted record is not likely to be required for a permitted purpose in relation to the agency;the chief officer shall cause the restricted record to be destroyed forthwith.
- (2) In spite of subsection (1), a restricted record must not be destroyed unless the agency has received from the Secretary of the Department written notice that the entry in the General Register relating to the warrant under which the record was obtained has been inspected by the Minister.

Part 2-7—Keeping and inspection of interception records

80 Commonwealth agencies to keep documents connected with issue of warrants

The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency must cause to be kept in the agency's records:

- (a) each warrant issued to the agency; and
- (b) a copy of each notification under paragraph 53(1)(b) of the issue of such a warrant, being a notification given to the Secretary of the Department; and
- (c) each instrument revoking such a warrant; and
- (d) a copy of each certificate issued under subsection 61(4) by a certifying officer of the agency; and
- (e) each authorisation by the chief officer under subsection 66(2).

81 Other records to be kept by Commonwealth agencies in connection with interceptions

- (1) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency must cause:
 - (a) particulars of each telephone application for a Part 2-5 warrant made by the agency; and
 - (b) in relation to each application by the agency for a Part 2-5 warrant, a statement as to whether:
 - (i) the application was withdrawn or refused; or
 - (ii) a warrant was issued on the application; and
 - (c) in relation to each Part 2-5 warrant whose authority is exercised by the agency, particulars of:
 - (i) the warrant; and
 - (ii) the day on which, and the time at which, each interception under the warrant began; and
 - (iii) the duration of each such interception; and
 - (iv) the name of the person who carried out each such interception; and

- (v) in relation to a named person warrant—each service to or from which communications have been intercepted under the warrant; and
 - (d) in relation to each restricted record that has at any time been in the agency's possession, particulars of:
 - (i) if the restricted record is a record obtained by an interception under a warrant issued to the agency—that warrant; and
 - (ii) each occasion when the restricted record came (whether by its making or otherwise) to be in the agency's possession; and
 - (iii) each occasion (if any) when the restricted record ceased (whether by its destruction or otherwise) to be in the agency's possession; and
 - (iv) each other agency or other body (if any) from or to which, or other person (if any) from or to whom, the agency received or supplied the restricted record; and
 - (e) particulars of each use made by the agency of lawfully intercepted information; and
 - (f) particulars of each communication of lawfully intercepted information by an officer of the agency to a person or body other than such an officer; and
 - (g) particulars of each occasion when, to the knowledge of an officer of the agency, lawfully intercepted information was given in evidence in a relevant proceeding in relation to the agency;
- to be recorded in writing or by means of a computer as soon as practicable after the happening of the events to which the particulars relate or the statement relates, as the case may be.
- (2) If a Part 2-5 warrant is a named person warrant, the particulars referred to in subparagraph (1)(c)(ii) must indicate the service in respect of which each interception occurred.
 - (3) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency must cause to be kept in the agency's records each record that the chief officer has caused to be made under this section.

Section 81A

81A General Register of Warrants

- (1) The Secretary of the Department is to cause a General Register of Warrants to be kept.
- (2) The Secretary of the Department is to cause to be recorded in the General Register in relation to each Part 2-5 warrant particulars of:
 - (a) the date of issue of the warrant; and
 - (b) the Judge or nominated AAT member who issued the warrant; and
 - (c) the agency to which the warrant was issued; and
 - (d) in the case of a telecommunications service warrant:
 - (i) the telecommunications service to which the warrant relates; and
 - (ii) the name of the person specified in the warrant as a person using or likely to use the telecommunications service; and
 - (e) in the case of a named person warrant:
 - (i) the name of the person to whom the warrant relates; and
 - (ii) each telecommunications service that is specified in the warrant, or in relation to which interceptions authorised by the warrant have occurred; and
 - (f) the period for which the warrant is to be in force; and
 - (g) each serious offence in relation to which the Judge or nominated AAT member who issued the warrant was satisfied, on the application for the warrant, as mentioned in:
 - (i) in the case of a warrant under section 48—paragraph 46(1)(d); or
 - (ii) otherwise—paragraph 46(1)(d) or 46A(1)(d), as the case requires.

81B Regular submission of General Register to Minister

- (1) Within 3 months after the commencement of Schedule 5 to the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006*, the Secretary of the Department must deliver the General Register to the Minister for inspection.
- (2) Once at least within each succeeding period of 3 months, the Secretary of the Department must deliver to the Minister, for inspection by the Minister, any part of the General Register that

represents information recorded since the General Register, or any part of the General Register, was last delivered to the Minister.

81C Special Register of Warrants

Special Register of Warrants

- (1) The Secretary of the Department is to cause a ***Special Register of Warrants*** to be kept.

Contents of Register

- (2) The Secretary of the Department is to cause to be recorded in the Special Register the following particulars in relation to each registrable expired warrant:
- (a) the date of issue of the warrant;
 - (b) the Judge or nominated AAT member who issued the warrant;
 - (c) the agency to which the warrant was issued;
 - (d) in the case of a telecommunications service warrant:
 - (i) the telecommunications service to which the warrant related; and
 - (ii) the name of the person specified in the warrant as a person using or likely to use the telecommunications service; and
 - (e) in the case of a named person warrant:
 - (i) the name of the person to whom the warrant related; and
 - (ii) each telecommunications service that is specified in the warrant, or in relation to which interceptions authorised by the warrant have occurred; and
 - (f) the period for which the warrant was in force;
 - (g) each serious offence in relation to which the Judge or nominated AAT member who issued the warrant was satisfied, on the application for the warrant, as mentioned in:
 - (i) in the case of a warrant under section 48—paragraph 46(1)(d); or
 - (ii) otherwise—paragraph 46(1)(d) or 46A(1)(d), as the case requires.

Note: ***Registrable expired warrant*** is defined by subsections (3) and (4).

Section 81C

Registrable expired warrant—original warrant renewed

- (3) For the purposes of this section, if:
- (a) a Part 2-5 warrant has been issued; and
 - (b) the warrant was an original warrant; and
 - (c) there were one or more renewals of the warrant; and
 - (d) at the end of the period of 3 months after the time (the *cessation time*) when the last renewal of the warrant ceased to be in force, no criminal proceedings had been instituted, or were likely to be instituted, against a person on the basis of information obtained as a result of intercepting a communication under:
 - (i) the warrant; or
 - (ii) a renewal of the warrant; and
 - (e) the cessation time is after the commencement of this section; the warrant, and each renewal of the warrant, becomes a **registrable expired warrant** at the end of that period.

Registrable expired warrant—original warrant not renewed

- (4) For the purposes of this section, if:
- (a) a Part 2-5 warrant has been issued; and
 - (b) the warrant was an original warrant; and
 - (c) no renewal of the warrant was issued; and
 - (d) at the end of the period of 3 months after the time (the *cessation time*) when the warrant ceased to be in force, no criminal proceedings had been instituted, or were likely to be instituted, against a person on the basis of information obtained as a result of intercepting a communication under the warrant; and
 - (e) the cessation time is after the commencement of this section; the warrant becomes a **registrable expired warrant** at the end of that period.

Interpretation—criminal proceedings supported by intercepted information

- (5) A reference in this section to criminal proceedings that had been, or were likely to be, instituted on the basis of information obtained as a result of intercepting a communication under a warrant includes a reference to criminal proceedings that were, or were

likely to be, supported by information obtained as a result of intercepting a communication under a warrant.

81D Regular submission of Special Register to Minister

Original submission

- (1) Within 3 months after the commencement of Schedule 5 to the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006*, the Secretary of the Department must deliver the Special Register to the Minister for inspection by the Minister.

Subsequent submissions

- (2) Once at least within each succeeding period of 3 months, the Secretary of the Department must deliver to the Minister, for inspection by the Minister, any part of the Special Register that represents information recorded since the Special Register, or any part of the Special Register, was last delivered to the Minister.

Special Register and General Register to be delivered at the same time

- (3) As far as is practicable, the Secretary of the Department is to ensure that delivery of the Special Register, or a part of the Special Register, as the case requires, takes place at the same time as the delivery of a part of the General Register under subsection 81B(2).

81E Provision of information by eligible authorities

When section applies

- (1) This section applies to an eligible authority of a State if the eligible authority is an agency.

Secretary may require information

- (2) The Secretary of the Department may, by written notice given to the chief officer of the eligible authority, require the chief officer to give the Secretary such information as the Secretary requires for the purposes of complying with the obligations imposed on him or her by section 81C.

Section 83

Information to be given

- (3) The chief officer must give the information within the period, and in the manner, specified in the notice.

83 Inspections

- (1) The Ombudsman shall inspect the records of each Commonwealth agency:
- (a) at least twice during the period beginning at the commencement of this Part and ending on 30 June 1988; and
 - (b) at least twice during each financial year beginning on or after 1 July 1988;
- in order to ascertain the extent to which the agency's officers have complied with sections 79, 80 and 81 since that commencement, or since the last inspection under this Part of the agency's records, as the case requires.
- (2) The Ombudsman may at any time inspect a Commonwealth agency's records in order to ascertain the extent to which the agency's officers have complied during any period with sections 79, 80 and 81.

84 Reports

- (1) The Ombudsman shall, as soon as practicable, and in any event within 3 months, after the end of each financial year, report to the Minister in writing, in relation to each Commonwealth agency, about the results of the inspections under subsection 83(1), during that financial year, of the agency's records.
- (1A) The Ombudsman must include in each report under subsection (1) in relation to a financial year:
- (a) a summary of the inspections conducted in the financial year under section 83; and
 - (b) particulars of any deficiencies identified that impact on the integrity of the telecommunications interception regime established by this Act; and
 - (c) particulars of the remedial action (if any) taken or proposed to be taken to address those deficiencies.

Note: In complying with this section, the Ombudsman remains bound by the obligations imposed by section 63 relating to disclosure of intercepted information or interception warrant information.

- (2) The Ombudsman may report to the Minister in writing at any time about the results of an inspection under this Part and shall do so if so requested by the Minister.
- (3) The Ombudsman shall give a copy of a report under subsection (1) or (2) to the chief officer of the agency to which the report relates.

85 Ombudsman may report on other breaches of this Act

Where, as a result of an inspection under this Part of the records of an agency, the Ombudsman is of the opinion that an officer of the agency has contravened a provision of this Act (other than section 79, 80 or 81), the Ombudsman may include in his or her report on the inspection a report on the contravention.

86 Ombudsman's general powers

- (1) For the purposes of an inspection under this Part of an agency's records, the Ombudsman:
 - (a) may, after notifying the chief officer of the agency, enter at any reasonable time premises occupied by the agency; and
 - (b) is entitled to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records of the agency; and
 - (ba) is entitled to have full and free access at all reasonable times to the General Register and the Special Register; and
 - (c) notwithstanding section 63 or any other law, is entitled to make copies of, and to take extracts from, records of the agency or the General Register or Special Register; and
 - (d) may require an officer of the agency to give the Ombudsman such information as the Ombudsman considers necessary, being information that is in the officer's possession, or to which the officer has access, and that is relevant to the inspection.
- (2) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency shall ensure that the agency's officers provide to the Ombudsman such assistance in connection with the performance or exercise of the Ombudsman's functions or powers under this Part as the Ombudsman reasonably requires.

Section 87

- (3) The Ombudsman's powers include doing anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the Ombudsman's functions under this Part.

87 Power to obtain relevant information

- (1) Where the Ombudsman has reason to believe that an officer of an agency is able to give information relevant to an inspection under this Part of the agency's records, subsections (2) and (3) have effect.
- (2) The Ombudsman may, by writing given to the officer, require the officer to give the information to the Ombudsman:
- (a) by writing signed by the officer; and
 - (b) at a specified place and within a specified period.
- (3) The Ombudsman may, by writing given to the officer, require the officer to attend:
- (a) before a specified inspecting officer;
 - (b) at a specified place; and
 - (c) within a specified period or at a specified time on a specified day;
- in order to answer questions relevant to the inspection.
- (4) Where the Ombudsman:
- (a) has reason to believe that an officer of an agency is able to give information relevant to an inspection under this Part of the agency's records; and
 - (b) does not know the officer's identity;
- the Ombudsman may, by writing given to the chief officer of the agency, require the chief officer, or a person nominated by the chief officer, to attend:
- (c) before a specified inspecting officer;
 - (d) at a specified place; and
 - (e) within a specified period or at a specified time on a specified day;
- in order to answer questions relevant to the inspection.
- (5) The place, and the period or the time and day, specified in a requirement under this section shall be reasonable having regard to the circumstances in which the requirement is made.

88 Ombudsman to be given information and access notwithstanding other laws

- (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a person is not excused from giving information, answering a question, or giving access to a document, as and when required by or under this Part, on the ground that giving the information, answering the question, or giving access to the document, as the case may be, would contravene a law, would be contrary to the public interest or might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty, but:
 - (a) the information, the answer, or the fact that the person has given access to the document, as the case may be; and
 - (b) any information or thing (including a document) obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of giving the first-mentioned information, answering the question or giving access to the first-mentioned document, as the case may be;is not admissible in evidence against the person except in a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence against section 107.
- (2) Nothing in section 63 or any other law prevents an officer of an agency from:
 - (a) giving information to an inspecting officer (whether orally or in writing and whether or not in answer to a question); or
 - (b) giving to an inspecting officer access to a record of the agency;for the purposes of an inspection under this Part of the agency's records.
- (3) Nothing in section 63 or any other law prevents an officer of an agency from making a record of information, or causing a record of information to be made, for the purposes of giving the information to a person as permitted by subsection (2).

89 Dealing with information for the purposes of inspection and report

Where:

- (a) information is given or communicated to an inspecting officer, as permitted by subsection 88(2) or this section, for

Section 90

the purposes of an inspection, or of a report on an inspection, under this Part of an agency's records; or

- (b) an inspecting officer obtains information as a result of being given access to records of an agency, as permitted by subsection 88(2), for the purposes of an inspection under this Part of the agency's records;

the inspecting officer may, notwithstanding section 63 or any other law, communicate to another inspecting officer, make use of, or make a record of, the information for the purposes of an inspection, or of a report on an inspection, under this Part of the agency's records.

90 Ombudsman not to be sued

Subject to the provisions applying by virtue of subsection 92(3), an inspecting officer, or a person acting under an inspecting officer's direction or authority, is not liable to an action, suit or proceeding for or in relation to an act done, or omitted to be done, in good faith in the performance or exercise, or the purported performance or exercise, of a function, power or authority conferred by this Part.

91 Delegation by Ombudsman

- (1) The Ombudsman may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, delegate to another inspecting officer, all or any of the Ombudsman's powers under this Part other than a power to report to the Minister and this power of delegation.
- (2) A power so delegated, when exercised by the delegate, shall, for the purposes of this Part, be deemed to have been exercised by the Ombudsman.
- (3) A delegation under subsection (1) does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Ombudsman.
- (4) A delegate shall, upon request by a person affected by the exercise of any power delegated to the delegate, produce the instrument of delegation, or a copy of the instrument, for inspection by the person.

92 Application of Ombudsman Act

- (1) Section 11A of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* does not apply in relation to the exercise or proposed exercise of a power, or the performance or the proposed performance of a function, of the Ombudsman under this Part.
- (2) A reference in section 19 of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* to the Ombudsman's operations does not include a reference to anything that an inspecting officer has done or omitted to do under this Part.
- (3) Subject to section 88 of this Act, subsections 35(2), (3), (4) and (8) of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* apply for the purposes of this Part and so apply as if:
 - (a) a reference in those subsections to an officer were a reference to an inspecting officer;
 - (b) a reference in those subsections to information did not include a reference to lawfully intercepted information;
 - (c) a reference in those subsections to that Act were a reference to this Part;
 - (d) paragraph 35(3)(b) of that Act were omitted; and
 - (e) section 35A of that Act had not been enacted.

92A Exchange of information between Ombudsman and State inspecting authorities

- (1) In this section:

State agency means an eligible authority of a State that is an agency.

