

Queensland



CRIMES (CONFISCATION) ACT 1989

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Reprint No. 2B

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 4 July 1997. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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CRIMES (CONFISCATION) ACT 1989

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 4 July 1997]

An Act to provide for confiscation of the proceeds of crime, and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Crimes (Confiscation) Act 1989*.

Object of Act

3.(1) The main object of this Act is to deter the commission of serious offences by removing the financial gain, and increasing the financial loss, associated with their commission.

(2) This object is mainly to be achieved by providing for—

- (a) forfeiture of property—
 - (i) used, or intended to be used, in or in connection with the commission of serious offences; or
 - (ii) derived from property mentioned in subparagraph (i) or from the commission of serious offences; and
- (b) deprivation of benefits derived from the commission of serious offences; and
- (c) tracing of the property and benefits and prevention of their dissipation or concealment; and
- (d) enforcement in the State of forfeiture and restraining orders made under corresponding laws.

(3) It is also an important object of this Act—

- (a) to ensure that property rights may be affected by forfeiture or other orders only through just procedures; and
- (b) to protect from forfeiture or other orders property rights honestly acquired by persons innocent of unlawful activity.

Definitions

4. In this Act—

“account” means any facility or arrangement through which a financial institution accepts deposits or allows withdrawals and includes a facility or arrangement for—

- (a) a fixed term deposit; and
- (b) safety deposit box.

“agent” includes, if the agent is a corporation, the officers and agents of the corporation.

“ancillary offence”, to a serious drug offence, means—

- (a) an offence of conspiring to commit the serious drug offence; or
- (b) an offence of receiving¹ or assisting another person in order to enable the other person to escape punishment for the serious drug offence; or
- (c) an offence of attempting to commit the serious drug offence.²

“appropriate officer” see section 6.

“approved form” see section 108.³

“benefit” includes service and advantage.

“benefit derived” see section 7.

¹ In this context, ‘receiving’ is a reference to the same word in the Criminal Code, section 10.

² This definition does not contain the equivalent of paragraph (b) of the corresponding definition in the Commonwealth Act because of the Criminal Code, section 7.

³ Section 108 (Approval of forms)

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“**charge**” a person, for a proceeding started by a complaint under the *Justices Act 1886*, see section 8.

“**convicted**” of a serious offence, see section 9.

“**corresponding law**” means a law of another State or a Territory that is prescribed by the regulations to be a law that corresponds to this Act.

“**dangerous drug**” means a dangerous drug as defined in the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*.

“**derived**” includes—

- (a) directly or indirectly derived; and
- (b) realised.

“**director**”, in relation to a financial institution or a corporation, means—

- (a) if the institution or corporation is a body corporate incorporated for a public purpose by a law of the Commonwealth, of a State or a Territory—a constituent member of the body corporate; and
- (b) any person occupying or acting in the position of director of the institution or corporation, by whatever name called and whether or not validly appointed to occupy or duly authorised to act in the position; and
- (c) any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the institution or corporation are accustomed to act.

“**effective control**” see section 10.

“**encumbrance**”, in relation to property, includes any interest, mortgage, charge, right, claim or demand which is or may be had, made or set up in, to, on or in respect of the property.

“**executive officer**”, in relation to a financial institution or a corporation, means any person, by whatever name called and whether or not the person is a director of the institution or corporation, who is concerned, or takes part, in the management of the institution or corporation.

“**facsimile copy**” means a copy obtained by facsimile transmission.

“**financial institution**” means—

- (a) the Reserve Bank of Australia; or

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- (b) a bank, building society or credit union; or
- (c) a building society to which the *Building Societies Act 1985* applies; or
- (d) a body corporate that is (or that, if it had been incorporated in Australia, would be) a financial corporation within the meaning of the Commonwealth Constitution, section 51(xx); or
- (e) another entity that permits persons to deposit money with it for use by, or at the direction of, the persons for gaming or betting.

“forfeiture order” means an order made under section 23(1).

“interstate forfeiture order” means an order that is made under a corresponding law and is of a kind prescribed by the regulations to be within this definition.

“interstate pecuniary penalty order” means an order that is made under a corresponding law and is of a kind prescribed by the regulations to be within this definition.

“interstate restraining order” means an order that is made under a corresponding law and is of a kind prescribed by the regulations to be within this definition.

“interstate serious offence” means an offence (including a common law offence where relevant) against the laws of another State or a Territory, being an offence in relation to which an interstate forfeiture order or an interstate pecuniary penalty order may be made under a corresponding law of that State or Territory.

“money laundering” means the offence against section 90.

“officer” means any director, secretary, executive officer or employee.

“pecuniary penalty order” means an order made under section 34(1).

“premises” includes—

- (a) any structure, building, aircraft, vehicle or vessel; and
- (b) a place (whether enclosed or built upon or not); and
- (c) a part of premises (including premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)).

“property-tracking document”, in relation to an offence, means—

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- (a) a document relevant to—
 - (i) identifying, locating or quantifying property of a person who committed the offence or a person whom a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting committed the offence; or
 - (ii) identifying or locating any document necessary for the transfer of property of a person who committed the offence or a person whom a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting committed the offence; or
- (b) a document relevant to—
 - (i) identifying, locating or quantifying tainted property in relation to the offence; or
 - (ii) identifying or locating any document necessary for the transfer of tainted property in relation to the offence.

“quash” a conviction, see section 11.

“related offence”, to another offence, see section 12.

“restraining order” means an order made under section 40.

“search warrant” means a search warrant issued under part 5, division 2.

“serious drug offence” means—

- (a) an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, part 2 for which a person is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 20 years or more; or
- (b) money laundering committed in relation to property that is tainted property in relation to an offence mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) an ancillary offence to an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

“serious offence” means—

- (a) a serious drug offence; or
- (b) another indictable offence, whether dealt with on indictment or summarily; or
- (c) an offence against this Act for which an offender is liable to imprisonment; or

(d) an offence against an Act or a provision specified in schedule 2;
or

(e) another offence prescribed by regulation.

“special forfeiture order” means an order made under section 86.

“tainted property” see section 13.

“transaction” includes the receiving or making of a gift.

“transfer” of property includes—

(a) for an interest in land to be transferred from the State—grant; and

(b) if the property is an object—give.

“unamenable to justice”, in connection with an offence, has the meaning given by section 14.

“unlawful activity” means an act or omission that is an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory.

Examples in sch 1

5. An example in schedule 1 is an example of the operation of the provision or provisions mentioned in or in relation to the example.

Meaning of “appropriate officer”

6. An **“appropriate officer”** means—

(a) in every case—the director of public prosecutions, a deputy director of public prosecutions or a legal practitioner appointed to assist the director of public prosecutions in the discharge of the director’s functions; or

(b) for an application to a Magistrates Court for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order—the commissioner of the police service or another police officer.

Meaning of “benefit derived”

7. A **“benefit derived”** by a person includes a benefit derived by someone else at the person’s request or direction.

Meaning of “charge” if complaint made

8.(1) This section applies if a proceeding for an offence is started against a person by a complaint and summons under the *Justices Act 1886*.

(2) If the complaint is sworn, the person is charged when the complaint is made whether or not a justice has issued on the complaint a summons requiring the person’s attendance before a court or a warrant for the person’s arrest.

(3) If the complaint is not sworn, the person is charged when the summons is served on the person.

Meaning of “convicted” of offence

9. A person must be treated as if “**convicted**” of an offence if—

- (a) the person is found guilty of the offence, whether or not a conviction is recorded; or
- (b) the offence is taken into account by a court in sentencing the person for another offence; or
- (c) the person becomes unamenable to justice in connection with the offence; or
- (d) the person is acquitted of the offence because of unsoundness of mind.

Meaning of “effective control”

10.(1) Property⁴ may be under a person’s “**effective control**” even if—

- (a) the person does not have a direct or indirect right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the property; or
- (b) the person does not otherwise have an interest in the property.

(2) Regard may be had to all relevant matters in deciding—

- (a) whether or not property is under a person’s effective control; or

⁴ “**Property**” has the meaning given by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 36, and includes an interest in property.

- (b) whether or not there are reasonable grounds to believe that property is under a person's effective control.
- (3) Matters to which regard may be had include, for example—
 - (a) shareholdings in, debentures over or directorships of a corporation that has an interest (whether direct or indirect) in the property; and
 - (b) a trust that has a relationship to the property; and
 - (c) family, domestic and business relationships between persons having an interest in the property, or in corporations of the type mentioned in paragraph (a) or trusts of the type mentioned in paragraph (b), and other persons.

Meaning of “quash” a conviction

- 11.(1)** A person's conviction is taken to be “**quashed**” if—
- (a) for a conviction mentioned in section 9(a)—the conviction is quashed by a court or a free pardon is granted by the Governor; or
 - (b) for a conviction mentioned in section 9(b)—
 - (i) the person's conviction of the other offence mentioned in the paragraph is quashed; or
 - (ii) the court's decision to take the offence into account is quashed by a court; or
 - (c) for a conviction mentioned in section 9(c)—the person is afterwards brought before a court to be dealt with for the offence and—
 - (i) the proceeding is discontinued; or
 - (ii) the person is acquitted; or
 - (iii) the person is convicted, but the conviction is afterwards quashed by a court or a free pardon is granted by the Governor; or
 - (iv) the offence is taken into account by a court in sentencing the person for another offence, but—

- (A) the person's conviction of the other offence is quashed; or
- (B) the court's decision to take the offence into account is quashed by a court; or
- (d) for a conviction mentioned in section 9(d)—the acquittal because of unsoundness of mind is quashed by a court.

(2) In this section—

“**quash**” includes set aside and rescind.⁵

Meaning of “related offence”

12. An offence is a “**related offence**” to another offence if both offences consist substantially of the same acts or omissions or form part of the same series of acts or omissions.

Meaning of “tainted property”

13.(1) “**Tainted property**”, in relation to a serious offence, means property—

- (a) used, or intended to be used, by a person in, or in connection with, the commission of the serious offence; or
- (b) derived by a person from property mentioned in paragraph (a); or
- (c) derived by a person from the commission of the serious offence.

(2) If the serious offence is conspiracy to commit a serious offence, the references to the serious offence in subsection (1)(a) and (c) are taken to include a reference to the serious offence the subject of the conspiracy.

(3) A reference to a serious offence in this section is taken to include a reference to an interstate serious offence when tainted property is used in the following sections—

- section 90 (Money laundering)

⁵ This definition covers various expressions used in the Criminal Code, section 668E and the *Justices Act 1886*, sections 213 and 225.

- section 92 (Possession etc. of property suspected of being tainted property).

Meaning of “unamenable to justice”

14.(1) A person becomes “**unamenable to justice**” in connection with an offence only if—

- (a) a proceeding for the offence has started against the person in a way mentioned in subsection (2); and
- (b) subsection (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) or (8) applies.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a proceeding for an offence starts when—

- (a) a person is charged as defined in section 8; or
- (b) a Magistrates Court charges the person with the offence or commits the person for trial or sentence for the offence; or
- (c) an indictment is presented against the person for the offence.

(3) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if—

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) the court to which the person is committed for trial or sentence; or
- (c) the court in which the proceeding is waiting to be heard, or being heard;

decides that the person has absconded in relation to the proceeding.

(4) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if the person dies before the proceeding is finally decided.

(5) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if—

- (a) under the *Mental Health Act 1974*, part 4, the person is found to be not fit for trial on the charge of the offence; and
- (b) the proceeding is discontinued because of the finding.

(6) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if—

- (a) a warrant is issued for the arrest of the person for the offence (which may be the same warrant as the warrant mentioned in

section 8(2)); and

- (b) the warrant has not been executed within 6 months after its issue even though all reasonable steps have been taken to execute it.

(7) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if—

- (a) 6 months after the proceeding has started the person is unamenable to justice because the person is outside Australia; and
- (b) an extradition proceeding against the person for the offence has been started; and
- (c) subsequently the extradition proceeding ends without an extradition order being made.

(8) The person is taken to become unamenable to justice if, 6 months after the proceeding has started—

- (a) the person is unamenable to justice for another reason; and
- (b) if the person is outside Australia—there is no extradition proceeding pending against the person.

(9) For deciding the particular day on which a person becomes unamenable to justice under subsections (3) to (8), the person is taken to become unamenable to justice on the following day—

- (a) under subsection (3)—the day the court is satisfied as mentioned in the subsection or on another day decided by the court;
- (b) under subsection (4)—the day the person dies;
- (c) under subsection (5)—on the day the proceeding on the charge is discontinued;
- (d) under subsection (6)—the last day of the 6 months mentioned in the subsection;
- (e) under subsection (7)—the day the extradition proceeding ends;
- (f) under subsection (8)—the last day of the 6 months mentioned in the subsection.

Act to bind Crown

15.(1) This Act binds the Crown not only in right of Queensland but

also, so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

(2) Nothing in this Act renders the Crown in any of its capacities liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

Application

16.(1) Subject to subsection (2), parts 2 and 3 do not apply to a person's conviction of an offence if the person was convicted of the offence before the commencement of this section.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to interstate forfeiture orders, interstate pecuniary penalty orders or interstate restraining orders.

(3) Subject to subsection (1), this Act applies to—

- (a) an offence committed or believed to have been committed at any time whether before or after the commencement of this Act; and
- (b) a person's conviction at any time of an offence, whether before or after the commencement of this Act.

PART 2—FORFEITURE ORDERS, AUTOMATIC FORFEITURE AND PECUNIARY PENALTY ORDERS

Division 1—Applications for forfeiture and pecuniary penalty orders

Application for forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order

17.(1) If a person is convicted of a serious offence, an appropriate officer may apply to the Supreme Court or the court before which the person is convicted for 1 or both of the following orders—

- (a) a forfeiture order against particular property;
- (b) a pecuniary penalty order.

(2) The application must be made within 6 months after—

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- (a) if the person is taken to have been convicted because of section 9(a)—the day the person is convicted of the serious offence; or
- (b) if the person is taken to have been convicted because of section 9(b)—the day the serious offence is taken into account; or
- (c) if the person is taken to have been convicted because of section 9(c)—the day the person is taken, under section 14(9), to become unamenable to justice in connection with the serious offence; or
- (d) if the person is taken to have been convicted because of section 9(d)—the day the person was acquitted of the serious offence because of unsoundness of mind.