State inspecting authority, in relation to a State agency, means the authority that, under the law of the State concerned, has the function of making inspections of the kind referred to in paragraph 35(1)(h).

- (2) The Ombudsman may give information that:
 - (a) relates to a State agency; and
 - (b) was obtained by the Ombudsman under this Act;to the authority that is the State inspecting authority in relation to the agency.

Section 92A

- (3) The Ombudsman may only give information to an authority under subsection (2) if the Ombudsman is satisfied that the giving of the information is necessary to enable the authority to perform its functions in relation to the State agency.
- (4) The Ombudsman may receive from a State inspecting authority information relevant to the performance of the Ombudsman's functions under this Act.

Part 2-8—Reports about interceptions under Parts 2-3 and 2-5

Division 1—Reports to the Minister

93 Annual reports to Minister about interceptions under Part 2-3

The Managing Director of a carrier shall, as soon as practicable after each 30 June, give to the Minister a written report about the interceptions carried out by employees of the carrier pursuant to requests made, or purporting to be made, under section 30 during the year ending on that 30 June.

94 Annual reports regarding applications and warrants under Part 2-5

- (1) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency shall give to the Minister a copy of each warrant issued to the agency, and of each instrument revoking such a warrant, as soon as practicable after the issue or revocation, as the case may be, of the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency must give to the Minister, within 3 months after a telecommunications service warrant issued to the agency ceases to be in force, a written report containing:
 - (a) information about:
 - (i) the use made by the agency of information obtained by interceptions under the warrant; and
 - (ii) the communication of such information to persons other than officers of the agency; and
 - (iii) the number of arrests that have been, or are likely to be, made on the basis of such information; and
 - (b) an assessment of the usefulness of information obtained by interceptions under the warrant.
- (3) The chief officer of a Commonwealth agency shall, as soon as practicable, and in any event within 3 months, after each 30 June, give to the Minister a written report that sets out such information as:

Section 94A

- (a) Division 2 requires to be set out in the Minister's report under that Division relating to the year ending on that 30 June; and
 - (b) can be derived from the agency's records.
- (3A) A report under subsection (3) must include a statement of the total expenditure (including expenditure of a capital nature) incurred by the agency concerned in connection with the execution of warrants during the year to which the report relates.
- (4) Section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* does not apply in relation to a report under subsection (3) of this section.

94A Reports regarding emergency interception action

- (1) The chief officer of an agency referred to in subsection 7(8) must give to the Minister a written report concerning:
 - (a) an emergency interception action taken by an officer of the agency that, because of the operation of subsection 7(6A), took place without a warrant under Part 2-5; and
 - (b) an emergency interception action taken by an officer of the agency in respect of which an application for a warrant was made under Part 2-5 and refused.
- (2) The chief officer of the agency must give the report within 3 months after:
 - (a) in the case set out in paragraph (1)(a)—the date on which the action ceased; and
 - (b) in the case set out in paragraph (1)(b)—the date on which the application was refused.
- (3) The report must contain the following information:
 - (a) if an interception occurred:
 - (i) the date and time at which the interception began; and
 - (ii) the duration of the interception;
 - (b) if there was no interception but action had been taken to cause a communication to be intercepted—details of the action taken;
 - (c) the circumstances that led the officer concerned to believe that the conditions of subsection 7(4) or (5) were satisfied;

- (d) in the case set out in paragraph (1)(a)—the reasons it was not practicable to apply for a warrant under Part 2-5 in relation to the action;
 - (e) in the case set out in paragraph (1)(b)—the reasons the judge or nominated AAT member refused the application if the reasons are known;
 - (f) information about the use made by the agency of information obtained by the interception;
 - (g) information about the communication of such information to persons other than officers of the agency;
 - (h) the number of arrests that have been, or are likely to be, made on the basis of such information;
 - (i) an assessment of the usefulness of information obtained by the interception.
- (4) In this section:

emergency interception action means an interception done under subsection 7(4) or (5) or action taken under one of those subsections to cause an interception to occur.

94B Reports regarding named person warrants

- (1) The chief officer of an agency to which a named person warrant has been issued must give to the Minister a written report about the action (if any) that has taken place under the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer must give a report in relation to the warrant within 3 months after the warrant ceases to be in force.
- (3) The report must contain the following information in relation to each interception:
 - (a) the service to or from which the intercepted communication was made (being a service that the person named in the warrant used, or was likely to use);
 - (b) the reasons it would not have been effective to intercept the communications under a telecommunications service warrant;
 - (c) information about the use made by the agency of information obtained by each interception;
 - (d) information about the communication of such information to persons other than officers of the agency;

Section 95

- (e) the number of arrests that have been, or are likely to be, made on the basis of such information;
- (f) an assessment of the usefulness of information obtained by each interception.

95 Minister may seek further information from Commonwealth agency

- (1) The Minister may by writing request the chief officer of a Commonwealth agency, or eligible Commonwealth authority, to give to the Minister in writing specified information that:
 - (a) the Minister needs in connection with preparing a report under Division 2; and
 - (b) is not contained in a report by the chief officer under subsection 94(3).
- (2) To the extent that it is practicable to do so, the chief officer of a Commonwealth agency, or eligible Commonwealth authority, shall comply with a request made to the chief officer under subsection (1).

96 Annual reports by State authorities

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the chief officer of an eligible authority of a State shall, as soon as practicable, and in any event within 3 months, after each 30 June, give to the Minister a written report that:
 - (a) if information that section 102 or 102A requires to be set out in the Minister's report under Division 2 relating to the year ending on that 30 June can be derived from the authority's records—sets out that information; or
 - (b) in any other case—states that no such information can be so derived.
- (1A) A report under subsection (1) must include a statement of the total expenditure (including expenditure of a capital nature) incurred by the eligible authority concerned in connection with the execution of warrants during the year to which the report relates.
- (2) Where a Minister of a State has given to the Minister a written report that sets out the information that, but for this subsection, subsections (1) and (1A) would require to be set out in a report by

the chief officer of an eligible authority of that State, the chief officer need not give to the Minister the last-mentioned report.

97 Reports by Managing Directors about acts done in connection with certain warrants under Part 2-5

The Managing Director of a carrier shall give to the Minister, within 3 months after a warrant under section 45, 45A, 46 or 46A ceases to be in force, a written report about the acts or things done by or in relation to employees of the carrier:

- (a) to enable, or in connection with enabling, communications to be intercepted under the warrant; and
- (b) to ensure discontinuance of interceptions under the warrant; and the days on which, and the times at which, those acts or things were done.

Division 2—Reports by the Minister

99 Annual report by Minister about warrants under Part 2-5

The Minister shall, as soon as practicable after each 30 June, cause to be prepared a written report that relates to the year ending on that 30 June and complies with this Division.

100 Report to set out how many applications made and warrants issued

- (1) The report shall set out, for each Commonwealth agency, and for each eligible authority of a State that was an agency at any time during that year:
 - (a) the relevant statistics about applications for Part 2-5 warrants that the agency or authority made during that year; and
 - (b) the relevant statistics about telephone applications for Part 2-5 warrants that the agency or authority made during that year; and
 - (c) the relevant statistics about renewal applications that the agency or authority made during that year; and
 - (d) the relevant statistics about applications for Part 2-5 warrants that the agency or authority made during that year and that included requests that the warrants authorise entry on premises; and
 - (e) how many Part 2-5 warrants issued on applications made by the agency or authority during that year specified conditions or restrictions relating to interceptions under the warrants; and
 - (ea) in relation to the applications of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), the relevant statistics about applications of that kind that relate to named person warrants; and
 - (eb) in relation to all named person warrants issued during that year on application made by each agency or authority:
 - (i) how many of those warrants involved the interception of a single telecommunications service; and
 - (ii) how many of those warrants involved the interception of between 2 and 5 telecommunications services; and

- (iii) how many of those warrants involved the interception of between 6 and 10 telecommunications services; and
 - (iv) how many of those warrants involved the interception of more than 10 telecommunications services; and
 - (ec) in relation to all named person warrants issued during that year on application made by each agency or authority, the total number of telecommunication services intercepted under those warrants; and
 - (ed) in relation to applications of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), the relevant statistics about applications of that kind that relate to warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) would apply if the warrants were issued; and
 - (ee) how many Part 2-5 warrants issued during that year on application made by the agency or authority were warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (ef) how many Part 2-5 warrants renewed during that year on application made by the agency or authority were warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (f) the categories of the serious offences specified under subsection 49(7) in Part 2-5 warrants issued on applications made by the agency or authority during that year; and
 - (g) in relation to each of those categories, how many serious offences in that category were so specified.
- (2) The report shall set out:
- (a) the relevant statistics about applications for Part 2-5 warrants that were made during that year; and
 - (b) the relevant statistics about telephone applications for Part 2-5 warrants that were made during that year; and
 - (c) the relevant statistics about renewal applications made during that year; and
 - (d) the relevant statistics about applications for Part 2-5 warrants that were made during that year and that included requests that the warrants authorise entry on premises; and
 - (e) how many Part 2-5 warrants issued on applications made during that year specified conditions or restrictions relating to interceptions under the warrants; and
 - (ea) in relation to the applications of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), the relevant statistics about

Section 101

- applications of that kind that relate to named person warrants; and
- (eb) in relation to all named person warrants issued during that year:
 - (i) how many of those warrants involved the interception of a single telecommunications service; and
 - (ii) how many of those warrants involved the interception of between 2 and 5 telecommunications services; and
 - (iii) how many of those warrants involved the interception of between 6 and 10 telecommunications services; and
 - (iv) how many of those warrants involved the interception of more than 10 telecommunications services; and
 - (ec) in relation to all named person warrants issued during that year, the total number of telecommunication services intercepted under those warrants; and
 - (ed) in relation to applications of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), the relevant statistics about applications of that kind that relate to warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) would apply if the warrants were issued; and
 - (ee) how many Part 2-5 warrants issued during that year were warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (ef) how many Part 2-5 warrants renewed during that year were warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (f) the categories of the serious offences specified under subsection 49(7) in Part 2-5 warrants issued on applications made during that year; and
 - (g) in relation to each of those categories, how many serious offences in that category were so specified.

101 Report to contain particulars about duration of warrants

- (1) The report shall set out, for each Commonwealth agency, and for each eligible authority of a State that was an agency at any time during that year:
 - (a) the average of the respective periods specified, in the Part 2-5 warrants that are original warrants and were issued on applications made by the agency or authority during that

- year, as the periods for which the warrants were to be in force; and
- (b) the average of the respective periods during which the warrants referred to in paragraph (a) were in force; and
 - (c) the average of the respective periods specified, in the Part 2-5 warrants that are renewals of other warrants and were issued on applications made by the agency or authority during that year, as the periods for which the renewals were to remain in force; and
 - (d) the average of the respective periods during which the warrants first referred to in paragraph (c) were in force; and
 - (da) in relation to periods of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d), the averages of the periods of that kind that relate to warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (e) how many 90 day final renewals, how many 150 day final renewals, and how many 180 day final renewals, being warrants issued to the agency or authority, ceased during that year to be in force.
- (2) The report shall set out:
- (a) the average of the respective periods specified, in Part 2-5 warrants that are original warrants and were issued on applications made during the year, as the periods for which the warrants were to be in force; and
 - (b) the average of the respective periods during which the warrants referred to in paragraph (a) were in force; and
 - (c) the average of the respective periods specified, in the Part 2-5 warrants that are renewals of other warrants and were issued on applications made during that year, as the periods for which the renewals were to remain in force; and
 - (d) the average of the respective periods during which the warrants first referred to in paragraph (c) were in force; and
 - (da) in relation to periods of a kind referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d), the averages of the periods of that kind that relate to warrants in relation to which subparagraph 46(1)(d)(ii) applied; and
 - (e) how many 90 day final renewals, how many 150 day final renewals, and how many 180 day final renewals, ceased during that year to be in force.

Section 102

- (3) A reference in subsection (1) or (2) to a 90 day final renewal, to a 150 day final renewal or to a 180 day final renewal is a reference to a warrant:
- (a) that is the last renewal of an original warrant; and
 - (b) that ceased to be in force:
 - (i) more than 90 days but not more than 150 days;
 - (ii) more than 150 days but not more than 180 days; or
 - (iii) more than 180 days;as the case may be, after the day of issue of that original warrant.

102 Report to contain information about effectiveness of warrants

- (1) The report shall set out, for each Commonwealth agency, for each eligible Commonwealth authority, and for each eligible authority of a State:
- (a) how many arrests were made during that year:
 - (i) in connection with the performance by the agency or authority of its functions; and
 - (ii) on the basis of information that was or included lawfully intercepted information;
 - (b) the categories of the prescribed offences proceedings by way of prosecutions for which ended during that year, being proceedings in which, according to the records of the agency or authority, lawfully intercepted information was given in evidence; and
 - (c) in relation to each of those categories:
 - (i) the number of such offences in that category; and
 - (ii) the number of such offences in that category in respect of which convictions were recorded.
- (2) The report shall set out:
- (a) how many arrests were made during that year:
 - (i) in connection with the performance by Commonwealth agencies, by eligible Commonwealth authorities, and by eligible authorities of States, of their respective functions; and
 - (ii) on the basis of information that was or included lawfully intercepted information;

- (b) the categories of the prescribed offences proceedings by way of prosecutions for which ended during that year, being proceedings in which, according to the respective records of Commonwealth agencies, of eligible Commonwealth authorities, and of eligible authorities of States, lawfully intercepted information was given in evidence; and
 - (c) in relation to each of those categories:
 - (i) the number of such offences in that category; and
 - (ii) the number of such offences in that category in respect of which convictions were recorded.
- (3) The report is to set out, for:
- (a) each Commonwealth agency; and
 - (b) each eligible authority of a State, where the eligible authority was an agency at any time during the year to which the report relates;

the percentage worked out using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Eligible warrants}}{\text{Total warrants}} \times 100$$

where:

Eligible warrants means the number of warrants that satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) the warrant was issued to the agency or authority, as the case requires;
- (b) the warrant was in force during the year to which the report relates;
- (c) a prosecution was instituted, or was likely to be instituted, on the basis of information obtained by interceptions under:
 - (i) the warrant; or
 - (ii) if the warrant was a renewal of an original warrant:
 - (A) the original warrant; or
 - (B) any other renewal of the original warrant; or
 - (iii) if the warrant was an original warrant—any renewal of the original warrant.

Total warrants means the number of warrants that were:

- (a) issued to the agency or authority, as the case requires; and
- (b) in force during the year to which the report relates.

Section 102

- (4) The report is to set out the percentage worked out using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Eligible warrants}}{\text{Total warrants}} \times 100$$

where:

Eligible warrants means the number of warrants that satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) the warrant was issued to:
 - (i) a Commonwealth agency; or
 - (ii) an eligible authority of a State, where the eligible authority was an agency at any time during the year to which the report relates;
- (b) the warrant was in force during the year to which the report relates;
- (c) a prosecution was instituted, or was likely to be instituted, on the basis of information obtained by interceptions under:
 - (i) the warrant; or
 - (ii) if the warrant was a renewal of an original warrant:
 - (A) the original warrant; or
 - (B) any other renewal of the original warrant; or
 - (iii) if the warrant was an original warrant—any renewal of the original warrant.

Total warrants means the number of warrants that were:

- (a) issued to:
 - (i) Commonwealth agencies; and
 - (ii) eligible authorities of States, where the eligible authorities were agencies at any time during the year to which the report relates; and
 - (b) in force during the year to which the report relates.
- (5) A reference in this section to a prosecution that was instituted, or was likely to be instituted, on the basis of information obtained by interceptions under a warrant includes a reference to a prosecution that was supported, or likely to be supported, by information obtained by interceptions under a warrant.

102A Report regarding interceptions without warrant

The report must state, for each agency referred to in subsection 7(8), the number of occasions on which an officer or staff member of the agency intercepted a communication in reliance on subsection 7(4) or (5).