(3) However, the application may also be made after the period mentioned in subsection (2), if the court to which the application is made gives leave.

(4) If—

- (a) an application has been made to a court under subsection (1) for a forfeiture order against property in relation to a person's conviction of a serious offence; and
- (b) the application has been finally decided on the merits;

an appropriate officer may make an application to a court under subsection (1) for a further forfeiture order against the property in relation to the offence only with the Supreme Court's leave.

(5) If—

- (a) an application has been made to a court under subsection (1) for a pecuniary penalty order against a person for the benefits derived by the person from the commission of a serious offence; and
- (b) the application has been finally decided on the merits;

an appropriate officer may make an application to a court under subsection (1) for a further pecuniary penalty order for the benefits derived by the person from the commission of the offence only with the Supreme Court's leave.

(6) The Supreme Court may give leave under subsection (4) or (5) only

if it is satisfied—

- (a) the relevant property or benefit to which the new application relates was identified only after the first application was finally decided; or
- (b) necessary evidence became available only after the first application was finally decided; or
- (c) it is otherwise in the interests of justice to give the leave.

Notice of application

18.(1) If an appropriate officer applies for a forfeiture order against property in relation to a person's conviction for an offence—

- (a) the appropriate officer must give written notice of the application to the person and anyone else the appropriate officer has reason to believe has an interest in the property; and
- (b) at any time before the court finally decides the application, the court may direct the appropriate officer to give notice of the application to the persons, and in the way and within the time, the court considers appropriate.

(2) If an appropriate officer applies for a pecuniary penalty order against a person, the appropriate officer must give written notice of the application to the person.

Right to appear and present evidence

19.(1) The person in relation to whose conviction an application for a forfeiture order against property is made may appear and present evidence at the hearing of the application.

(2) Anyone else who claims an interest in the property may also appear and present evidence at the hearing of the application.

(3) The person against whom an application for a pecuniary penalty order is made may appear and present evidence at the hearing of the application.

Amendment of application

20.(1) If an appropriate officer applies for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order, the court hearing the application may amend the application at the request, or with the agreement, of the appropriate officer.

(2) However, the court may amend the application—

- (a) to include additional property in an application for a forfeiture order; or
- (b) to include additional benefit in an application for a pecuniary penalty order;

only if the court is satisfied—

- (c) that the property or benefit was not reasonably capable of identification when the application was originally made; or
- (d) that necessary evidence became available only after the application was originally made.

(3) If—

- (a) an appropriate officer applies to amend an application for a forfeiture order; and
- (b) the amendment would have the effect of including additional property in the application for the forfeiture order;

then—

- (c) the appropriate officer must give written notice of the application to amend to—
 - (i) the person (the “**defendant**”) in relation to whose conviction the application for the forfeiture order is made; and
 - (ii) anyone else who the appropriate officer has reason to believe may have an interest in property to be included in the application for the forfeiture order; and
- (d) the defendant and anyone else who claims an interest in property to be included in the application for the forfeiture order may appear and present evidence at the hearing of the application to amend.

(4) If—

- (a) an appropriate officer applies to amend an application for a pecuniary penalty order against a person; and
- (b) the amendment would have the effect of including an additional benefit in the application for the pecuniary penalty order;

the appropriate officer must give the person written notice of the application to amend.

Procedure on application

21.(1) If an application is made to a court for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order in relation to a person's conviction for an offence, in deciding the application the court must have regard to the evidence given in any proceeding against the person for the offence.

(2) If—

- (a) an application is made for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order in relation to a person's conviction for an offence; and
- (b) the application is made to the court before which the person is convicted; and
- (c) when the application is made, the court has not passed sentence on the person for the offence;

the court may defer passing sentence until it has decided the application.

(3) A court may hear and decide at the same time—

- (a) an application for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order; and
- (b) an application under a Commonwealth law that makes provision substantially similar to this part.

(4) If—

- (a) a person is taken to have been convicted because of section 9(b) (which deals with offences taken into account in sentencing); and
- (b) an application is made to a court for a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order for the conviction;

the reference in subsection (1) to a proceeding against the person for the

offence includes a reference to a proceeding against the person for the other offence mentioned in section 9(b).

Limitation on powers of Magistrates Courts

22.(1) A Magistrates Court may make a forfeiture order in connection with a conviction for an offence only if it is satisfied that the value of the property subject to the forfeiture order (together with the value of all other property subject to other undischarged forfeiture orders made by the court in connection with the conviction) is not more than the monetary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts specified in the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, section 4(a).

(2) A Magistrates Court may make a pecuniary penalty order in connection with a conviction for an offence only if it is satisfied that the amount payable under the pecuniary penalty order (together with the amount payable under all other undischarged pecuniary penalty orders made by the court in connection with the conviction) is not more than the monetary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts specified in the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, section 4(a).

(3) A Magistrates Court may make a forfeiture order for real property only as permitted under a regulation.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the value of property is its value decided by the Magistrates Court.

(5) In this section—

“**Magistrates Court**” includes the Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate.

Division 2—Forfeiture orders and automatic forfeiture of restrained property

Forfeiture orders

23.(1) If—

- (a) a person is convicted of a serious offence; and
- (b) an application is made to a court under section 17 for an order

under this subsection (a “**forfeiture order**”) against particular property in relation to the offence; and

- (c) the court is satisfied that the property, or an interest in the property, is tainted property in relation to the offence;

the court may order that the tainted property is forfeited to the State.

(2) In considering whether it is appropriate to make a forfeiture order for particular property, the court may, for example, have regard to—

- (a) any hardship that may reasonably be expected to be caused to anyone by the order; and
- (b) the use that is ordinarily made, or was intended to be made, of the property.

(3) In considering whether it is appropriate to make a forfeiture order for particular property, the court may also have regard to the gravity of the offence concerned.

(4) If—

- (a) an appropriate officer applies for a forfeiture order against particular property in relation to a person’s conviction of an offence; and
- (b) at the hearing of the application evidence is presented that the property was in the person’s possession at the time of, or immediately after, the commission of the offence;

then—

- (c) if no evidence is presented tending to show that the property is not tainted property—the court must presume that the property is tainted property; or
- (d) in any other case—the court may make a forfeiture order against the property only if it is satisfied that the property is tainted property.

Order permitting s 31 buyback

24.(1) A court that makes a forfeiture order may, by order, declare that the forfeiture order may be discharged under section 31(1) to the extent the order relates to a specified interest of a specified person.

(2) The order must declare the nature, extent and value, when the declaration is made, of the specified interest.

(3) A court may make the order only if it is satisfied—

- (a) it would not be contrary to the public interest for the interest to be transferred to the person; and
- (b) there is no other reason the interest should not be transferred to the person.

Automatic forfeiture of restrained property in relation to serious drug offence

25.(1) If—

- (a) a person (the “**defendant**”) is taken to be convicted of a serious drug offence, other than because of section 9(c) (which deals with persons becoming unamenable to justice); and
- (b) a restraining order is, or was, granted for property (whether the property of the defendant or someone else) in relation to—
 - (i) the defendant’s conviction of the serious drug offence; or
 - (ii) the charging, or proposed charging, of the defendant with the serious drug offence or a related serious drug offence; and
- (c) the restraining order, to the extent to which it relates to the property, is not the subject of a declaration under section 44(3); and
- (d) the restraining order is in force at the end of—
 - (i) the period (the “**forfeiture period**”) of 6 months starting on the day of conviction; or
 - (ii) if the forfeiture period is extended under subsection (2)—the forfeiture period as extended;

the property is forfeited to the State at the end of the forfeiture period or the forfeiture period as extended.

(2) On application made to the Supreme Court within the forfeiture period, the Supreme Court may extend the forfeiture period by not more

than 3 months if it is satisfied it is in the interests of the administration of justice to extend the period in the special circumstances of the case.

Effect of forfeiture under s 23 or 25

26.(1) Forfeited property vests absolutely in the State—

- (a) if the forfeiture is under section 23—on the making of the forfeiture order under the section; or
- (b) if the forfeiture is under section 25 (after the making of a restraining order)—on forfeiture to the State under the section.

(2) The court that makes the forfeiture or restraining order may give the directions necessary or convenient to give effect to the forfeiture.

(3) Within the appeal period, the State must not, without the leave of the court that makes the order—

- (a) dispose of, or otherwise deal with, the property; or
- (b) authorise anyone else to dispose of, or otherwise deal with, the property.

(4) At the end of the appeal period, if—

- (a) for property subject to forfeiture order—the forfeiture order has not been discharged; or
- (b) for property subject to forfeiture under section 25—the conviction has not been quashed;

the property may be disposed of, or otherwise dealt with, as directed by the Attorney-General or a person authorised by the Attorney-General for this subsection.

(5) The Attorney-General has power to do or authorise the doing of anything necessary or convenient to dispose of, or otherwise deal with, the property.

(6) In this section—

“appeal period” means the period ending—

- (a) if the period provided for starting an appeal against the conviction, or under section 96, has ended without an appeal having been started—at the end of the period; or

- (b) if an appeal mentioned in paragraph (a) has been started—when the appeal lapses or is finally decided.

Procedural matters about forfeiture

27.(1) A person who is in possession of property forfeited to the State under section 23 or 25, or documents of title to forfeited property, must give the property or documents of title to a person authorised by the Attorney-General on the authorised person's demand.

(2) If a person gives property or documents of title to property to an authorised person under subsection (1), the person is discharged from any duty or obligation to anyone else for the disposition of the property or documents of title and from all liability that, apart from this subsection, might have arisen because of the giving of the property or documents of title.

(3) The registrar of titles and anybody else who is required or permitted to keep a register about dealings with property must, if asked and given sufficient evidence of the forfeiture of property to the State under section 23 or 25, make in the register all entries necessary to record—

- (a) the forfeiture to and vesting in the State of the property; or
- (b) if the Attorney-General directs—the public trustee as the holder of the property on trust for the State.

(4) Subsection (3) applies despite any other Act and even if the relevant document of title is not produced.

(5) A certificate purporting to be by—

- (a) the registrar or a deputy registrar of the Supreme Court or a registrar or a deputy registrar of a District Court or the Childrens Court constituted by a judge; or
- (b) the clerk of the court at the place where a Magistrates Court, or the Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate, makes the order;

about the making of the forfeiture order or the forfeiture of property under section 25 and identifying the property to which the forfeiture order or forfeiture relates is evidence of the matters certified.

(6) If a certificate mentioned in subsection (5) is properly produced to the

registrar of the Supreme Court for registration, the registrar must register the certificate in the court without payment of fee.

(7) On registration—

- (a) the certificate is a record of the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the order it mentions is taken to be a judgment of the Supreme Court, properly entered, obtained by the State as plaintiff in an action for the recovery of the property to which the order relates against the person from whom the property has been divested under subsection (1); and
- (c) all proceedings may be taken to recover the property that could be taken if the judgment had been given in favour of the State.

Third party protection from forfeiture order

28.(1) In this section—

“defendant” means the person because of whose conviction of a serious offence the application for a forfeiture order is made.

“relevant serious offence” means the serious offence of which the defendant was convicted.

“the court” means the court to which the application for the forfeiture order is made.

(2) If an application is made to a court for a forfeiture order against particular property, a person (other than the defendant) who claims an interest in the property may apply to the court, before or after the forfeiture order is made, for an order under subsection (7).

(3) Unless the court gives leave, the application must be made before the end of the period of 6 months starting on the day the forfeiture order was made.

(4) The court may give leave for a later application if it is satisfied that the delay in applying was not because of the applicant’s neglect.

(5) Unless the court gives leave, a person who—

- (a) was given notice of the application for the forfeiture order; or
- (b) appeared at the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order;

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can not apply to the court for an order under subsection (7) after the forfeiture order is made.

(6) The court may give leave under subsection (5) only if it considers there are special grounds, including, for example—

- (a) for a good reason, the person did not attend the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order even though the person had notice of it; or
- (b) particular evidence proposed to be presented by the person in the application was not available to the person at the time of the hearing of the application for the forfeiture order.

(7) On an application, an order may be made—

- (a) declaring the nature, extent and, if necessary for the order, the value (when the declaration is made) of the applicant's interest in the property; and
- (b) directing the State—
 - (i) if the property is still vested in the State—to transfer the property to the applicant; or
 - (ii) if the property is no longer vested in the State—to pay to the applicant the value of the applicant's interest in the property.

(8) The court must, and may only, make the order if it is satisfied—

- (a) the applicant has or, apart from the forfeiture, would have an interest in the property; and
- (b) the applicant was not, in any way, involved in the commission of the relevant serious offence; and
- (c) the applicant acquired the interest—
 - (i) in good faith and for sufficient consideration; and
 - (ii) if the applicant acquired the interest at the time of or after the commission of the relevant serious offence—without knowing, and in circumstances not likely to arouse a reasonable suspicion, that the property was tainted property.

(9) For all applications, including applications for leave to apply—

- (a) the applicant must give notice to the director of public

prosecutions of the making of the application; and

(b) the director of public prosecutions must be a party.

(10) Stamp duty is not payable under the *Stamp Act 1894* for the transfer of property under this section.

Third party protection from forfeiture under s 25

29.(1) In this section—

“defendant” means the person because of whose conviction of a serious drug offence the property is forfeited under section 25.

“relevant restraining order”, for property forfeited under section 25, means the restraining order because of which the property was forfeited.

“relevant serious drug offence” means the serious drug offence of which the defendant was convicted.

“the court” means the Supreme Court.

(2) If property is forfeited under section 25, a person (other than the defendant) who claims an interest in the property may apply to the court for an order under subsection (7) or (11).

(3) Unless the court gives leave, the application must be made within 6 months after the property is forfeited under section 25.

(4) The court may give leave for a later application if it is satisfied that the delay in applying was not because of the applicant’s neglect.

(5) Unless the court gives leave, a person who—

(a) was given notice of the application for the relevant restraining order; or

(b) appeared at the hearing of the application for the relevant restraining order; or

(c) was given notice of the relevant restraining order;⁶

cannot apply to the court for an order under subsection (7) or (11).