103 Other information to be included in report

The report must set out:

- (a) the total expenditure (including expenditure of a capital nature) incurred by agencies to which the report relates in connection with the execution of warrants during the year to which the report relates; and
- (aa) for:
 - (i) each Commonwealth agency; and
 - (ii) each eligible authority of a State, where the eligible authority was an agency at any time during the year to which the report relates;

the amount worked out using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total warrant expenditure}}{\text{Number of warrants}}$$

where:

Total warrant expenditure means the total expenditure (including expenditure of a capital nature) incurred by the agency or the authority, as the case requires, in connection with the execution of warrants during the year to which the report relates.

Number of warrants means the number of warrants to which the total warrant expenditure relates; and

- (ab) information about the availability of judges to issue warrants under Part 2-5 and the extent to which nominated AAT members have been used for that purpose, but not including information that would identify a particular judge or AAT member; and
- (ac) for:
 - (i) each Commonwealth agency; and
 - (ii) each eligible authority of a State, where the eligible authority was an agency at any time during the year to which the report relates;

Section 103A

the number (if any) of interceptions carried out on behalf of each other such Commonwealth agency or eligible authority; and

- (ad) for each State and for the Australian Capital Territory, the number and type of emergency service facilities located in that State or Territory that have been declared by the Minister during the year to which the report relates; and
- (ae) a summary of the information:
 - (i) that is required under subsection 84(1A) to be included by the Ombudsman in the report made under subsection 84(1); and
 - (ii) that relates to the year to which the Minister's report relates; and
- (b) such other information (if any) as is prescribed.

103A Annual report for 1999-2000

- (1) The annual report for 1999-2000 must include a review of the amendments made by the *Telecommunications (Interception) and Listening Device Amendment Act 1997* to this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of the review, the Minister must arrange for a public notice, in plain English, to be published in at least one daily newspaper circulating in each State and Territory, calling for submissions from the public on the operation of amendments providing for the issuing of warrants by nominated AAT members, and including an address to which submissions may be sent.

Division 3—Provisions about annual reports

104 Annual reports

- (1) The Minister shall cause a copy of a report under section 93 or Division 2 to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the Minister receives the report, or the report is prepared, as the case may be.
- (2) A report under section 93 or Division 2 shall not be made in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a person.
- (3) For the purposes of section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, a report that section 93 or Division 2 requires to be given or prepared as soon as practicable after 30 June in a calendar year shall be deemed to be a periodic report that this Act requires a person to furnish to the Minister and that relates to the administration of Part 2-3, or Parts 2-5, 2-6 and 2-7, as the case may be, during the year ending on that 30 June.

Part 2-9—Offences

105 Contravention of section 7 or 63

- (1) A person who contravenes subsection 7(1) or section 63 is guilty of an offence against that subsection or section.
- (2) An offence against subsection 7(1) or section 63 is an indictable offence and, subject to this section, is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years.
- (3) Notwithstanding that an offence against subsection 7(1) or section 63 is an indictable offence, a court of summary jurisdiction may hear and determine proceedings in respect of such an offence if, and only if:
 - (a) the proceedings are brought in the name of the Attorney-General or the Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - (b) the defendant and the prosecutor consent; and
 - (c) the court is satisfied that it is proper for the court to hear and determine proceedings in respect of the offence.
- (4) Where, in accordance with subsection (3), a court of summary jurisdiction convicts a person of an offence against subsection 7(1) or section 63, the penalty that the court may impose is imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months.

106 Obstruction

- (1) A person shall not obstruct or hinder a person acting under a warrant.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person obstructing or hindering has a reasonable excuse.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

107 Offences relating to inspections under Part 2-7

(1) A person shall not refuse or fail:

- (a) to attend before a person;
- (b) to furnish information; or
- (c) to answer a question;

when required under section 87 to do so.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

(2) A person shall not:

- (a) intentionally obstruct, hinder or resist a person in connection with the performance or exercise of the Ombudsman's functions or powers under Part 2-7; or
- (b) give to an inspecting officer, in connection with an inspection under Part 2-7, information or a statement that the first-mentioned person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

(3) Subsection (1) and paragraph (2)(a) do not apply if the person first mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) has a reasonable excuse.

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

Part 2-10—Civil remedies

107A Civil remedies—unlawful interception or communication

When section applies

- (1) This section applies to an interception of a communication passing over a telecommunications system if the interception was in contravention of subsection 7(1).

Aggrieved person

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person is an **aggrieved person** if, and only if:
- (a) the person was a party to the communication; or
 - (b) the communication was made on the person's behalf.

Interception—civil court remedy

- (3) If a person (in this subsection called the **defendant**):
- (a) so intercepted the communication; or
 - (b) did an act or thing referred to in paragraph 7(1)(b) or (c) in relation to the interception;

the Federal Court of Australia or a court of a State or Territory may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the interception by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Note: Paragraphs 7(1)(b) and (c) deal with the authorisation or enabling of interception etc.

Communication—civil court remedy

- (4) If:
- (a) information was obtained by intercepting the communication; and
 - (b) a person (in this subsection called the **defendant**) communicated the information to another person in contravention of section 63;

the Federal Court of Australia or a court of a State or Territory may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the communication of the information by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Interception—criminal court remedy

- (5) If a court convicts a person (in this subsection called the ***defendant***) of an offence against subsection 7(1) constituted by:
- (a) the interception; or
 - (b) the doing of an act or thing referred to in paragraph 7(1)(b) or
 - (c) in relation to the interception;

the court may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the interception by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Note: Paragraphs 7(1)(b) and (c) deal with the authorisation or enabling of interception etc.

Communication—criminal court remedy

- (6) If:
- (a) information was obtained by intercepting the communication; and
 - (b) the information was communicated to a person in contravention of section 63; and
 - (c) a court convicts a person (in this subsection called the ***defendant***) of an offence against section 63 constituted by the communication of the information;

the court may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the communication of the information by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Orders

- (7) Without limiting the orders that may be made under this section against a person (in this subsection called the ***defendant***) in respect of a particular interception or a particular communication of information, a court may make an order of one or more of the following kinds:

Section 107A

- (a) an order declaring the interception or communication, as the case requires, to have been unlawful;
- (b) an order that the defendant pay to the aggrieved person such damages as the court considers appropriate;
- (c) an order in the nature of an injunction (including a mandatory injunction);
- (d) an order that the defendant pay to the aggrieved person an amount not exceeding the amount that, in the opinion of the court, represents the total gross income derived by the defendant as a result of the interception or communication, as the case requires.

Terms etc. of orders

- (8) Without limiting the orders that may be made by a court under this section, an order may:
 - (a) include such provisions as the court considers necessary for the purposes of the order; and
 - (b) be made either unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as the court determines.

Injunctive relief—variation etc.

- (9) A court may revoke or vary an order in the nature of an injunction made by the court under this section.

Punitive damages

- (10) A reference in paragraph (7)(b) to damages includes a reference to damages in the nature of punitive damages.

Minor irregularities in warrants etc.

- (11) Despite subsection (1) of this section, this section does not apply to an interception that contravenes subsection 7(1) only because of a defect or irregularity (other than a substantial defect or irregularity):
 - (a) in, or in connection with the issue of, a document purporting to be a warrant; or
 - (b) in connection with the execution of a warrant, or the purported execution of a document purporting to be a warrant.

107B Limitation periods etc.

Interception—civil court remedy

- (1) An application under subsection 107A(3) for the grant of remedial relief in respect of an interception is to be made within 6 years after the end of the interception.

Communication—civil court remedy

- (2) An application under subsection 107A(4) for the grant of remedial relief in respect of a communication of information is to be made within 6 years after the communication.

Criminal court remedies

- (3) An application under subsection 107A(5) or (6) for the grant of remedial relief is not subject to any limitation period, but must be made as soon as practicable after the conviction concerned.

107C No limitation on other liability

No limitation

- (1) This Part does not limit any liability (whether criminal or civil) that a person has under any other provision of this Act or under any other law.

Remedial relief even if defendant convicted of offence

- (2) An application under subsection 107A(3) or (4) may be made even if the defendant referred to in that subsection has been convicted of an offence under, or arising out of, this Act.

107D Concurrent operation of State and Territory laws

This Part is not intended to exclude or limit the operation of a law of a State or Territory that is capable of operating concurrently with this Part.

Section 107E

107E State or Territory courts—jurisdictional limits

This Part does not enable an inferior court of a State or Territory to grant remedial relief of a kind that the court is unable to grant under the law of that State or Territory.

107F Extended meaning of *conviction*—orders under section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914*

A reference in this Part to the conviction of a person of an offence includes a reference to the making of an order under section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914* in relation to a person in respect of an offence.

Note: Section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914* empowers a court that has found a person to have committed an offence to take action without proceeding to record a conviction.

Chapter 3—Access to stored communications

Part 3-1—Prohibition on access to stored communications

108 Stored communications not to be accessed

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person:
 - (i) accesses a stored communication; or
 - (ii) authorises, suffers or permits another person to access a stored communication; or
 - (iii) does any act or thing that will enable the person or another person to access a stored communication; and
 - (b) the person does so with the knowledge of neither of the following:
 - (i) the intended recipient of the stored communication;
 - (ii) the person who sent the stored communication.

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

Note: This section does not prohibit accessing of communications, that are no longer passing over a telecommunications system, from the intended recipient or from a telecommunications device in the possession of the intended recipient.

- (1A) Without limiting paragraph (1)(b), a person is taken for the purposes of that paragraph to have knowledge of an act referred to in paragraph (1)(a) if written notice of an intention to do the act is given to the person.

Note: For giving notice, see section 28A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to:
- (a) accessing a stored communication under a stored communications warrant; or
 - (b) accessing a stored communication under an interception warrant; or
 - (c) accessing a stored communication under a computer access warrant issued under section 25A of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*; or

Section 108

- (d) an act or thing done by an employee of a carrier in the course of his or her duties for or in connection with:
 - (i) the installation of any line, or the installation of any equipment, used or intended for use in connection with a telecommunications service; or
 - (ii) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications system; or
 - (iii) the identifying or tracing of any person who has contravened, or is suspected of having contravened or being likely to contravene, a provision of Part 10.6 of the *Criminal Code*;
if it is reasonably necessary for the employee to do that act or thing in order to perform those duties effectively; or
- (e) accessing a stored communication by another person lawfully engaged in duties relating to the installation, connection or maintenance of equipment or a line, if it is reasonably necessary for the person to access the communication in order to perform those duties effectively; or
- (f) accessing a stored communication by a person lawfully engaged in duties relating to the installation, connection or maintenance of equipment used, or to be used, for accessing stored communications under:
 - (i) stored communications warrants; or
 - (ii) interception warrants; or
 - (iii) computer access warrants issued under section 25A of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*; or
- (g) accessing a stored communication if the access results from, or is incidental to, action taken by an officer of the Organisation, in the lawful performance of his or her duties, for the purpose of:
 - (i) discovering whether a listening device is being used at, or in relation to, a particular place; or
 - (ii) determining the location of a listening device; or
- (h) accessing a stored communication by an officer or staff member of the Australian Communications and Media Authority engaged in duties relating to enforcement of the *Spam Act 2003*.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), access to a stored communication is taken to be under an interception warrant if, and only if, the warrant would have authorised interception of the communication if it were still passing over a telecommunications system.
- (4) In determining, for the purposes of paragraphs (2)(d) and (e), whether an act or thing done by a person was reasonably necessary in order for the person to perform his or her duties effectively, a court is to have regard to such matters (if any) as are specified in, or ascertained in accordance with, the regulations.

Note: The civil remedy provisions in Part 3-7 may apply to a contravention of this section.

Part 3-2—Access by the Organisation to stored communications

109 Access to stored communications under Part 2-2 warrants

In addition to authorising interception of communications, a Part 2-2 warrant also authorises a person to access a stored communication if:

- (a) the warrant would have authorised interception of the communication if it were still passing over a telecommunications system; and
- (b) the person is approved under section 12 in respect of the warrant.

Part 3-3—Access by enforcement agencies to stored communications

Division 1—Applications for warrants

110 Enforcement agencies may apply for stored communications warrants

- (1) An enforcement agency may apply to an issuing authority for a stored communications warrant in respect of a person.
- (2) The application must be made on the agency's behalf by:
 - (a) if the agency is referred to in subsection 39(2)—a person referred to in that subsection in relation to that agency; or
 - (b) otherwise:
 - (i) the chief officer of the agency; or
 - (ii) an officer of the agency (by whatever name called) who holds, or is acting in, an office or position in the agency nominated under subsection (3).
- (3) The chief officer of the agency may, in writing, nominate for the purposes of subparagraph (2)(b)(ii) an office or position in the agency that is involved in the management of the agency.
- (4) A nomination under subsection (3) is not a legislative instrument.

111 Form of applications

- (1) The application must be in writing.
- (2) However, a person making the application on the agency's behalf may make the application by telephone if the person:
 - (a) is the chief officer of the agency or a person in relation to whom an authorisation by the chief officer is in force under subsection (3); and
 - (b) thinks it necessary, because of urgent circumstances, to make the application by telephone.
- (3) The chief officer of an enforcement agency may, in writing, authorise persons (including classes of persons) for the purposes of

subsection (2). However, each person must be entitled under section 110 to make applications on the agency's behalf.

112 Contents of written applications

The application must, if it is in writing, set out:

- (a) the name of the agency; and
- (b) the name of the person making the application on the agency's behalf.

113 Affidavits to accompany written applications

- (1) The application must, if it is in writing, be accompanied by an affidavit complying with this section.
- (2) The affidavit must set out the facts and other grounds on which the application is based.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), a written application may be accompanied by 2 or more affidavits that together set out each matter that, but for this subsection, this section would have required an affidavit accompanying the application to set out.

114 Information to be given on telephone applications

The information given to an issuing authority in connection with a telephone application to the issuing authority:

- (a) must include particulars of the urgent circumstances because of which the person making the application on the agency's behalf thinks it necessary to make the application by telephone; and
- (b) must include each matter that, if the application had been made in writing, section 112 or 113 would have required the application, or an affidavit accompanying it, to set out; and
- (c) must be given orally or in writing, as the issuing authority directs.

115 Giving further information to Judge

- (1) An issuing authority may require further information to be given in connection with an application to the issuing authority for a warrant.

- (2) The further information:
- (a) must be given on oath if the application was made in writing;
and
 - (b) must be given orally or otherwise, as the issuing authority directs.

Division 2—Issuing of warrants

116 Issuing of stored communications warrants

- (1) An issuing authority to whom an enforcement agency has applied for a stored communications warrant in respect of a person may, in his or her discretion, issue such a warrant if satisfied, on the basis of the information given to him or her under this Part in connection with the application, that:
 - (a) Division 1 has been complied with in relation to the application; and
 - (b) in the case of a telephone application—because of urgent circumstances, it was necessary to make the application by telephone; and
 - (c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a particular carrier holds stored communications:
 - (i) that the person has made; or
 - (ii) that another person has made and for which the person is the intended recipient; and
 - (d) information that would be likely to be obtained by accessing those stored communications under a stored communications warrant would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of a serious contravention in which the person is involved; and
 - (e) having regard to the matters referred to in subsection (2), and to no other matters, the issuing authority should issue a warrant authorising access to such stored communications.
- (2) The matters to which the issuing authority must have regard are:
 - (a) how much the privacy of any person or persons would be likely to be interfered with by accessing those stored communications under a stored communications warrant; and
 - (b) the gravity of the conduct constituting the serious contravention; and
 - (c) how much the information referred to in paragraph (1)(d) would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation; and
 - (d) to what extent methods of investigating the serious contravention that do not involve the use of a stored

- communications warrant in relation to the person have been used by, or are available to, the agency; and
- (e) how much the use of such methods would be likely to assist in connection with the investigation by the agency of the serious contravention; and
 - (f) how much the use of such methods would be likely to prejudice the investigation by the agency of the serious contravention, whether because of delay or for any other reason.
- (3) The warrant may be issued in relation to the investigation of more than one serious contravention.

117 What stored communications warrants authorise

A stored communications warrant authorises persons approved under subsection 127(2) in respect of the warrant to access, subject to any conditions or restrictions that are specified in the warrant, a stored communication:

- (a) that was made by the person in respect of whom the warrant was issued; or
- (b) that another person has made and for which the intended recipient is the person in respect of whom the warrant was issued;

and that becomes, or became, a stored communication before the warrant is first executed in relation to the carrier that holds the communication.

118 Form and content of stored communications warrants

- (1) A stored communications warrant:
 - (a) must be in accordance with the prescribed form; and
 - (b) must be signed by the issuing authority who issues it.
- (2) A stored communications warrant may specify conditions or restrictions relating to accessing stored communications under the warrant.
- (3) A stored communications warrant must set out short particulars of each serious contravention in relation to which the issuing authority issuing the warrant was satisfied, on the application for the warrant, as mentioned in paragraph 116(1)(d).

119 Duration of stored communications warrants

- (1) A stored communications warrant remains in force:
 - (a) until it is first executed; or
 - (b) until the end of the period of 5 days after the day on which it was issued;whichever occurs sooner.
- (2) However, if the warrant relates to more than one telecommunications service and those services are not all operated by the same carrier, the warrant remains in force, to the extent that it relates to a telecommunications service operated by a particular carrier:
 - (a) until it is first executed in relation to a telecommunications service operated by that particular carrier; or
 - (b) until the end of the period of 5 days after the day on which it was issued;whichever occurs sooner.
- (3) An issuing authority must not vary a stored communications warrant by extending the period for which it is to be in force.
- (4) This section does not prevent the issue of a further warrant in respect of the person in respect of whom the warrant was issued.
- (5) However, if the further warrant relates to the same telecommunications service as the previous warrant, it must not be issued within 3 days after the day on which the previous warrant was executed or (if subsection (2) applies) was last executed.

Division 3—How warrants etc. are dealt with

120 Stored communications warrants issued on telephone applications

- (1) An issuing authority who issues a stored communications warrant on a telephone application:
 - (a) must, as soon as practicable after completing and signing the warrant:
 - (i) inform the person who made the application, on behalf of the enforcement agency concerned, of the terms of the warrant, the day on which it was signed and the time at which it was signed; and
 - (ii) give the warrant to that person; and
 - (b) must keep a copy of the warrant.
- (2) A person who makes a telephone application on an enforcement agency's behalf must, within one day after the day on which a warrant is issued on the application:
 - (a) cause each person who gave information to the issuing authority in connection with the application to swear an affidavit setting out the information so given by the person; and
 - (b) give to the issuing authority:
 - (i) the affidavit or affidavits; and
 - (ii) unless the applicant is the chief officer of the enforcement agency—a copy of an authorisation by the chief officer under subsection 111(3) that was in force in relation to the applicant when the application was made.
- (3) An issuing authority may, by writing signed by him or her, revoke a warrant that he or she issued on a telephone application if satisfied that subsection (2) has not been complied with in relation to the warrant. If he or she does so, he or she must:
 - (a) forthwith inform the person who made the application on the enforcement agency's behalf, or the chief officer of the enforcement agency, of the revocation; and

Section 121

- (b) give the instrument of revocation to that person, or to the chief officer, as soon as practicable.
- (4) The chief officer of that agency must, if another enforcement agency is exercising authority under the warrant:
 - (a) cause the chief officer of the other agency to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (b) cause a copy of the instrument of revocation to be given as soon as practicable to the chief officer of the other agency.

121 What happens when stored communications warrants are issued

The chief officer of the agency must cause:

- (a) the Managing Director of the carrier that holds the stored communications to which the warrant relates to be informed forthwith of the issue of the warrant; and
- (b) a copy of the warrant, certified in writing by a certifying officer of the agency to be a true copy of the warrant, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director of that carrier.

122 Revocation of stored communications warrants by chief officers

- (1) The chief officer of an enforcement agency to which a stored communications warrant has been issued must, on being satisfied that the grounds on which the warrant was issued have ceased to exist:
 - (a) cause the chief officer of any other enforcement agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith of the proposed revocation of the warrant; and
 - (b) by writing signed by him or her, revoke the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of an enforcement agency may at any time, by writing signed by him or her, revoke a warrant issued to the agency after causing the chief officer of any other enforcement agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith that the chief officer proposes to revoke the warrant.
- (3) The chief officer of an enforcement agency may delegate his or her power under subsection (2) to a certifying officer of the agency.

- (4) This section does not apply in relation to a warrant that has ceased to be in force.

123 What happens when stored communications warrants are revoked

- (1) Upon revoking a stored communications warrant, the chief officer of an enforcement agency must cause the chief officer of any other enforcement agency that is exercising authority under the warrant to be informed forthwith of the revocation.
- (2) If the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under section 121, of the issue of a stored communications warrant and that warrant is subsequently revoked, the chief officer of the enforcement agency to which the warrant was issued must:
- (a) cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be informed forthwith of the revocation; and
 - (b) cause a copy of the instrument of revocation, certified in writing by a certifying person to be a true copy of the instrument, to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director.

124 Access to additional telecommunications services under stored communications warrants

- (1) If:
- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under section 121, of the issue of a stored communications warrant; and
 - (b) it is proposed, under the warrant, to access stored communications that, immediately before they became stored communications, had passed over a telecommunications service operated by a carrier; and
 - (c) the service was not identified in the warrant;
- the chief officer must cause the Managing Director of the carrier to be given, as soon as practicable, a description in writing of the service sufficient to identify it.

Chapter 3 Access to stored communications

Part 3-3 Access by enforcement agencies to stored communications

Division 3 How warrants etc. are dealt with

Section 124

(2) If:

- (a) the Managing Director of a carrier has been informed, under subsection (1) of the issue of a stored communications warrant; and
- (b) the chief officer of the agency to which the warrant was issued, or a certifying officer of that agency, is satisfied that it is no longer necessary to access stored communications that, immediately before they became stored communications, had passed over that service;

the chief officer or the certifying officer must cause:

- (c) the Managing Director to be informed forthwith of the fact; and
- (d) confirmation in writing of the fact to be given as soon as practicable to the Managing Director.

Division 4—Provisions relating to execution of warrants

125 Entry into force of stored communications warrants

A stored communications warrant comes into force when it is issued.

126 Limit on authority conferred by warrant

A stored communications warrant does not authorise access to stored communications unless notification of the issue of the warrant has been received under section 121 by or on behalf of the Managing Director of the carrier holding the stored communications.

127 Exercise of authority conferred by warrant

- (1) The authority conferred by a stored communications warrant must not be exercised by a person who is not an officer or staff member of an enforcement agency in relation to whom an approval under subsection (2) is in force in relation to the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of an agency, or an officer of an agency in relation to whom an appointment under subsection (3) is in force, may approve any of the following to exercise the authority conferred by warrants, or classes of warrants, issued to the agency:
 - (a) officers or staff members of the agency;
 - (b) classes of officers or staff members of the agency;
 - (c) officers or staff members of another enforcement agency;
 - (d) classes of officers or staff members of another enforcement agency.
- (3) The chief officer of an enforcement agency may appoint in writing an officer of the agency to be an approving officer for the purposes of subsection (2).

128 Provision of technical assistance

- (1) Despite subsection 127(1), a designated officer, or an employee of a carrier, may provide technical assistance to an officer or staff

Section 129

member of an enforcement agency who is exercising the authority conferred by a stored communications warrant.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the provision of technical assistance includes (but is not limited to):
 - (a) the doing of any act in connection with:
 - (i) the installation of equipment for the purposes of accessing stored communications in accordance with a stored communications warrant; or
 - (ii) the maintenance, testing or use of such equipment; or
 - (iii) the removal of such equipment; and
 - (b) the doing of any act involved in the accessing of a stored communication under a stored communications warrant, to the extent that the act is incidental to the doing of an act referred to in paragraph (a).
- (3) The chief officer of an enforcement agency or a person who is an approving officer for an enforcement agency under subsection 127(3) may, in writing, declare persons to be designated officers for the purposes of this section.

129 Evidentiary certificates relating to actions by carriers

- (1) The Managing Director or secretary of:
 - (a) a carrier; or
 - (b) a body corporate of which the carrier is a subsidiary;may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to acts or things done by, or in relation to, employees of the carrier in order to enable a warrant to be executed.
- (2) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (1) and purporting to be signed by the Managing Director or secretary of a carrier, or of a body corporate of which the carrier is a subsidiary:
 - (a) is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof; and
 - (b) in an exempt proceeding, is conclusive evidence of the matters stated in the document.

- (3) For the purposes of this section, the question whether a body corporate is a subsidiary of another body corporate is to be determined in the same manner as the question is determined under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

130 Evidentiary certificates relating to actions by enforcement agencies

- (1) A certifying officer of an enforcement agency may issue a written certificate signed by him or her setting out such facts as he or she considers relevant with respect to:
- (a) anything done by an officer or staff member of the agency in connection with the execution of a stored communications warrant; or
 - (b) anything done by an officer or staff member of the agency in connection with:
 - (i) the communication by a person to another person of information obtained by the execution of such a warrant; or
 - (ii) the making use of such information; or
 - (iii) the making of a record of such information; or
 - (iv) the custody of a record of such information; or
 - (v) the giving in evidence of such information.
- (2) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under this section by a certifying officer of an enforcement agency and to be signed by him or her:
- (a) is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding without further proof; and
 - (b) in an exempt proceeding, is *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in the document.

131 Certified copies of stored communications warrants

A document certified in writing by a certifying officer of an enforcement agency to be a true copy of a stored communications warrant is to be received in evidence in an exempt proceeding as if it were the original warrant.

132 Obstruction

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person obstructs or hinders another person acting under a stored communications warrant.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person obstructing or hindering has a reasonable excuse.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Part 3-4—Dealing with accessed information etc.

Division 1—Prohibition on dealing with accessed information

133 No dealing with accessed information or stored communications warrant information

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person:
 - (i) communicates information to another person; or
 - (ii) makes use of information; or
 - (iii) makes a record of information; or
 - (iv) gives information in evidence in a proceeding; and
 - (b) the information is:
 - (i) lawfully accessed information; or
 - (ii) information obtained by accessing a stored communication in contravention of subsection 108(1); or
 - (iii) stored communications warrant information.

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

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to conduct permitted under this Part.

Note 1: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Note 2: The civil remedy provisions in Part 3-7 may apply to a contravention of this section.

Division 2—Permitted dealings with accessed information

134 Dealing in stored communications warrant information for the purposes of Part 3-2, 3-3, 3-5 or 3-6

A person may, for the purposes of Part 3-2, 3-3, 3-5 or 3-6:

- (a) communicate stored communications warrant information to another person; or
- (b) make use of stored communications warrant information; or
- (c) make a record of stored communications warrant information; or
- (d) give stored communications warrant information in evidence in a proceeding.

135 Dealing in information by employees of carriers

Communicating information to the appropriate enforcement agency

- (1) An employee of a carrier may communicate information obtained by accessing stored communications under a stored communications warrant to:
 - (a) the officer of the enforcement agency who applied for the warrant on the agency's behalf; or
 - (b) an officer of the agency in relation to whom an authorisation under subsection (2) by the chief officer of the agency is in force in relation to the warrant.
- (2) The chief officer of an enforcement agency may authorise in writing officers, or classes of officers, of the agency to receive information obtained by accessing stored communications under stored communications warrants, or classes of such warrants, issued to the agency.

Information relating to operation of networks etc.

- (3) An employee of a carrier may communicate or make use of, or cause to be communicated, lawfully accessed information or information that has been obtained by accessing a stored communication in contravention of subsection 108(1) if:

- (a) the employee does so in the performance of his or her duties as such an employee; and
 - (b) the information relates to:
 - (i) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications network operated by the carrier; or
 - (ii) the supply of services by the carrier by means of a telecommunications network.
- (4) An employee of a carrier may communicate or cause to be communicated to another carrier, or to an employee of another carrier, lawfully accessed information or information that has been obtained by accessing a stored communication in contravention of subsection 108(1) if:
- (a) the communication of the information is for the purpose of the carrying on by the other carrier of its business relating to the supply of services by means of a telecommunications network operated by the other carrier; and
 - (b) the information relates to:
 - (i) the operation or maintenance of a telecommunications network operated by the other carrier; or
 - (ii) the supply of services by the other carrier by means of a telecommunications network.

Stored communications warrant information

- (5) An employee of a carrier may, in the performance of his or her duties as such an employee, communicate or make use of, or cause to be communicated, stored communications warrant information if:
- (a) the employee does so in the performance of his or her duties as such an employee; and
 - (b) the information is reasonably necessary to enable access to a stored communication under a stored communications warrant.
- (6) An employee of a carrier may communicate or cause to be communicated to another carrier, or to an employee of another carrier, stored communications warrant information if the information is reasonably necessary to enable access to a stored communication under a stored communications warrant.

136 Dealing in connection with Organisation's functions

- (1) A person may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, or otherwise for purposes of security, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of the following:
 - (a) lawfully accessed information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) stored communications warrant information.
- (2) The Director-General of Security may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, communicate foreign intelligence information to an officer or employee of the Organisation.
- (3) An officer or employee of the Organisation may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, communicate foreign intelligence information to the Director-General of Security or to another such officer or employee.
- (4) The Director-General of Security or an officer or employee of the Organisation may, in connection with the performance by the Organisation of its functions, make use of, or make a record of, foreign intelligence information.

137 Communicating information obtained by Organisation

- (1) The Director-General of Security may, in accordance with paragraph 18(3)(a) or (b) of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*, communicate the following to another person:
 - (a) lawfully accessed information;
 - (b) stored communications warrant information.
- (2) The communication may be made by the Director-General of Security personally or by a person authorised by the Director-General.
- (3) A person to whom foreign intelligence information has been communicated:
 - (a) in accordance with subsection (1); or
 - (b) in accordance with an approval given under this subsection;

may communicate that information to such persons, and in such manner, as are approved in writing by the Attorney-General.

138 Employee of carrier may communicate information to enforcement agency

- (1) An employee of a carrier may, for a purpose or purposes connected with the investigation by the Australian Communications and Media Authority of a serious contravention or with the performance of its functions relating to enforcement of the *Spam Act 2003*, and for no other purpose, communicate to an officer or staff member of the authority the following:
 - (a) lawfully accessed information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) stored communications warrant information.
- (2) An employee of a carrier may, for a purpose or purposes connected with the investigation by any other enforcement agency of a serious contravention, and for no other purpose, communicate to an officer or staff member of the agency the following:
 - (a) lawfully accessed information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) stored communications warrant information.

139 Dealing for purposes of investigation etc.

- (1) An officer or staff member of an enforcement agency or an eligible Commonwealth authority may, for one or more purposes referred to in subsection (2), and for no other purpose, communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of the following:
 - (a) lawfully accessed information other than foreign intelligence information;
 - (b) stored communications warrant information.
- (2) The purposes are purposes connected with:
 - (a) an investigation by the agency of a contravention to which subsection (3) applies; or
 - (b) the making by an authority, body or person of a decision whether or not to begin a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies; or
 - (c) a proceeding to which subsection (4) applies; or

- (d) the keeping of records by the agency under Part 3-5.
- (3) A contravention to which this subsection applies is a contravention of a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory that:
 - (a) is a serious offence; or
 - (b) is an offence punishable:
 - (i) by imprisonment for a period, or a maximum period, of at least 12 months; or
 - (ii) if the offence is committed by an individual—by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 60 penalty units; or
 - (iii) if the offence cannot be committed by an individual—by a fine, or a maximum fine, of at least 300 penalty units; or
 - (c) could, if established, render the person committing the contravention liable:
 - (i) if the contravention were committed by an individual—to pay a pecuniary penalty of 60 penalty units or more, or to pay an amount that is the monetary equivalent of 60 penalty units or more; or
 - (ii) if the contravention cannot be committed by an individual—to pay a pecuniary penalty of 300 penalty units or more, or to pay an amount that is the monetary equivalent of 300 penalty units or more.
- (4) A proceeding to which this subsection applies is:
 - (a) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for an offence of a kind referred to in paragraph (3)(a) or (b); or
 - (b) a proceeding for the confiscation or forfeiture of property, or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty, in connection with the commission of such an offence; or
 - (c) a proceeding for the taking of evidence pursuant to section 43 of the *Extradition Act 1988*, in so far as the proceeding relates to such an offence; or
 - (d) a proceeding for the extradition of a person from a State or a Territory to another State or Territory, in so far as the proceeding relates to such an offence; or
 - (e) a proceeding for recovery of a pecuniary penalty for a contravention of a kind referred to in paragraph (3)(c).
- (5) To avoid doubt, a reference in subsection (3) to a number of penalty units in relation to a contravention of a law of a State or a

Territory includes a reference to an amount of a fine or pecuniary penalty that is equivalent, under section 4AA of the *Crimes Act 1914*, to that number of penalty units.