⁶ Sections 43 and 44 also provide rights to apply to the Supreme Court to exclude property from the effects of a restraining order.

(6) The court may give leave under subsection (5) only if it considers that the failure of the applicant to apply, or apply successfully, to have the property excluded from the relevant restraining order was not because of the applicant's neglect.

(7) On an application, an order may be made—

- (a) declaring the nature, extent and, if necessary for the order, the value (when the declaration is made) of the applicant's interest in the property; and
- (b) directing the State—
 - (i) if the property is still vested in the State—to transfer the property to the applicant; or
 - (ii) if the property is no longer vested in the State—to pay to the applicant the value of the applicant's interest in the property.

(8) The court may make the order under subsection (7) only if it is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (9) or (10).

(9) The court may make the order under subsection (7) if it is satisfied—

- (a) the applicant, apart from the forfeiture, would have an interest in the property; and
- (b) the applicant was not, in any way, involved in the commission of the relevant serious drug offence; and
- (c) the applicant acquired the interest—
 - (i) in good faith and for sufficient consideration; and
 - (ii) if the applicant acquired the interest at the time of or after the commission of the relevant serious drug offence—without knowing, and in circumstances not likely to arouse a reasonable suspicion, that the property was tainted property; and
- (d) the applicant's interest in the property was not under the defendant's effective control before it was forfeited.

(10) The court may also make the order under subsection (7) if it is satisfied—

- (a) the applicant, apart from the forfeiture, would have an interest in

the property; and

- (b) the property was not used in, or in connection with, any unlawful activity and was not derived by anyone from any unlawful activity; and
- (c) the applicant's interest in the property was lawfully acquired.

(11) On an application, if the court is satisfied—

- (a) the applicant, apart from the forfeiture, would have an interest in the property; and
- (b) it would not be contrary to the public interest for the interest in property to be transferred to the applicant; and
- (c) there is no other reason why the interest should not be transferred to the applicant;

the court may make an order—

- (d) declaring the nature, extent and value (when the declaration is made) of the interest; and
- (e) that section 25 stops applying to the interest if the person pays to the State, under section 31(2), the amount of the value of the interest while it is vested in the State.

(12) For all applications, including applications for leave to apply—

- (a) the applicant must give notice to the director of public prosecutions of the making of the application; and
- (b) the director of public prosecutions must be a party.

(13) Stamp duty is not payable under the *Stamp Act 1894* for the transfer of property under this section.

Discharge of forfeiture order

30. A forfeiture order is discharged if—

- (a) the conviction in relation to which the order was made is quashed; or
- (b) a payment is made to discharge the forfeiture order under section 31(1); or

- (c) the order is set aside under section 39; or
- (d) the forfeiture order is discharged by the Court of Appeal under section 96.

Person with interest in forfeited property may buy back the interest

31.(1) If—

- (a) property is forfeited under a forfeiture order; and
- (b) a court makes an order under section 24 about an interest in the property; and
- (c) while the property is still vested in the State, there is paid to the State the amount declared in the order under section 24 as the value of the interest;

the forfeiture order is discharged to the extent it relates to the interest.

(2) If—

- (a) property is forfeited under section 25; and
- (b) a court makes an order under section 29(11) about an interest in the property; and
- (c) while the property is still vested in the State, there is paid to the State the amount declared in the order under section 29(11) as the value of the interest;

section 25 stops applying to the interest.

(3) If subsection (1) or (2) takes effect on an interest in property, the Attorney-General must arrange for the interest to be transferred to the person in whom it was vested immediately before the property was forfeited to the State.

(4) The Attorney-General has power to do or authorise the doing of anything necessary or convenient for the transfer.

Buying out other interests under court order

32.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) property is forfeited to the State under section 23 or 25; and

- (b) the property or an interest in the property is required to be transferred to a person (the “**buyer**”) under section 28(7), 29(7), 31 or 33(6); and
- (c) the buyer’s interest in the property, immediately before the forfeiture, was not the only interest in the property.

(2) The Attorney-General must arrange for an interest (the “**relevant interest**”) other than the buyer’s interest to be transferred to the buyer if—

- (a) the buyer gives written notice to everyone else who had an interest in the property immediately before the forfeiture to the effect that—
 - (i) the buyer intends to buy the other interests from the State; and
 - (ii) within 21 days after receiving the notice, a person who is given the notice may give the Attorney-General a written objection to the buying of the person’s interest; and
- (b) the person given notice under paragraph (a) about the relevant interest does not give a written objection to the buying of the interest to the Attorney-General within the 21 days; and
- (c) while the relevant interest is still vested in the State, the person pays to the State an amount equal to the value of the interest.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Attorney-General has power to do, or authorise the doing of, anything necessary or convenient for the transfer.

Effect of quashing of conviction or discharge of forfeiture order

33.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) property is forfeited under section 23 and the forfeiture order is discharged in the way mentioned in section 30(a) or (d); or
- (b) property is forfeited under section 25 and the conviction because of which the property was forfeited is later quashed.

(2) The person in whom the property was vested immediately before it was vested in the State may make a request or application under subsection (5).

(3) The director of public prosecutions must—

- (a) as soon as practicable after the discharge or quashing give notice of it to everyone whom the director of public prosecutions has reason to believe may have had an interest in the property immediately before it was vested in the State; and
- (b) if required by a court, give notice of the discharge or quashing to the persons, and in the way and within the time, the court considers appropriate.

(4) A notice under subsection (3) must include a statement to the effect that a person who had an interest in the property immediately before the property was vested in the State may make application under subsection (5).

(5) A person mentioned in subsection (2) may—

- (a) if the property or interest is still vested in the State—by written notice to the Attorney-General, ask for the return of the property or interest; or
- (b) if the property or interest is no longer vested in the State—apply to the court that made the forfeiture order or the relevant restraining order for an order declaring the value of the property or interest.

(6) On receiving a notice under subsection (5)(a), the Attorney-General must arrange for the property to be transferred to the applicant (or someone else nominated by the applicant) and, for this purpose, the Attorney-General has power to do or authorise the doing of anything necessary or convenient for the transfer.

(7) However, if a payment has been made for the property to a person under an order made under section 28(7)(b)(ii) or 29(7)(b)(ii), the Attorney-General must not arrange for the property to be transferred until the proposed transferee pays to the State the total amount paid by the State for the property under orders made under section 28(7)(b)(ii) or 29(7)(b)(ii).

(8) On an application under subsection (5)(b), the court must make an order declaring the value (at the time of the declaration) of the property.

(9) After an order is made under subsection (8), the applicant for the order may, by written application to the Attorney-General, ask for payment of the amount declared by the order.

(10) The Attorney-General must arrange for payment to the applicant (or someone else nominated by the applicant) of the amount declared by the order less the total amount paid by the State for the relevant property under orders made under section 28(7)(b)(ii) or 29(7)(b)(ii).

(11) No stamp duty is payable under the *Stamp Act 1894* for the transfer of property under this section.