140 Dealing with information if access suspected to be unlawful

- (1) A person may communicate information to the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Commissioner of Police, the Integrity Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer of the ACC if:
 - (a) the information was obtained by accessing a stored communication; and
 - (b) the person suspects on reasonable grounds that the information may tend to establish that an offence of the following kind (a *suspected offence*) has been committed:
 - (i) an offence against subsection 108(1) constituted by the access, or by authorising, suffering or permitting, or doing an act or thing to enable, the access;
 - (ii) an offence against section 133 constituted by communicating to a person, making use of, making a record of, or giving in evidence in a proceeding, information obtained by the access;
 - (iii) an ancillary offence relating to an offence of a kind referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii) of this paragraph.
- (2) A person to whom the information is communicated in accordance with subsection (1) may communicate to another person, make use of, or make a record of, some or all of the information for a purpose (or 2 or more purposes) connected with:
 - (a) an investigation of a suspected offence; or
 - (b) the making by an authority, body or person of a decision whether or not to begin a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a suspected offence; or
 - (c) a proceeding by way of a prosecution for a suspected offence;and for no other purpose.

141 Making record for purpose of permitted communication

A person who is permitted by section 135, 137 or 138 or subsection 140(1) to communicate particular information to another person may:

- (a) make a record of the information, or
- (b) cause such a record to be made;

for the purpose of so communicating the information in accordance with that section or subsection.

142 Further dealing by recipient of certain information

A person to whom information has, in accordance with subsection 135(4), section 139, subsection 140(2) or this section, been communicated for a purpose, or for 2 or more purposes, may:

- (a) communicate that information to another person; or
- (b) make use of, or make a record of, that information;

for that purpose, or for one or more of those purposes, and for no other purpose.

143 Giving information in evidence in exempt proceeding

- (1) A person may give lawfully accessed information (other than foreign intelligence information) in evidence in an exempt proceeding.
- (2) For the purposes of applying subsection (1) in relation to information, the question whether or not a stored communication was accessed in contravention of subsection 108(1) may be determined on the balance of probabilities.
- (3) A person may give stored communications warrant information in evidence in an exempt proceeding.

144 Giving information in evidence if communication unlawfully accessed

- (1) A person may give, in evidence in an exempt proceeding, information obtained by accessing stored communications obtained in contravention of subsection 108(1) if:
 - (a) the access was purportedly under a stored communications warrant; and

- (b) the court in which, or the tribunal, body, authority or person before which, the proceeding is held is satisfied that:
 - (i) but for an irregularity, the access would not have constituted a contravention of subsection 108(1); and
 - (ii) the irregularity is not a substantial defect or irregularity; and
 - (iii) in all the circumstances, the irregularity should be disregarded.
- (2) A reference in subsection (1) to an irregularity is a reference to a defect or irregularity:
 - (a) in, or in connection with the issue of, a document purporting to be a warrant; or
 - (b) in connection with the execution of a warrant, or the purported execution of a document purporting to be a warrant.

145 Evidence that has been given in exempt proceeding

If information is given in evidence in an exempt proceeding under section 143 or 144, that information, or any part of that information, may later be given in evidence in any proceeding.

Note: This section was inserted as a response to the decision of the Court of Appeal of New South Wales in *Wood v Beves* (1997) 92 A Crim R 209.

146 Giving information in evidence in civil proceedings for remedial relief

- (1) A person may give information obtained by accessing a stored communication in contravention of subsection 108(1) in evidence in a proceeding by way of an application under section 165 for remedial relief in respect of:
 - (a) the access; or
 - (b) the communication (in contravention of section 133) of information obtained by the access.
- (2) A person may give stored communications warrant information in evidence in a proceeding by way of an application under section 165.

Division 3—Admissibility of evidence

147 Accessed material inadmissible except as provided

- (1) Neither information, nor a record, obtained by accessing a stored communication is admissible in evidence in a proceeding except in so far as section 143, 144, 145 or 146 permits a person to give in evidence in that proceeding information so obtained.
- (2) Subsection (1) of this section applies whether or not the stored communication was accessed in contravention of subsection 108(1).
- (3) However, for the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which section 143, 144, 145 or 146 permits a person to give in evidence in a proceeding information obtained by the access:
 - (a) a person may communicate to another person, make use of, make a record of, or give in evidence in the last-mentioned proceeding, information so obtained; and
 - (b) information, or a record, so obtained is admissible in evidence in the last-mentioned proceeding.

148 Stored communications warrant information inadmissible except as provided

- (1) Stored communications warrant information is admissible in evidence in a proceeding only to the extent that section 143, 145 or 146 permits a person to give stored communications warrant information in evidence in that proceeding.
- (2) For the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which section 143, 145 or 146 permits a person to give stored communications warrant information in evidence in a proceeding:
 - (a) a person may:
 - (i) communicate the information to another person; or
 - (ii) make use of the information; or
 - (iii) make a record of the information; or
 - (iv) give the information in evidence in the proceeding; and
 - (b) the information is admissible in evidence in the proceeding.

149 Evidence that is otherwise inadmissible

This Part does not render:

- (a) information; or
- (b) any record that was obtained by accessing a stored communication (whether or not in contravention of subsection 108(1));

admissible in evidence in a proceeding to a greater extent than it would have been admissible in evidence in that proceeding if this Part had not been enacted.

Division 4—Destruction of records

150 Destruction of records

- (1) If:
 - (a) information, or a record, that was obtained by accessing a stored communication (whether or not in contravention of subsection 108(1)) is in an enforcement agency's possession; and
 - (b) the chief officer of the agency is satisfied that the information or record is not likely to be required for a purpose referred to in subsection 139(2);the chief officer must cause the information or record to be destroyed forthwith.
- (2) The chief officer must, as soon as practicable, and in any event within 3 months, after each 30 June, give to the Minister a written report that sets out the extent to which information and records were destroyed in accordance with this section.

Part 3-5—Keeping and inspection of access records

Division 1—Keeping access records

151 Enforcement agencies to keep documents connected with issue of warrants

The chief officer of an enforcement agency must cause to be kept in the agency's records:

- (a) each stored communications warrant issued to the agency; and
- (b) each instrument revoking such a warrant; and
- (c) a copy of each certificate issued under subsection 130(1) by a certifying officer of the agency; and
- (d) each authorisation by the chief officer under subsection 135(2); and
- (e) particulars of the destruction of information and records that the chief officer has caused in accordance with section 150.

Division 2—Inspection of access records by Ombudsman

152 Functions of Ombudsman

Subject to this Division, the Ombudsman has the following additional functions:

- (a) to inspect an enforcement agency's records in order to ascertain, so far as is practicable, the extent of compliance, in relation to those records, with sections 150 and 151; and
- (b) to report to the Minister about the results of inspections under this Division; and
- (c) to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the preceding functions.

153 Reports

- (1) The Ombudsman must report to the Minister in writing, in relation to each enforcement agency, about the results of the inspections under section 152, during that financial year, of the agency's records.
- (2) Each report under subsection (1) in relation to a financial year must be given to the Minister as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year, and in any event within 3 months after the end of the financial year.
- (3) If, as a result of an inspection under this Division of the records of an enforcement agency, the Ombudsman is of the opinion that an officer of the agency has contravened a provision of this Act (other than section 150 or 151), the Ombudsman may include in his or her report on the inspection a report on the contravention.

Note: In complying with this section, the Ombudsman remains bound by the obligations imposed by section 133 relating to disclosure of accessed information or stored communications warrant information.

- (4) The Ombudsman may report to the Minister in writing at any time about the results of an inspection under this Division and must do so if so requested by the Minister.

- (5) The Ombudsman must give a copy of a report under subsection (1) or (3) to the chief officer of the enforcement agency to which the report relates.

154 Ombudsman's general powers

- (1) Subject to section 133, the Ombudsman's powers under the *Ombudsman Act 1976* extend to an inspection by the Ombudsman under this Division as if the inspection were an investigation by the Ombudsman under that Act.
- (2) The exercise of those powers in relation to an inspection by the Ombudsman under this Division is taken, for all purposes, to be an exercise of powers under the *Ombudsman Act 1976*.

155 Ombudsman to be given information etc. despite other laws

- (1) Neither section 133 nor any other law prevents an officer of an enforcement agency from:
 - (a) giving information to an inspecting officer (whether orally or in writing and whether or not in answer to a question); or
 - (b) giving to an inspecting officer access to a record of the agency;for the purposes of an inspection under this Part of the agency's records.
- (2) Neither section 133 nor any other law prevents an officer of an enforcement agency from making a record of information, or causing a record of information to be made, for the purposes of giving the information to a person as permitted by subsection (1).

156 Dealing with information for the purposes of inspection and report

- (1) An inspecting officer may communicate to another inspecting officer, make use of, or make a record of, information for the purposes of an inspection (or of a report on an inspection) under this Division of an enforcement agency's records if:
 - (a) the information was given or communicated to the inspecting officer, as permitted by subsection 155(1) or this section, for the purposes of an inspection (or of a report on an inspection) under this Division of an enforcement agency's records; or

Section 157

- (b) the inspecting officer obtained the information as a result of being given access to records of an enforcement agency, as permitted by subsection 155(1), for the purposes of an inspection under this Division of the agency's records.
- (2) This section has effect despite section 133 or any other law.

157 Application of Ombudsman Act

- (1) Section 11A of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* does not apply in relation to the exercise or proposed exercise of a power, or the performance or the proposed performance of a function, of the Ombudsman under this Division.
- (2) A reference in section 19 of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* to the Ombudsman's operations does not include a reference to anything that an inspecting officer has done or omitted to do under this Division.
- (3) Subject to section 155 of this Act, subsections 35(2), (3), (4) and (8) of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* apply for the purposes of this Division and so apply as if:
 - (a) a reference in those subsections to an officer were a reference to an inspecting officer; and
 - (b) a reference in those subsections to information did not include a reference to lawfully accessed information or lawfully intercepted information; and
 - (c) a reference in those subsections to that Act were a reference to this Division; and
 - (d) paragraph 35(3)(b) of that Act were omitted; and
 - (e) section 35A of that Act had not been enacted.

158 Exchange of information between Ombudsman and State inspecting authorities

- (1) The Ombudsman may give information that:
 - (a) relates to an enforcement agency that is an authority of a State (a *State agency*); and
 - (b) was obtained by the Ombudsman under this Act;to the authority (a *State inspecting authority*) that, under the law of the State concerned, has the function of making inspections of the kind referred to in paragraph 35(1)(h) in relation to the agency.

- (2) The Ombudsman may give information to an authority under subsection (1) only if the Ombudsman is satisfied that the giving of the information is necessary to enable the authority to perform its functions in relation to the State agency.
- (3) The Ombudsman may receive from a State inspecting authority information relevant to the performance of the Ombudsman's functions under this Act.

Part 3-6—Reports about access to stored communications

Division 1—Reports to the Minister

159 Annual reports regarding applications and warrants under Part 3-3

- (1) The chief officer of an enforcement agency must, as soon as practicable, and in any event within 3 months, after each 30 June, give to the Minister a written report that sets out such information as:
 - (a) Division 2 requires to be set out in the Minister's report under that Division relating to the year ending on that 30 June; and
 - (b) can be derived from the agency's records.
- (2) Section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* does not apply in relation to a report under this section.

160 Minister may seek further information from Commonwealth agency

- (1) The Minister may, by writing, request the chief officer of an enforcement agency to give to the Minister in writing specified information that:
 - (a) the Minister needs in connection with preparing a report under Division 2; and
 - (b) is not contained in a report by the chief officer under section 159.
- (2) To the extent that it is practicable to do so, the chief officer must comply with the request.

Division 2—Reports by the Minister

161 Annual report by Minister about stored communications warrants

The Minister must, as soon as practicable after each 30 June, cause to be prepared a written report that relates to the year ending on that 30 June and complies with this Division.

162 Report to set out how many applications made and warrants issued

- (1) The report must set out, for each enforcement agency:
 - (a) the relevant statistics about applications for stored communications warrants that the agency made during that year; and
 - (b) the relevant statistics about telephone applications for stored communications warrants that the agency made during that year.
- (2) The report must set out:
 - (a) the relevant statistics about applications for stored communications warrants that were made during that year; and
 - (b) the relevant statistics about telephone applications for stored communications warrants that were made during that year; and
 - (c) the relevant statistics about renewal applications made during that year; and
 - (d) how many stored communications warrants issued on applications made during that year specified conditions or restrictions relating to access to stored communications under the warrants.

163 Report to contain information about effectiveness of warrants

The report must set out, for each enforcement agency:

- (a) how many arrests were made during that year on the basis of information that was, or included, lawfully accessed information; and

Chapter 3 Access to stored communications

Part 3-6 Reports about access to stored communications

Division 2 Reports by the Minister

Section 163

- (b) how many proceedings ended during that year that were proceedings in which, according to the records of the agency, lawfully accessed information was given in evidence.

Division 3—Provisions about annual reports

164 Annual reports

- (1) The Minister must cause a copy of a report under Division 2 to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the report is prepared.
- (2) A report under Division 2 must not be made in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a person.
- (3) For the purposes of section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, a report that Division 2 requires to be prepared as soon as practicable after 30 June in a calendar year is taken to be a periodic report:
 - (a) that this Act requires a person to give to the Minister; and
 - (b) that relates to the administration of Parts 3-3, 3-4 and 3-5 during the year ending on that 30 June.

Part 3-7—Civil remedies

165 Civil remedies—unlawful access or communication

When section applies

- (1) This section applies to an accessing of a stored communication if the access was in contravention of subsection 108(1).

Aggrieved person

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person is an **aggrieved person** if, and only if:
- (a) the person was a party to the communication; or
 - (b) the communication was made on the person's behalf.

Access—civil court remedy

- (3) If a person (the **defendant**):
- (a) so accessed the communication; or
 - (b) did an act or thing referred to in subparagraph 108(1)(a)(ii) or (iii) in relation to the access;

the Federal Court of Australia or a court of a State or Territory may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the access by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Note: Subparagraphs 108(1)(a)(ii) and (iii) deal with the authorisation or enabling of access etc.

Communication—civil court remedy

- (4) If:
- (a) information was obtained by accessing the communication; and
 - (b) a person (the **defendant**) communicated the information to another person in contravention of section 133;

the Federal Court of Australia or a court of a State or Territory may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the communication of the

information by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Access—criminal court remedy

- (5) If a court convicts a person (the *defendant*) of an offence against subsection 108(1) constituted by:

- (a) the access; or
- (b) the doing of an act or thing referred to in subparagraph 108(1)(a)(ii) or (iii) in relation to the access;

the court may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the access by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Note: Subparagraphs 108(1)(a)(ii) and (iii) deal with the authorisation or enabling of access etc.

Communication—criminal court remedy

- (6) If:
- (a) information was obtained by accessing the communication; and
 - (b) the information was communicated to a person in contravention of section 133; and
 - (c) a court convicts a person (in this subsection called the *defendant*) of an offence against section 133 constituted by the communication of the information;

the court may, on the application of an aggrieved person, grant the aggrieved person remedial relief in respect of the communication of the information by making such orders against the defendant as the court considers appropriate.

Orders

- (7) Without limiting the orders that may be made under this section against a person (the *defendant*) in respect of a particular access to or a particular communication of information, a court may make an order of one or more of the following kinds:
- (a) an order declaring the access or communication, as the case requires, to have been unlawful;
 - (b) an order that the defendant pay to the aggrieved person such damages as the court considers appropriate;

Section 165

- (c) an order in the nature of an injunction (including a mandatory injunction);
- (d) an order that the defendant pay to the aggrieved person an amount not exceeding the amount that, in the opinion of the court, represents the total gross income derived by the defendant as a result of the access or communication, as the case requires.

Terms etc. of orders

- (8) Without limiting the orders that may be made by a court under this section, an order may:
 - (a) include such provisions as the court considers necessary for the purposes of the order; and
 - (b) be made either unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as the court determines.

Injunctive relief—variation etc.

- (9) A court may revoke or vary an order in the nature of an injunction made by the court under this section.

Punitive damages

- (10) A reference in paragraph (7)(b) to damages includes a reference to damages in the nature of punitive damages.

Minor irregularities in warrants etc.

- (11) Despite subsection (1) of this section, this section does not apply to an accessing that contravenes subsection 108(1) only because of a defect or irregularity (other than a substantial defect or irregularity):
 - (a) in, or in connection with the issue of, a document purporting to be a warrant; or
 - (b) in connection with the execution of a warrant, or the purported execution of a document purporting to be a warrant.

166 Limitation periods etc.

Access—civil court remedy

- (1) An application under subsection 165(3) for the grant of remedial relief in respect of an access is to be made within 6 years after the access took place.

Communication—civil court remedy

- (2) An application under subsection 165(4) for the grant of remedial relief in respect of a communication of information is to be made within 6 years after the communication.

Criminal court remedies

- (3) An application under subsection 165(5) or (6) for the grant of remedial relief is not subject to any limitation period, but is to be made as soon as practicable after the conviction concerned.

167 No limitation on other liability

No limitation

- (1) This Part does not limit any liability (whether criminal or civil) that a person has under any other provision of this Act or under any other law.

Remedial relief even if defendant convicted of offence

- (2) An application under subsection 165(3) or (4) may be made even if the defendant referred to in that subsection has been convicted of an offence under, or arising out of, this Act.

168 Concurrent operation of State and Territory laws

This Part is not intended to exclude or limit the operation of a law of a State or Territory that is capable of operating concurrently with this Part.

Section 169

169 State or Territory courts—jurisdictional limits

This Part does not enable an inferior court of a State or Territory to grant remedial relief of a kind that the court is unable to grant under the law of that State or Territory.

170 Extended meaning of *conviction*—orders under section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914*

A reference in this Part to the conviction of a person of an offence includes a reference to the making of an order under section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914* in relation to a person in respect of an offence.

Note: Section 19B of the *Crimes Act 1914* empowers a court that has found a person to have committed an offence to take action without proceeding to record a conviction.

Chapter 5—Regulations

Part 5-1—Regulations

300 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, 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 *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*****Note 1**

The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 114, 1979 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

For application, saving or transitional provisions made by the *Corporations (Repeals, Consequential and Transitional) Act 2001*, see Act No. 55, 2001.

All other relevant information pertaining to application, saving or transitional provisions prior to 7 March 2000 is not included in this compilation. For subsequent information see Table A.

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979</i>	114, 1979	25 Oct 1979	1 June 1980 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1980, No. G21, p. 2)	
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1979</i>	181, 1979	4 Dec 1979	1 June 1980 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1980, No. G21, p. 2)	—
<i>Director of Public Prosecutions (Consequential Amendments) Act 1983</i>	114, 1983	14 Dec 1983	S. 8(1): 16 Dec 1985 (see s. 2(2)) S. 8(2): 16 Dec 1985 (see s. 2(3)) Remainder: 5 Mar 1984 (see s. 2(1) and <i>Gazette</i> 1984, No. S55)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1983</i>	116, 1983	16 Dec 1983	16 Dec 1983	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1984</i>	6, 1984	4 Apr 1984	4 Apr 1984	S. 4
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1984</i>	116, 1984	17 Oct 1984	17 Oct 1984	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1985</i>	8, 1985	29 Mar 1985	29 Mar 1985	—

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1985</i>	63, 1985	4 June 1985	4 June 1985	Ss. 2(2) and 8
<i>Intelligence and Security (Consequential Amendments) Act 1986</i>	102, 1986	17 Oct 1986	1 Feb 1987 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1987, No. S13)	—
as amended by				
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>	28, 1991	4 Mar 1991	S. 74(3): (a)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1987</i>	89, 1987	5 June 1987	Ss. 1 and 2: Royal Assent Ss. 5(1)(a), (2), 6 and 8: 16 Dec 1987 (see s. 2(1A)) Remainder: 1 Sept 1988 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S256)	Ss. 6(2), 16(2), (3), 17(2) and 18(2)–(4)
as amended by				
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1987</i>	120, 1987	16 Dec 1987	Part X (ss. 53, 54): Royal Assent (b)	—
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1987</i>	120, 1987	16 Dec 1987	Ss. 55 and 59: Royal Assent (c) Ss. 56–58: (c) Ss. 60–67: (c)	—
<i>Extradition (Repeal and Consequential Provisions) Act 1988</i>	5, 1988	9 Mar 1988	S. 5: 1 Dec 1988 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S366) (d)	S. 7(2) and (3)
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1988</i>	65, 1988	15 June 1988	Ss. 9–11: 1 Sept 1988 (see s. 2(2), (3) and <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S256) Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1988</i>	66, 1988	15 June 1988	Part VI (ss. 25–28): (e)	—
<i>Statutory Instruments (Tabling and Disallowance) Legislation Amendment Act 1988</i>	99, 1988	2 Dec 1988	2 Dec 1988	—

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications Amendment Act 1988</i>	121, 1988	14 Dec 1988	Ss. 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 23(2) and 26(1): 1 Jan 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S402) Ss. 14, 23(3) and 26(2): 30 June 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1989, No. S216) Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Telecommunications and Postal Services (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1989</i>	63, 1989	19 June 1989	Ss. 1 and 2: Royal Assent Part 5 (ss. 17, 18): 30 June 1989 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1989, No. S216) Remainder: 1 July 1989: (see <i>Gazette</i> 1989, No. S230)	—
as amended by				
<i>Transport and Communications Legislation Amendment Act 1990</i>	11, 1991	21 Jan 1991	S. 45: (f)	—
<i>Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1989</i>	11, 1990	17 Jan 1990	Ss. 50, 51(1)(a) and 52–56: 14 Feb 1990 (g) S. 51(1)(b) and (2): Royal Assent (g)	S. 51(2)
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1991</i>	28, 1991	4 Mar 1991	Ss. 60, 61(1), 64–66 and 68–72: Royal Assent (h) Ss. 61(2), 62, 63, 67 and 73: 29 Apr 1991 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1991, No. S108) (h)	S. 73
<i>Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1991</i>	99, 1991	27 June 1991	Ss. 1 and 2: Royal Assent Ss. 3–23 and 25: 1 July 1991 Remainder: 1 Feb 1992 (see s. 2(3) and <i>Gazette</i> 1992, No. S32)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1993</i>	103, 1993	22 Dec 1993	Ss. 3(2), 5, 12, 14–18 and 24–28: 1 Feb 1994 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1994, No. S27) Remainder: Royal Assent	Ss. 3(3), 17(2), (3), 24(2) and 25(2), (3)

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service (Access to Information) Act 1994</i>	170, 1994	16 Dec 1994	16 Dec 1994	—
<i>Evidence (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1995</i>	3, 1995	23 Feb 1995	S. 14: Royal Assent (i) S. 27: 18 Apr 1995 (i)	S. 14
<i>International War Crimes Tribunals (Consequential Amendments) Act 1995</i>	19, 1995	29 Mar 1995	S. 3: 28 Aug 1995 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1995, No. S323) Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1995</i>	141, 1995	12 Dec 1995	Schedule 1 (Part 2): 12 June 1996 Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 1 (items 3, 14, 19, 34, 36, 39)
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1996</i>	43, 1996	25 Oct 1996	Schedule 5 (items 147–149): Royal Assent (j)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1997</i>	59, 1997	3 May 1997	Schedule 1 (items 51–55): 1 July 1997 (k)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) and Listening Device Amendment Act 1997</i>	160, 1997	11 Nov 1997	Schedule 1 (items 6, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27–39, 47–50), Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 (items 1–8, 11–13): 1 Feb 1998 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1998, No. GN3) Remainder: Royal Assent	S. 3 (rep. by 151, 1999, Sch. 2)
as amended by				
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1999</i>	151, 1999	11 Nov 1999	11 Nov 1999	—
<i>Migration Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 1999</i>	89, 1999	16 July 1999	Schedule 2: 22 July 1999 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1999, No. S337) (l)	—
<i>Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999</i>	146, 1999	11 Nov 1999	Schedule 1 (item 918): 5 Dec 1999 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1999, No. S584) (m)	—

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1999</i>	151, 1999	11 Nov 1999	11 Nov 1999	—
<i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Legislation Amendment Act 1999</i>	161, 1999	10 Dec 1999	Schedule 3 (items 1, 62–81): (n)	—
<i>Australian Federal Police Legislation Amendment Act 2000</i>	9, 2000	7 Mar 2000	2 July 2000 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2000, No. S328)	Sch. 3 (items 20, 32, 34, 35) [see Table A]
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Legislation Amendment Act 2000</i>	63, 2000	22 June 2000	Schedule 3 (items 2, 3): (o) Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 3 (item 72) [see Table A]
<i>Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Act 2000</i>	137, 2000	24 Nov 2000	Ss. 1–3 and Schedule 1 (items 1, 4, 6, 7, 9–11, 32): Royal Assent Remainder: 24 May 2001	Sch. 2 (items 418, 419) [see Table A]
<i>Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act 2001</i>	24, 2001	6 Apr 2001	S. 4(1), (2) and Schedule 47: (p)	S. 4(1) and (2) [see Table A]
<i>Corporations (Repeals, Consequential and Transitional) Act 2001</i>	55, 2001	28 June 2001	Ss. 4–14 and Schedule 3 (items 513–515): 15 July 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S285) (q)	Ss. 4–14 [see Note 1]
<i>National Crime Authority Legislation Amendment Act 2001</i>	135, 2001	1 Oct 2001	Schedules 1–7 and 9–12: 12 Oct 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S428) Schedule 8: 13 Oct 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S428) Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Cybercrime Act 2001</i>	161, 2001	1 Oct 2001	21 Dec 2001 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2001, No. S529)	—

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
as amended by				
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Act (No. 2) 2004</i>	127, 2004	31 Aug 2004	(see 127, 2004 below)	—
<i>Royal Commissions and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2001</i>	166, 2001	1 Oct 2001	1 Oct 2001	—
<i>International Criminal Court (Consequential Amendments) Act 2002</i>	42, 2002	27 June 2002	Schedules 1–7: 26 Sept 2002 (see s. 2(1) and <i>Gazette</i> 2002, No. GN38) Remainder: 28 June 2002	—
<i>Telecommunications Interception Legislation Amendment Act 2002</i>	67, 2002	5 July 2002	Schedule 1 (items 23, 29, 33, 37, 39): 22 June 2000 Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 2 (item 46) [see Table A]
<i>Proceeds of Crime (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 2002</i>	86, 2002	11 Oct 2002	Ss. 1–3: Royal Assent Remainder: 1 Jan 2003 (see s. 2(1) and <i>Gazette</i> 2002, No. GN44)	—
<i>Australian Crime Commission Establishment Act 2002</i>	125, 2002	10 Dec 2002	Schedule 2 (items 190–224): 1 Jan 2003 Schedule 3 (item 17): (r)	—
<i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2003</i>	77, 2003	22 July 2003	Schedule 1 (items 28, 29): 23 July 2003	Sch. 1 (item 29) [see Table A]
<i>Telecommunications Interception and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i>	113, 2003	12 Nov 2003	Schedule 1: 6 Feb 2004 (see <i>Gazette</i> 2004, No. S27) Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2004</i>	55, 2004	27 Apr 2004	28 Apr 2004	—
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Act (No. 2) 2004</i>	127, 2004	31 Aug 2004	Schedule 1 (items 25–29, 31): 1 Mar 2005 Schedule 5 (item 9): (s)	Sch. 1 (item 31) (am. by 40, 2006, Sch. 1 [item 16]) [see Table A]

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
as amended by				
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i>	40, 2006	3 May 2006	Schedule 1 (item 16): (see 40, 2006)	—
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment (Stored Communications) Act 2004</i>	148, 2004	14 Dec 2004	15 Dec 2004	—
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Interception and Other Measures) Act 2005</i>	95, 2005	6 July 2005	Schedule 1: 1 Mar 2005 Schedule 2 (items 1, 2, 9): 17 Dec 2005 (see F2005L04095) Schedule 2 (item 4): (t) Schedule 2 (item 5): (t) Schedule 2 (item 15): 1 June 1980 Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Criminal Code Amendment (Trafficking in Persons Offences) Act 2005</i>	96, 2005	6 July 2005	Schedules 1 and 2: 3 Aug 2005 Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 2005</i>	100, 2005	6 July 2005	Schedule 1 (items 66–82): Royal Assent	—
<i>Intelligence Services Legislation Amendment Act 2005</i>	128, 2005	4 Nov 2005	Schedules 1–8: 2 Dec 2005 Remainder: Royal Assent	—
<i>Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Act 2005</i>	129, 2005	8 Nov 2005	Schedule 1 (items 70–76): 6 Dec 2005	Sch. 1 (items 75, 76) [see Table A]
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment (Stored Communications and Other Measures) Act 2005</i>	152, 2005	14 Dec 2005	Schedule 1 (items 3–18): 1 Oct 2006 (see F2006L03104) Remainder: Royal Assent	—

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i>	40, 2006	3 May 2006	Schedules 1–3: 13 June 2006 (see F2006L01623) Schedule 4: 1 July 2006 Schedule 5: 3 Nov 2006 Schedule 6 (items 1, 3): (u) Schedule 6 (item 8): (u) Remainder: Royal Assent	Sch. 3 (items 6, 10), Sch. 4 (items 31–34) and Sch. 5 (items 19, 25, 29, 34) [see Table A]
as amended by				
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 2007</i>	8, 2007	15 Mar 2007	Schedule 2 (item 15): (ua)	—
<i>Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner (Consequential Amendments) Act 2006</i>	86, 2006	30 June 2006	Schedule 1 (items 76–85, 88–92): 30 Dec 2006 (see s. 2(1)) Schedule 1 (items 86, 93–95): (v) Schedule 1 (items 87, 96): (v)	—
<i>Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Marking of Plastic Explosives) Act 2007</i>	3, 2007	19 Feb 2007	Schedule 3 (item 7): [see (w) and Note 3]	—

Act Notes

- (a) The *Intelligence and Security (Consequential Amendments) Act 1986* was amended by subsection 74(3) of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1991*, subsection 2(7) of which provides as follows:
- (7) Subsection 74(3) and Part 3 of Schedule 2 are taken to have commenced immediately after the commencement of section 25 of the *Intelligence and Security (Consequential Amendments) Act 1986*.
- Section 25 commenced on 1 February 1987 (see *Gazette* 1987, No. S13).
- (b) The *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1987* was amended by Part X (sections 53 and 54) only of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1987*, subsection 2(3) of which provides as follows:
- (3) Sections 53, 54, 55 and 59 shall come into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (c) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by sections 55–67 only of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1987*, subsections 2(3)–(5) of which provide as follows:
- (3) Sections 53, 54, 55 and 59 shall come into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (4) Sections 56, 57 and 58 shall come into operation immediately after the commencement of subsection 5(2) and section 8 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1987*.
- (5) Sections 60 to 67, inclusive, shall come into operation immediately after the commencement of section 21 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1987*.
- Subsection 5(2) and section 8 commenced on 16 December 1987.
Section 21 commenced on 1 September 1988 (see *Gazette* 1988, No. S256).
- (d) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by section 5 only of the *Extradition (Repeal and Consequential Provisions) Act 1988*, subsection 2(3)(a) of which provides as follows:
- (3) This Act, in so far as it provides for the amendment of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* as set out in the Schedule, shall come into operation:
- (a) when the *Extradition Act 1988* comes into operation; or
- (e) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Part VI (sections 25–28) only of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1988*, subsection 2(5) of which provides as follows:
- (5) Part VI of this Act commences, or shall be taken to have commenced, as the case requires, immediately after the commencement of section 21 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1987*.
- Section 21 commenced on 1 September 1988 (see *Gazette* 1988, No. S256).
- (f) The *Telecommunications and Postal Services (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1989* was amended by section 45 only of the *Transport and Communications Legislation Amendment Act 1990*, subsection 2(13)(e) of which provides as follows:
- (13) The amendments made in the Schedule are taken to have commenced as follows:
- (e) each amendment of a provision of, or an item in a Schedule to, the *Telecommunications and Postal Services (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1989* is taken to have commenced immediately after the commencement of the provision, or item, concerned.
- The amendments made by section 45 commenced on 1 July 1989 (see *Gazette* 1989, No. S230).