Division 3—Pecuniary penalty orders

Pecuniary penalty orders

34.(1) If an application is made to a court under section 17(1)(b) for a pecuniary penalty order against a person for the benefits derived by the person from the commission of a serious offence, the court may or, if the offence is a serious drug offence, must—

- (a) assess the value of the benefits under section 37 (Assessment of benefits); and
- (b) order the person to pay to the State a pecuniary penalty equal to the assessed value less—
 - (i) the value, at the time the order is made, of any property for which a forfeiture order is made in relation to the same conviction; and
 - (ii) if the court considers it desirable to take it into account, any amount payable by way for restitution or compensation for the same conviction.

(2) The amount payable by the person to the State under the pecuniary penalty order is a debt payable by the person to the State.

(3) The pecuniary penalty order may be enforced as if it were an order made by the court in a civil proceeding taken by the State against the person to recover a debt payable by the person to the State.

Discharge of pecuniary penalty order to the extent of automatic forfeiture

35.(1) This section applies to a person against whom a pecuniary penalty

order has been made for the benefits derived by the person from the commission of a serious offence.

(2) If property of the person is forfeited under section 25 because of the person's conviction for the offence, the debt payable under the pecuniary penalty order is discharged to the extent of—

- (a) if the property is sold—the value of the proceeds of the sale; or
- (b) if the property is not sold—the reasonable value.

Pecuniary penalty order increase if forfeiture order discharged

36.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a court makes a pecuniary penalty order for a serious offence; and
- (b) in deciding the amount of the pecuniary penalty (the “**penalty amount**”), the court takes into account a forfeiture of property; and
- (c) after the pecuniary penalty order is made, the forfeiture ends because of an appeal.

(2) An appropriate officer may apply to the court for a variation of the pecuniary penalty order to increase the penalty amount.

(3) If the court considers an increase appropriate, it may vary the amount of the pecuniary penalty order.

Assessment of benefits

37.(1) In this section—

“**offence period**”, in relation to an application under section 17(1) made in relation to 2 or more offences, means the period commencing when the earlier or earliest of those offences was committed and ending when the later or latest of those offences was committed.

(2) For the purposes of an application for a pecuniary penalty order against a person (the “**defendant**”), the value of the benefits derived by the defendant from the commission of an offence or offences shall be assessed by the court having regard to the evidence before it concerning all or any of the following—

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- (a) the money, or the value of the property other than money, that came into the possession or under the control of—
 - (i) the defendant; or
 - (ii) another person at the request or direction of the defendant; by reason of the commission of the offence or any of the offences;
- (b) the value of any other benefit provided to—
 - (i) the defendant; or
 - (ii) another person at the request or direction of the defendant; by reason of the commission of the offence or any of the offences;
- (c) if the offence or any of the offences consisted of the doing of any act or thing in relation to a dangerous drug—
 - (i) the market value, at the time of the offence, of similar or substantially similar dangerous drugs; and
 - (ii) the amount that was, or the range of amounts that were, ordinarily paid for the doing of a similar or substantially similar act or thing;
- (d) the value of the defendant's property—
 - (i) where the application relates to a single offence—before and after the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) where the application relates to 2 or more offences—before, during and after the offence period;
- (e) the defendant's income and expenditure—
 - (i) where the application relates to a single offence—before and after the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) where the application relates to 2 or more offences—before, during and after the offence period.

(3) The court, in quantifying the value of a benefit for the purposes of this section, may treat as the value of the benefit the value that the benefit would have had if derived at the time when the valuation is being made and, without limiting the generality of this, may have regard to any decline in the

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purchasing power of money between the time when the benefit was derived and the time when the valuation is being made.

(4) Where an application is made for a pecuniary penalty order against a person in respect of a single serious offence, the following provisions have effect—

- (a) if, at the hearing of the application, evidence is given that the value of the person's property after the commission of the offence exceeded the value of the person's property before the commission of the offence, then, for the purposes of section 34(1), the court shall, subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) and subsection (7), treat the value of the benefits derived by the person from the commission of the offence as being not less than the amount of the excess;
- (b) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the person satisfies the court that the whole of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the commission of the offence, paragraph (a) does not apply to the excess;
- (c) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the person satisfies the court that a part of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the commission of the offence, paragraph (a) applies to the excess as if it were reduced by the amount of that part.

(5) Where an application is made for a pecuniary penalty order against a person in respect of 2 or more serious offences, the following provisions have effect—

- (a) if, at the hearing of the application, evidence is given that the value of the person's property at any time during or after the offence period exceeded the value of the person's property before the offence period, then, for the purposes of section 34(1), the court shall, subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) and to subsection (7), treat the value of the benefits derived by the person from the commission of the offences as being not less than the amount of the excess;
- (b) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the person satisfies the court that the whole of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the commission of the offences,

paragraph (a) does not apply to the excess;

- (c) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the person satisfies the court that a part of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the commission of the offences, paragraph (a) applies to the excess as if it were reduced by the amount of that part.

(6) Where an application is made for a pecuniary penalty order against a person in relation to a serious offence or serious offences—

- (a) all property of the person at the time the application is made; and
- (b) all property of the person at any time—
 - (i) within the period between the day the offence, or the earliest offence, was committed and the day on which the application is made; or
 - (ii) within the period of 5 years immediately before the day on which the application is made;

whichever is the shorter;

shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be property that came into the possession or under the control of the person by reason of the commission of the offence or offences.

(7) A benefit shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this section if a pecuniary penalty has been imposed in respect of the benefit under—

- (a) this Act; or
- (b) a law of the Commonwealth; or
- (c) a law of a Territory; or
- (d) a law of another State.

(8) In calculating, for the purposes of an application for a pecuniary penalty order, the value of benefits derived by a person from the commission of an offence or offences, any expenses or outgoings of the person in, or in connection with, the commission of the offence or offences shall be disregarded.

(9) In subsection (8)—

“**expenses or outgoings**”, of the person, includes all costs and expenses incurred by the person in, or in connection with, committing, or attempting, conspiring, planning or preparing to commit, the offence or offences, including, for example, the cost of acquiring, or attempting to acquire, something concerned in committing, or attempting, conspiring, planning or preparing to commit the offence or offences.

(10) For the purposes of this section, where property of a person vests in the official trustee in bankruptcy by reason of the person’s bankruptcy, the property shall be taken to continue to be the property of the person.

(11) At the hearing of an application for a pecuniary penalty order, a police officer who is experienced in the investigation of dangerous drug offences may testify, to the best of the officer’s information, knowledge and belief—

- (a) with respect to the amount that was the market value of a dangerous drug at a particular time or during a particular period; or
- (b) with respect to the amount, or the range of amounts, that was the amount, or range of amounts, ordinarily paid at a particular time, or during a particular period for the doing of an act or thing in relation to a dangerous drug;

notwithstanding any rule of law or practice relating to hearsay evidence, and the testimony is evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the matters testified to.

Discharge of pecuniary penalty order

38.(1) A pecuniary penalty order is discharged if—

- (a) the conviction in reliance on which the order was made is subsequently quashed; or
- (b) it is discharged by the court which hears an appeal against it under section 96.

(2) If a pecuniary penalty order is registered under the *Service and Execution of Process Act 1992* (Cwlth), notice of the discharge of that order

shall be given to such persons, in such manner and within such time as the court thinks fit.