Act Notes

- (g) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by sections 50–56 only of the *Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1989*, subsections 2(1) and (5)(b) of which provide as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the 28th day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
 - (5) Sections 12 and 13, paragraph 51(1)(b) and subsection 51(2) commence:
 - (b) on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent;
- (h) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by sections 60–73 only of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 1991*, subsections 2(1) and (2) of which provide as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
 - (2) Section 23, paragraph 30(b), subsection 61(2) and sections 62, 63, 67 and 73 commence on a day to be fixed by Proclamation, being the day on which Schedule 1(3) to the *State Drug Crime Commission (Amendment) Act 1990* of New South Wales commences.
- (i) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by sections 14 and 27 only of the *Evidence (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1995*, subsections 2(1) and (13) of which provide as follows:
- (1) This Part and Parts 2 and 3 commence on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
 - (13) Section 27 of this Act and the Schedule to this Act commence:
 - (a) on the day on which sections 153 and 155 of the *Evidence Act 1995* commence; or
 - (b) if those sections commence on different days—the first day on which both of those sections are in force.
- (j) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 5 (items 147–149) only of the *Statute Law Revision Act 1996*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (k) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 1 (items 51–55) only of the *Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1997*, subsection 2(2)(d) of which provides as follows:
- (2) The following provisions commence on 1 July 1997:
 - (d) Schedule 1;
- (l) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 2 only of the *Migration Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 1999*, subsection 2(4) of which provides as follows:
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the remaining items of Schedule 1, and Schedule 2, commence on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.
- (m) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 1 (item 918) only of the *Public Employment (Consequential and Transitional) Amendment Act 1999*, subsections 2(1) and (2) of which provide as follows:
- (1) In this Act, **commencing time** means the time when the *Public Service Act 1999* commences.
 - (2) Subject to this section, this Act commences at the commencing time.

Act Notes

- (n) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 3 (items 1 and 62–81) only of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Legislation Amendment Act 1999*, subsection 2(2) of which provides as follows:
- Schedule 3*
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) to (6), Schedule 3 commences immediately after the commencement of the other Schedules to this Act.
- The other Schedules to this Act commenced on 10 December 1999.
- (o) Subsection 2(2) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Legislation Amendment Act 2000* provides as follows:
- (2) If items 58 to 64 of Schedule 2 to the *Australian Federal Police Legislation Amendment Act 2000* commence on or after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent, then the amendments made by items 2 and 3 of Schedule 3 to this Act commence immediately after the commencement of items 58 to 64 of Schedule 2 to the *Australian Federal Police Legislation Amendment Act 2000*.
- Items 58 to 64 of Schedule 2 commenced on 2 July 2000 (see *Gazette* 2000, No. S328).
- (p) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 47 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.
- (q) The *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* was amended by Schedule 3 (items 513–515) only of the *Corporations (Repeals, Consequential and Transitional) Act 2001*, subsection 2(3) of which provides as follows:
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) to (10), Schedule 3 commences, or is taken to have commenced, at the same time as the *Corporations Act 2001*.
- (r) Subsections 2(1) [item 10] and (4) of the *Australian Crime Commission Establishment Act 2002* provides as follows:
- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, on the day or at the time specified in column 2 of the table.

Commencement information

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
10. Schedule 3, item 17	Immediately after the commencement of section 3 of the <i>Proceeds of Crime Act 2002</i> , subject to subsection (4)	1 January 2003

- (4) If section 3 of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* commences before 1 January 2003, the provisions covered by items 8, 9 and 10 of the table do not commence at all.
- (s) Subsection 2(1) (item 5) of the *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Act (No. 2) 2004* provides as follows:
- (1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Act Notes

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
5. Schedule 5, item 9	Immediately after the commencement of item 6 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Cybercrime Act 2001</i> .	21 December 2001
(t)	Subsection 2(1) (items 5 and 6) of the <i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Interception and Other Measures) Act 2005</i> provides as follows:	
	(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.	

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
5. Schedule 2, item 4	The day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent. However, if section 6 of the <i>Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005</i> commences before this Act receives the Royal Assent, the provision(s) do not commence at all.	Does not commence
6. Schedule 2, item 5	Immediately after the commencement of section 6 of the <i>Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005</i> . However, if section 6 of the <i>Australian Communications and Media Authority Act 2005</i> commences before this Act receives the Royal Assent, the provision(s) do not commence at all.	Does not commence
(u)	Subsection 2(1) (items 5, 7 and 9) of the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i> provides as follows:	
	(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.	

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
5. Schedule 6, item 1	Immediately after the commencement of item 10 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment (Stored Communications and Other Measures) Act 2005</i> .	1 October 2006
7. Schedule 6, item 3	Immediately after the commencement of item 10 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment (Stored Communications and Other Measures) Act 2005</i> .	1 October 2006
9. Schedule 6, item 8	Immediately after the commencement of section 17 of the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1993</i> .	1 February 1994

Act Notes

(ua) Subsection 2(1) (item 40) of the *Statute Law Revision Act 2007* provides as follows:

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

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
40. Schedule 2, item 15	Immediately after the time specified in the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i> for the commencement of item 2 of Schedule 5 to that Act.	3 November 2006

(v) Subsection 2(1) (items 3, 4, 6 and 7) of the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner (Consequential Amendments) Act 2006* provides as follows:

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

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
3. Schedule 1, item 86	At the same time as section 3 of the <i>Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006</i> commences. However, if the provision(s) do not commence before 1 July 2006, the provision(s) do not commence at all.	Does not commence
4. Schedule 1, item 87	Immediately after the commencement of Schedule 4 to the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i> .	1 July 2006
6. Schedule 1, items 93 to 95	At the same time as section 3 of the <i>Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006</i> commences. However, if Schedule 5 to the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i> commences before that time, the provision(s) do not commence at all.	Does not commence
7. Schedule 1, item 96	Immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 to the <i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006</i> .	13 June 2006

(w) Subsection 2(1) (item 2) of the *Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Marking of Plastic Explosives) Act 2007* provides as follows:

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

Act Notes

Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
2. Schedules 1 to 3	<p>The later of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the day after the end of the period of 6 months beginning on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent; and(b) the day on which the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991, comes into force for Australia. <p>However, the provision(s) do not commence at all if the event mentioned in paragraph (b) does not occur.</p> <p>The Minister must announce by notice in the <i>Gazette</i> the day on which the Convention comes into force for Australia.</p>	[see Note 3]

Table of Amendments**Table of Amendments**

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

Provision affected	How affected
Title	am. No. 63, 1985; No. 102, 1986 (as am. by No. 28, 1991); No. 40, 2006
Chapter 1	
Heading to Part I	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Chapt. 1	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 1-1	
Heading to Part 1-1 of Chapt. 1	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 1	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 2	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 3	rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 4A	ad. No. 24, 2001
Part 1-2	
Heading to Part 1A	ad. No. 89, 1987 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 1-2 of Chapt. 1	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 5	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 102, 1986; Nos. 89 and 120, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 11, 1990; Nos. 28 and 99, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 170, 1994; No. 141, 1995; Nos. 59 and 160, 1997; Nos. 89, 146, 151 and 161, 1999; Nos. 9 and 63, 2000; Nos. 55, 135 and 166, 2001; Nos. 67 and 125, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 55 and 127, 2004; Nos. 95, 100, 129 and 152, 2005; Nos. 40 and 86, 2006
S. 5AA	ad. No. 166, 2001
S. 5A	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993
S. 5B	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 5, 1988; No. 11, 1990; No. 170, 1994; No. 19, 1995; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 166, 2001; Nos. 42 and 67, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 100 and 152, 2005; No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 5B	ad. No. 160, 1997 am. No. 63, 2000
S. 5C	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 5D	rs. No. 40, 2006
Subhead to s. 5D(2)	rep. No. 40, 2006
Subhead to s. 5D(2A)	ad. No. 40, 2006
Subhead to s. 5D(5)	am. No. 161, 2001
Subhead to s. 5D(6)	am. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 5D	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 89, 1999; No. 137, 2000; No. 161, 2001; Nos. 67 and 86, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 55 and 127, 2004; Nos. 96, 129 and 152, 2005; Nos. 40 and 86, 2006
Ss. 5E–5H	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 6	am. No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 103, 1993; No. 67, 2002; No. 55, 2004; No. 95, 2005; No. 40, 2006
S. 6AA	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 6A	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 11, 1990; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 170, 1994; No. 160, 1997; No. 151, 1999; No. 63, 2000; Nos. 67 and 125, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 100 and 152, 2005; No. 86, 2006
Ss. 6B, 6C	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 6D	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987; No. 65, 1988
Heading to s. 6DA	am. No. 55, 2004; No. 40, 2006
S. 6DA	ad. No. 160, 1997 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 6DB	ad. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 6E	rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 6E	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987; No. 66, 1988; No. 103, 1993; No. 148, 2004; No. 152, 2005; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 6EA	rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 6EA	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 6EB	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 6F	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 6G	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 152, 2005
S. 6H	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 6J	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 6K	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997; Nos. 67 and 86, 2002; Nos. 95 and 129, 2005
S. 6L	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 11, 1990; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 170, 1994; No. 160, 1997; No. 151, 1999; No. 63, 2000; Nos. 67, 86 and 125, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 100 and 152, 2005; Nos. 40 and 86, 2006
S. 6M	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 6N	ad. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 9, 2000
S. 6P	ad. No. 63, 2000
S. 6Q	ad. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
Chapter 2	
Heading to Part II	am. No. 103, 1993 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 2-1	
Heading to Part 2-1 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 7	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 114, 1983; No. 63, 1985; No. 102, 1986; No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 141, 1995; No. 43, 1996; No. 160, 1997; No. 161, 1999; Nos. 127 and 148, 2004; No. 152, 2005; No. 40, 2006
S. 7A	ad. No. 116, 1983 am. No. 6, 1984 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 7B	ad. No. 116, 1984 am. No. 8, 1985 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 7BA	ad. No. 8, 1985 am. No. 63, 1985 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 7C	ad. No. 116, 1984 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 8	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 89, 1987; Nos. 65 and 121, 1988; No. 99, 1991 rep. No. 103, 1993
Part IIA	ad. No. 120, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
Ss. 8A, 8B	ad. No. 120, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 8C	ad. No. 120, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
Ss. 8D–8H	ad. No. 120, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 8J	ad. No. 120, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
Part 2-2	
Heading to Part III	am. No. 103, 1993 rs. No. 161, 1999 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-2 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 9	am. No. 161, 1999 rs. No. 63, 2000
S. 9	am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 43, 1996; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 9(1)	ad. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
Ss. 9A, 9B	ad. No. 63, 2000 am. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 10	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 10	am. No. 43, 1996; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 128, 2005; No. 40, 2006
S. 11	am. No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 99, 1991 rep. No. 103, 1993
Heading to s. 11A	rs. No. 63, 2000
S. 11A	ad. No. 102, 1986 am. No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 99, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000
Note to s. 11A	ad. No. 63, 2000
S. 11B	ad. No. 63, 2000 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 11C	ad. No. 63, 2000
Subheading to s. 11D(4)	rs. No. 127, 2004
S. 11D	ad. No. 63, 2000 am. No. 127, 2004
Note to s. 11D(4)	am. No. 127, 2004
Heading to s. 12	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 12	am. No. 102, 1986; No. 43, 1996; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 13	am. No. 102, 1986; No. 89, 1987; No. 103, 1993; No. 43, 1996; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 14	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 14	rs. No. 102, 1986 am. No. 89, 1987; No. 103, 1993; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 14	ad. No. 63, 2000
S. 15	am. No. 102, 1986; No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989 (as am. by No. 11, 1991); No. 99, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 43, 1996; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 55, 2004; No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 15(1A)	ad. No. 63, 2000
S. 16	am. No. 102, 1986 rep. No. 89, 1987 ad. No. 63, 2000 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 17	am. No. 102, 1986; No. 89, 1987; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 18	ad. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 161, 1999; No. 55, 2001
Heading to Part IV	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 89, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
Part IV	rep. No. 103, 1993
Ss. 18, 19	rep. No. 89, 1987

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 20.....	am. No. 181, 1979 rep. No. 89, 1987
Ss. 20A, 20B	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 99, 1991 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 21.....	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 99, 1991 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 22.....	am. No. 181, 1979 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 23.....	am. No. 181, 1979 rs. No. 89, 1987 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 24.....	am. No. 181, 1979 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 25.....	am. No. 181, 1979; No. 89, 1987; No. 63, 1989; No. 99, 1991 rep. No. 103, 1993
S. 25A	ad. No. 63, 1985 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 26.....	rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 27.....	am. No. 181, 1979 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 28.....	rep. No. 89, 1987
Part 2-3	
Heading to Part V.....	am. No. 121, 1988 rs. No. 67, 2002 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-3 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part V	ad. No. 63, 1985
S. 29.....	ad. No. 63, 1985 rep. No. 89, 1987
S. 30.....	ad. No. 63, 1985 am. No. 89, 1987; No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989
S. 31.....	ad. No. 63, 1985 rep. No. 89, 1987
Part 2-5	
Heading to Part VI.....	rs. No. 67, 2002 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-5 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part VI	ad. No. 89, 1987
Div. 1 of Part VI.....	rep. No. 40, 2006
S. 32.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 rep. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 33.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 rs. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 67, 2002 rep. No. 40, 2006
Division 2	
S. 34.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 3, 1995; No. 152, 2005
S. 35.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 11, 1990; No. 28, 1991; No. 63, 2000; No. 135, 2001; No. 125, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 36.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 99, 1988 rep. No. 152, 2005
Ss. 37, 38.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
Division 3	
S. 39.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 11, 1990; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 160, 1997; No. 151, 1999; No. 63, 2000; Nos. 67 and 125, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 100 and 152, 2005; No. 86, 2006
Ss. 40, 41.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 42.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 43.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997
S. 44.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 (as am. by No. 11, 1991) am. No. 160, 1997
Division 4	
Heading to s. 45.....	am. No. 63, 2000
S. 45.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997 rep. No. 40, 2006
S. 45A.....	ad. No. 63, 2000 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 46.....	am. No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 46.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997; No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 46(1).....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 46A.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 46A.....	ad. No. 63, 2000 am. No. 40, 2006
Note to s. 46A(1).....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 47.....	am. No. 63, 2000 rs. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 47	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988 rs. No. 63, 1989 am. No. 103, 1993; Nos. 9 and 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006 rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 48	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 28, 1991; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 49	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 50	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 11, 1990; No. 160, 1997
S. 51	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 160, 1997
Heading to s. 52	am. No. 160, 1997
S. 52	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 53	rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 53	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 54	ad. No. 89, 1987 rs. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006 rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 55	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 11, 1990 rs. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 55, 2004; No. 40, 2006
S. 56	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 57	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 57	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 58	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 59	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 60	ad. No. 89, 1987 rs. No. 63, 1989 am. No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 55, 2004; No. 40, 2006
S. 61	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000; No. 55, 2001; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 61A	ad. No. 66, 1988 am. No. 103, 1993

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
Part 2-6	
Heading to Part VII.....	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-6 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part VII	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 62.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
Heading to s. 63.....	am. No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
S. 63.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989 (as am. by No. 11, 1991); No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 63AA	rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 63AA	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 63A	ad. No. 120, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993
S. 63B	ad. No. 63, 1989 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 64.....	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 64.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 65.....	am. No. 161, 1999
S. 65.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 161, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 77, 2003; No. 40, 2006
S. 65A	ad. No. 120, 1987 am. Nos. 66 and 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989 rs. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 66.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 67.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 166, 2001; No. 40, 2006
S. 68.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 170, 1994; No. 141, 1995; No. 160, 1997; No. 151, 1999; No. 63, 2000; No. 166, 2001; No. 67, 2002; No. 113, 2003; Nos. 100 and 152, 2005; Nos. 40 and 86, 2006
S. 69.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
Heading to s. 70.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 70.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 71	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 135, 2001; No. 125, 2002; No. 86, 2006
S. 72.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987; No. 63, 1989
S. 73.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987; No. 63, 1989; No. 28, 1991

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 74.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 75.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 63, 2000
S. 75A	ad. No. 63, 2000
Heading to s. 76.....	am. No. 141, 1995
S. 76.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
S. 76A	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 77.....	am. No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
S. 77.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 120, 1987; No. 103, 1993; No. 141, 1995; No. 63, 2000; No. 40, 2006
S. 78.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 79.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
Part 2-7	
Heading to Part VIII.....	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-7 of Chapt. 2	ad. No. 40, 2006 rs. No. 40, 2006
Part VIII	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 80.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 65, 1988; No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000; No. 135, 2001; No. 125, 2002; No. 40, 2006 rs. No. 40, 2006
S. 81	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 65, 1988; No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 135, 2001; No. 125, 2002; No. 40, 2006 rs. No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 81A.....	am. No. 141, 1995
S. 81A	ad. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
Heading to s. 81B.....	am. No. 141, 1995
S. 81B	ad. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 40, 2006
S. 81C	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 67, 2002; No. 40, 2006
S. 81D	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 40, 2006
Subhead. to s. 81E(2)	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 81E	ad. No. 141, 1995 am. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 82.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 141, 1995 rep. No. 40, 2006
S. 83.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 84.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 95, 2005
Note to s. 84(1A).....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 85.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 86.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 40, 2006
Ss. 87–91.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 92.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 92A.....	ad. No. 103, 1993
Part 2-8	
Heading to Part IX.....	am. No. 103, 1993 rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-8 of Chapt. 2.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part IX.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
Division 1	
Heading to s. 93.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 93.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 63, 1989
Heading to s. 94.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 94.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 28, 1991; No. 103, 1993; No. 141, 1995; No. 63, 2000
S. 94A.....	ad. No. 160, 1997 am. No. 40, 2006
S. 94B.....	ad. No. 63, 2000
S. 95.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 166, 2001
S. 96.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993
Heading to s. 97.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 97.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 121, 1988; No. 63, 1989; No. 103, 1993; No. 63, 2000
S. 98.....	rep. No. 103, 1993
Division 2	
Heading to s. 99.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 99.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 100.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 95, 2005; No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
S. 101.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 40, 2006
S. 102.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 166, 2001; No. 40, 2006
S. 102A.....	ad. No. 103, 1993
S. 103.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 rs. No. 103, 1993 am. No. 141, 1995; No. 160, 1997; No. 63, 2000; No. 95, 2005; No. 40, 2006
S. 103A.....	ad. No. 160, 1997
Division 3	
S. 104.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 40, 2006
Part 2-9	
Heading to Part X.....	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-9 of Chapt. 2.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part X.....	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 105.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993
S. 106.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 24, 2001
Heading to s. 107.....	am. No. 40, 2006
S. 107.....	ad. No. 89, 1987 am. No. 103, 1993; No. 24, 2001; No. 40, 2006
Part 2-10	
Heading to Part XA.....	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Part 2-10 of Chapt. 2.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part XA.....	ad. No. 141, 1995
Ss. 107A–107F.....	ad. No. 141, 1995
Chapter 3	
Chapt. 3.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-1	
S. 108.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-2	
S. 109.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-3	
Division 1	
Ss. 110–115.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 2	
Ss. 116–119.....	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 3	
Ss. 120–124.....	ad. No. 40, 2006

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
Division 4	
Ss. 125–132	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-4	
Division 1	
S. 133	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 2	
Ss. 134–139	ad. No. 40, 2006
S. 140	ad. No. 40, 2006 am. No. 86, 2006
Ss. 141–146	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 3	
Ss. 147–149	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 4	
S. 150	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-5	
Division 1	
S. 151	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 2	
Ss. 152–158	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-6	
Division 1	
Ss. 159, 160	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 2	
Ss. 161–163	ad. No. 40, 2006
Division 3	
S. 164	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 3-7	
Ss. 165–170	ad. No. 40, 2006
Chapter 5	
Heading to Part XI	rep. No. 40, 2006
Heading to Chapt. 5	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part 5-1	
Heading to Part 5-1 of Chapt. 5	ad. No. 40, 2006
Part XI	ad. No. 89, 1987
S. 108	ad. No. 89, 1987
Renumbered s. 300	No. 40, 2006

Note 2

Paragraph 53(1)(c)—Schedule 5 (item 8) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006* (No. 40, 2006) provides as follows:

Schedule 5

8 Paragraphs 53(1)(a), (b) and (c)

Omit “Commissioner of Police”, substitute “Secretary of the Department”.

The proposed amendment was misdescribed and is not incorporated in this compilation.

Note 3

Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Marking of Plastic Explosives) Act 2007 (No. 3, 2007)

The following amendment commences on the later of 19 August 2007 and the day on which the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991, comes into force for Australia. However, the amendment may not commence at all, *see* section 2(1) (item 2):

Schedule 3

7 Paragraph 5D(1)(e)

Repeal the paragraph, substitute:

- (e) an offence against:
 - (i) Subdivision A of Division 72 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (ii) Division 101 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (iii) Division 102 of the *Criminal Code*; or
 - (iv) Division 103 of the *Criminal Code*; or

As at 29 March 2007 the amendment is not incorporated in this compilation.

Table A

Table A

Application, saving or transitional provisions

Australian Federal Police Legislation Amendment Act 2000 (No. 9, 2000)

Schedule 3

20 Definition

In this Part:

commencing time means the time when this Part commences.

32 Amendment of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979*

(1) The *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* as in force at and after the commencing time applies to a former 61 certificate in the same way as it does to a later 61 certificate.

(2) The *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* as in force at and after the commencing time applies to a former 61A document in the same way as it does to a later 61A document.

(3) In this item:

former 61 certificate means a certificate issued under section 61 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* at any time before the commencing time by a member of the Australian Federal Police of the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

former 61A document means a document certified in writing under section 61A of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* at any time before the commencing time by a member of the Australian Federal Police of the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

later 61 certificate means a certificate issued under section 61 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* at or after the commencing time by a senior executive AFP employee (within the meaning of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* as in force at and after the commencing time).

Table A

later 61A document means a document certified in writing under section 61A of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* at or after the commencing time by a senior executive AFP employee (within the meaning of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* as in force at and after the commencing time).

34 Warrants or writs etc. may continue to be executed

If, immediately before the commencing time, any warrant, writ, order, permission or other instrument (the *authority*) issued under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory could be executed by a person who was at that time a member, staff member or special member of the Australian Federal Police, the authority continues to be able to be executed at and after the commencing time by the person in his or her capacity as:

- (a) the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police; or
- (b) a Deputy Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police; or
- (c) an AFP employee; or
- (d) a special member of the Australian Federal Police;

(all within the meaning of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* as in force at and after the commencing time).

Note: A person who is a member or staff member of the Australian Federal Police immediately before the commencing time is taken to be engaged as an AFP employee. Similarly, a person who is a special member of the Australian Federal Police immediately before the commencing time is taken to be appointed as a special member. See item 2 of this Schedule.

35 Regulations dealing with matters of a transitional or saving nature

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with any other provision of this Schedule, prescribing matters of a transitional or saving nature in relation to the amendments made by Schedule 1 or 2.
- (2) Regulations made under this item within one year after the commencement of this item may commence on a day earlier than the day on which they are made, but not earlier than the commencement of this item.

Table A

Telecommunications (Interception) Legislation Amendment Act 2000
(No. 63, 2000)

Schedule 3

72 Transitional provision for operation of section 55 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979*

If:

- (a) before the commencement of items 40, 41 and 42, a member of the Australian Federal Police was exercising authority conferred by a warrant issued under section 48 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979*; and
- (b) on the commencement of those items the warrant has not expired or been revoked; and
- (c) the authority conferred by the warrant is exercised after the commencement of those items;

then, despite the amendments made by those items, the authority conferred by the warrant must continue to be exercised as if those amendments had not been made.

Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Act 2000 (No. 137, 2000)

Schedule 2

418 Transitional—pre-commencement offences

- (1) Despite the amendment or repeal of a provision by this Schedule, that provision continues to apply, after the commencement of this item, in relation to:
 - (a) an offence committed before the commencement of this item;
or
 - (b) proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed before the commencement of this item; or
 - (c) any matter connected with, or arising out of, such proceedings;as if the amendment or repeal had not been made.

Table A

- (2) Subitem (1) does not limit the operation of section 8 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

419 Transitional—pre-commencement notices

If:

- (a) a provision in force immediately before the commencement of this item required that a notice set out the effect of one or more other provisions; and
 - (b) any or all of those other provisions are repealed by this Schedule; and
 - (c) the first-mentioned provision is amended by this Schedule;
- the amendment of the first-mentioned provision by this Schedule does not affect the validity of such a notice that was given before the commencement of this item.

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.

Telecommunications Interception Legislation Amendment Act 2002 (No. 67, 2002)

Schedule 2

46 Transitional

- (1) Any action taken or any other thing done by, or in relation to, the Criminal Justice Commission of Queensland or the Queensland Crime

Table A

Commission established by the *Crime Commission Act 1997* of Queensland before the commencement of this Schedule under or for the purposes of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* is to be treated for the purposes of that Act after that commencement as if it had been taken or done by or in relation to the Crime and Misconduct Commission of Queensland.

- (2) The Governor-General may make regulations in relation to transitional matters that:
- (a) relate to the operation of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* and arise out of the merging of the Criminal Justice Commission of Queensland and the Queensland Crime Commission established by the *Crime Commission Act 1997* of Queensland to form the Crime and Misconduct Commission of Queensland; or
 - (b) otherwise arise out of the enactment of this Schedule.
- (3) Regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) have effect despite subitem (1).

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2003 (No. 77, 2003)

Schedule 1

29 Saving of authorisations

An officer who was authorised by the Director-General of Security for the purpose of subsection 65(1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* immediately before the commencement of this item is taken to be, immediately after the commencement of this item, a person authorised for that purpose.

Table A

Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Act (No. 2) 2004 (No. 127, 2004)

Schedule 1

31 Saving—offences against Part VIIB of the *Crimes Act 1914*

- (1) For the purposes of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*, **prescribed offence** includes an offence in relation to conduct (within the meaning of the *Criminal Code*) that:
- (a) occurred before Part VIIB of the *Crimes Act 1914* was repealed by this Act; and
 - (b) constituted an offence against a provision of that Part.
- (2) Subsection 7(1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* does not apply to, or in relation to, an act or thing done by an employee of a carrier (within the meaning of that Act) in the course of his or her duties for or in connection with the identifying or tracing of any person who has contravened, or is suspected of having contravened, a provision of Part VIIB of the *Crimes Act 1914* before its repeal by this Act, where it is reasonably necessary for the employee to do that act or thing in order to perform those duties effectively.

Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Act 2005 (No. 129, 2005)

Schedule 1

75 Application of amendments to conduct before and after commencement

- (1) In this item:
- earlier conduct** means conduct engaged in before the commencement of this Schedule.
- engage in conduct** has the same meaning as in the *Criminal Code*.
- later conduct** means conduct engaged in after the commencement of this Schedule.
- new law** means Part 9.1 of the *Criminal Code* as in force from time to time.

Table A

old law means:

- (a) the provisions of Division 2 of Part XIII of the *Customs Act 1901* as in force from time to time before the commencement of this Schedule to the extent to which those provisions related to narcotic substances; and
 - (b) any law related to those provisions.
- (2) The amendments made by this Schedule do not apply in relation to earlier conduct.
- (3) Despite the amendments made by this Schedule, the old law continues to apply in relation to later conduct if:
- (a) the later conduct is related to earlier conduct; and
 - (b) because of that relationship, the later conduct would have constituted a physical element (or a part of a physical element) of an offence against the old law, had the old law remained in force.
- (4) If later conduct is alleged against a person in a prosecution for an offence against the old law, that conduct must not be alleged against the person in a prosecution for:
- (a) an offence against the new law; or
 - (b) an offence related to an offence against the new law.

76 Transitional regulations

- (1) The regulations may make provision for matters of a transitional nature (including any saving or application provisions) arising from the amendments or repeals made by this Schedule.
 - (2) The Governor-General may make regulations for the purposes of subitem (1).
-

Table A

Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 2006 (No. 40, 2006)

Schedule 3

6 Saving provision

The repeal and substitution of subsection 9A(1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* by this Schedule does not affect the validity of a warrant issued under that subsection before the commencement of this Schedule.

10 Saving provision

The repeal and substitution of subsection 11B(1) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* by this Schedule does not affect the validity of a warrant issued under that subsection before the commencement of this Schedule.

Schedule 4

31 Pending applications

- (1) The *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* as amended by this Schedule applies to applications made before the commencement of this Schedule for warrants under section 45 of that Act that:
 - (a) were made before the commencement of this Schedule; and
 - (b) were not refused or withdrawn before that commencement;as if they were applications made for warrants under section 46 of that Act.
- (2) The *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* as amended by this Schedule applies to applications made before the commencement of this Schedule for warrants under section 45A of that Act that:
 - (a) were made before the commencement of this Schedule; and
 - (b) were not refused or withdrawn before that commencement;as if they were applications made for warrants under section 46A of that Act.

32 Continuation of warrants under sections 45 and 45A

- (1) A warrant that was issued before the commencement of this Schedule under section 45 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* and that was in force immediately before that commencement continues

Table A

in force after that commencement as if it had been issued under section 46 of that Act.

- (2) A warrant that was issued before the commencement of this Schedule under section 45A of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* and that was in force immediately before that commencement continues in force after that commencement as if it had been issued under section 46A of that Act.

33 Warrants under sections 46, 46A and 48 unaffected

The amendments of sections 46, 46A and 48 of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* made by this Schedule do not affect the validity of warrants issued under those sections before the commencement of this Schedule.

34 Renewals of warrants

To avoid doubt, a warrant issued after the commencement of this Schedule under section 46 or 46A of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* may be, for the purposes of that Act, a renewal of a warrant issued before that commencement under section 45 or 45A of that Act.

Schedule 5

19 Saving provision

A certificate issued under subsection 61(3) of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* that had effect immediately before the repeal of that subsection by this Act has effect after that repeal as if that subsection had not been repealed.

25 Saving provision

The General Register of Warrants kept by the Commissioner of Police before the commencement of this item is taken, after that commencement, to be the General Register of Warrants kept by the Secretary of the Department.

29 Saving provision

The Special Register of Warrants kept by the Commissioner of Police before the commencement of this item is taken, after that commencement, to be the Special Register of Warrants kept by the Secretary of the Department.

Table A

34 Saving provision

A notice given under section 81E of the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* that had effect immediately before the commencement of this Schedule has effect after that commencement as if it were a notice by the Secretary requiring the information concerned to be given to the Secretary.