Division 4—Rehearing

Rehearing

39.(1) If a forfeiture order or a pecuniary penalty order has been made in respect of a person who was charged with a serious offence on the ground that that person is to be taken to have been convicted of the offence because of section 9(c), that person or an appropriate officer may apply to the court that made the order to have the order set aside.

(2) An applicant under subsection (1), other than an appropriate officer, shall give notice of the application to the Attorney-General who may appear to oppose the grant of the application.

(3) On an application under subsection (1) the court may set aside the order subject to such terms and conditions with respect to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

(4) If the court sets aside an order it may then and there or subsequently rehear the application for the order.

PART 3—RESTRAINING ORDERS

Restraining orders

40.(1) In this section—

“the court” means—

- (a) in any case—the Supreme Court; or
- (b) the court before which the defendant appears charged with, or is convicted of, the serious offence.

(2) This section applies if a person (the **“defendant”**) has been, or is about to be, charged with, or has been convicted of, a serious offence.

(3) An appropriate officer may apply to the court for an order about 1 or more of the following—

- (a) specified property of the defendant;
- (b) all the property of the defendant, including property acquired after the order is made;
- (c) specified property of the defendant and all other property of the defendant, including property acquired after the order is made;
- (d) all the property of the defendant, including property acquired after the order is made, other than specified property;
- (e) specified property of someone else.

(4) The application must be supported by an affidavit of a police officer stating the matters mentioned in subsections (5) to (9).

(5) If the conviction of the defendant of a serious offence is the basis of the application, the affidavit must state details of the conviction.

(6) If the fact that the defendant has been or is about to be charged is the basis of the application, the affidavit must state the police officer's belief, and grounds for the belief, that the defendant committed the offence.

(7) If specified property of a person, whether the defendant or someone else, is the subject of the application, the affidavit must—

- (a) state details of the property; and
- (b) state the police officer's belief, and grounds for the belief, that it is the property of the person.

(8) If the defendant's property is the subject of the application, the affidavit must state the police officer's belief, and grounds for the belief—

- (a) that the property is tainted property in relation to the offence; or
- (b) that the defendant derived a benefit from the commission of the offence.

(9) If specified property of someone else is the subject of the application, the affidavit must state the police officer's belief, and grounds for the belief—

- (a) that the property is tainted property in relation to the offence; or
- (b) that—

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- (i) the property is under the defendant's effective control; and
- (ii) if the offence is not a serious drug offence—the defendant derived a benefit from the commission of the offence.

(10) The court may make a restraining order in respect of property whether or not there is any risk of the property being disposed of, or otherwise dealt with, in such manner as would defeat the operation of this Act.

(11) The applicant for an order under this section shall give notice of the application—

- (a) to any person whose property is the subject of the application; and
- (b) to any other person whom the applicant has reason to believe has an interest in any property that is the subject of the application.

(12) The court may, at any time before the final determination of the application, direct the applicant to give or publish notice of the application to such persons, in such manner and within such time as the court thinks fit.

(13) Any person whose property is the subject of the application, and any other person who claims an interest in any such property, are entitled to appear and to be heard at the hearing of the application.

(14) In an urgent case, the Supreme Court may make an order under this section on an application made without notice but that order only has effect for a maximum of 7 days.

(15) If the court is satisfied on an application that—

- (a) the defendant must be treated as having been convicted of a serious offence stated in an affidavit required by subsection (5);
or
- (b) there are reasonable grounds for holding the beliefs stated in an affidavit required by subsections (6) to (9);

the court may make 1 or more of the following orders—

- (c) an order directing that property mentioned in the order must not be disposed of or otherwise dealt with;
- (d) an order directing that property mentioned in the order be disposed of, or otherwise dealt with only in a specified way or circumstance;

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- (e) an order directing the public trustee to take control of property mentioned in the order;
- (f) an order directing the applicant to notify the public trustee of the order.

(16) If the serious offence is a serious drug offence, the Supreme Court must, subject to subsections (5) to (9) and (20), make the order or orders mentioned in subsection (15) unless the Supreme Court is satisfied that it is not in the public interest to make the order or orders.

(17) If an application is made under subsection (3) to the Supreme Court in reliance on the proposed charging of the defendant with a serious offence, the Supreme Court may make a restraining order only if the Supreme Court is satisfied that the defendant will be charged with the serious offence, or a related indictable offence, within 48 hours.

(18) A restraining order against a person's property may be made subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit and, without limiting the generality of this, may make provision for meeting, out of the property or a specified part of the property, 1 or more of the following—

- (a) the person's reasonable living expenses (including the reasonable living expenses of the person's dependants (if any)) and reasonable business expenses;
- (b) the person's reasonable expenses in defending a criminal charge or proceedings under this Act to which the person is a party;
- (c) a specified debt incurred by the person in good faith (being a debt to which neither paragraph (a) nor (b) applies).

(19) The court may make provision of a type mentioned in subsection (18) only if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the defendant cannot meet the expenses or debt concerned out of property not subject to a restraining order; and
- (b) the property, or a specified part of the property, was not derived by anyone from the commission of the offence in reliance on which the application under subsection (3) is made.

(20) The court may refuse to make a restraining order if the Crown, or the applicant on behalf of the Crown, refuses or fails to give to the court such undertakings as the court thinks appropriate concerning the payment of

damages or costs, or both, in relation to the making and operation of the order.

(21) A restraining order shall be sufficient authority for a person to whom the order is directed to take all steps necessary or desirable to give effect to the order.

Limitation on power of Magistrates Court

41.(1) A Magistrates Court may make a restraining order in connection with a charge or conviction for an offence only if it is satisfied that the value of the property subject to the order (together with the value of all other property subject to other undischarged restraining orders made by the court in connection with the charge or conviction) is not more than the monetary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts specified in the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*, section 4(a).

(2) A Magistrates Court may make a restraining order for real property only as permitted under a regulation.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the value of property is its value as decided by the Magistrates Court.

(4) In this section—

“**Magistrates Court**” includes the Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate.

Notice of restraining order to be given to persons affected

42. If—

- (a) a restraining order is made in respect of property of a person; and
- (b) notice had not been given to that person of the application for the order;

the applicant shall give notice of the making of the order to that person.

Supreme Court may order that property be excluded from restraining order

43.(1) This section applies if a court makes a restraining order against

property in reliance on the conviction, charging or proposed charging of a person (the “**defendant**”).

(2) A person (the “**applicant**”) who has an interest in the property may apply to the Supreme Court to amend the restraining order to exclude the applicant’s interest from the order.

(3) If the applicant is the defendant, the Supreme Court may amend the restraining order to exclude the defendant’s interest from the order only if it is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (4) or (8).

(4) If the applicant is the defendant and the offence is not a serious drug offence, the Supreme Court may exclude the defendant’s interest if it is satisfied—

- (a) the interest is not tainted property in relation to the offence; and
- (b) a pecuniary penalty order cannot be made against the defendant.

(5) If the applicant is not the defendant the Supreme Court may amend the restraining order to exclude the other person’s interest only if it is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (6), (7) or (8).

(6) If the applicant is not the defendant and the offence is not a serious drug offence, the Supreme Court may exclude the applicant’s interest if it is satisfied—

- (a) the interest is not tainted property in relation to the offence; and
- (b) if the restraining order was made because of an affidavit mentioned in section 40(9)(b)—
 - (i) the pecuniary penalty order cannot be made against the defendant; or
 - (ii) the applicant’s interest in the property is not under the defendant’s effective control.

(7) If the applicant is not the defendant and the offence is a serious drug offence, the Supreme Court may exclude the applicant’s interest—

- (a) if the restraining order was made because of an affidavit mentioned in section 40(9) and the court is satisfied—
 - (i) the applicant was not in any way involved in the commission of the offence; and

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- (ii) the property is not tainted property in relation to the offence; and
 - (iii) the applicant's interest in the property is not under the defendant's effective control; or
- (b) in another case—the court is satisfied—
- (i) the applicant was not, in any way, involved in the commission of the offence; and
 - (ii) if the applicant acquired the interest at the time of or after the commission, or alleged commission, of the offence—the applicant acquired the interest—
 - (A) in good faith and for sufficient consideration; and
 - (B) without knowing, and in circumstances not likely to arouse a reasonable suspicion, that the property was tainted property in relation to the offence.

(8) For all applications, the Supreme Court may exclude the applicant's interest if it is satisfied that it is in the public interest to amend the restraining order having regard to all the circumstances, including—

- (a) a financial hardship or other result of the interest remaining subject to the order; and
- (b) the seriousness of the offence; and
- (c) the likelihood that the interest will be—
 - (i) subject to a forfeiture order; or
 - (ii) subject to section 25; or
 - (iii) required to satisfy a pecuniary penalty order.

Supreme Court may declare that restrained property be disregarded for purposes of s 25

44.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person (the “**defendant**”) has been convicted of, or has been charged or is about to be charged with, a serious drug offence; and

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- (b) a court makes a restraining order against property in reliance on the conviction, charging or proposed charging; and
- (c) the defendant has an interest in the property.

(2) The defendant may apply to the Supreme Court for a declaration under subsection (3).

(3) If the Supreme Court is satisfied that—

- (a) the property was not used in, or in connection with, any unlawful activity and was not derived by a person from unlawful activity; and
- (b) the defendant's interest in the property was lawfully acquired;

the Supreme Court may, by order, declare that the restraining order, to the extent to which it relates to the property, must be disregarded for the purposes of section 25.

Further orders

45.(1) In this section—

“**court**” means a court that may make an order under subsection (2) or (3).

(2) On application, a court, when it makes a restraining order or at a later time, may make orders it considers just about the property to which the order relates or the operation of the order.

(3) On application or on its own initiative, the Supreme Court may make, or authorise another court to make—

- (a) an order setting aside the restraining order; or
- (b) orders about the property to which the restraining order relates; or
- (c) orders about the operation of the restraining order.

(4) An application for an order may be made by—

- (a) the applicant for the restraining order or any other person who could have applied for the restraining order; or
- (b) the person whose being charged with an offence was relied upon for the purpose of making the restraining order; or
- (c) a person to whose property the restraining order relates; or

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- (d) the public trustee—if the restraining order directed the public trustee to take control of and manage property; or
- (e) any other person who obtains the leave of the court to make application.

(5) The applicant for an order shall give notice of the application to each other person who could have applied for the order.

(6) Without limiting subsection (2), a court may make—

- (a) an order varying the property to which the restraining order relates;
- (b) an order varying any condition to which the restraining order is subject;
- (c) an order for the examination before the court, or such officer of the court as is directed by the court, of any person to whose property the restraining order relates or any other person concerning—
 - (i) the affairs of any person to whose property the restraining order relates; or
 - (ii) the nature and location of—
 - (A) any property of any person to whose property the restraining order relates; or
 - (B) any property to which the restraining order relates that the applicant for the order believes, on reasonable grounds, is tainted property;
- (d) an order relating to the carrying out of any undertaking given under section 40(20) in relation to the restraining order;
- (e) if the restraining order is directed to the public trustee to take control of and manage property—
 - (i) an order regulating the manner in which the public trustee may exercise powers or perform duties under the restraining order;
 - (ii) an order determining any question relating to the property;
 - (iii) an order directing the person of whose property the public

trustee has taken control to furnish to the public trustee, within the period specified in the order, a statement, verified by the oath or affirmation of that person, setting out such particulars of the property of that person as the court thinks proper.

(7) Where a person is examined before a court or an officer of the court pursuant to an order, the person is not excused from answering a question when required to do so by the court or the officer of the court, as the case may be, on the ground that the answer to the question might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.

(8) Where a person is examined before a court or an officer of the court pursuant to an order, a statement or disclosure made by a person in answer to a question put in the course of the examination, and any information, document or thing obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the statement or disclosure, is not admissible against the person in any criminal proceedings except a proceeding for giving false testimony in the course of the examination.

(9) A person who is ordered to attend an examination referred to in subsection (6)(c) shall not—

- (a) without reasonable excuse, fail to attend as required by the order; or
- (b) without reasonable excuse, fail to attend from day to day until the conclusion of the examination; or
- (c) refuse or fail to take an oath or make an affirmation for the purpose of the examination; or
- (d) subject to subsection (7), refuse or fail to answer a question that the person is directed to answer by the court or an officer of the court; or
- (e) make a statement in the course of the examination that is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

Duration of restraining order

46.(1) A restraining order made in reliance on a person being charged

with a serious offence ceases to be in force 48 hours after it is made if the person by then has not been charged with the offence or a related indictable offence.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (1) and subject to this section, a restraining order shall remain in force for the period specified in the order or, if no period is specified, for 12 months after it is made.

(3) The Supreme Court, or any other court authorised to do so by an order of the Supreme Court under section 45(3)(a) or (c), on application made to it, may make an order—

- (a) extending the period for which a restraining order is to remain in force; or
- (b) setting aside a restraining order.

(4) An order under subsection (3) may be made on the application of—

- (a) the applicant for the restraining order or any other person who could have applied for the restraining order; or
- (b) the person whose being charged with an offence was relied on for the purpose of making the restraining order; or
- (c) any person to whose property the restraining order relates or who has an interest in that property.

(5) The applicant for an order under subsection (3) shall give notice of the application to each other person who the applicant has reason to believe could have applied for the order.

(6) Any person given or entitled to be given notice under subsection (5) is entitled to appear and to be heard on the application.

(7) Without limiting the generality of subsection (3), a court referred to in that subsection may make an order setting aside a restraining order on the application of a person referred to in subsection (4)(b) if that person—

- (a) gives security acceptable to the court for payment to satisfy any pecuniary penalty order that may be made against that person upon the person's conviction for that offence; or
- (b) gives undertakings satisfactory to the court concerning that person's property.

Contravention of restraining order

47. A person who knowingly contravenes a restraining order by concealing, disposing of, or otherwise dealing with, property to which the order relates is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.

Charge on property subject to restraining order

48.(1) If, for a serious offence—

- (a) a pecuniary penalty order is, or has been, made against a person (the “**defendant**”); and
- (b) a restraining order is, or has been, made against the property of a person, whether the defendant or someone else, in reliance on the defendant’s conviction of the serious offence or on the charging, or proposed charging, of the defendant with the serious offence or a related indictable offence;

a charge on the property that secures the payment to the State of the pecuniary penalty comes into existence on the making of the later of the orders.

(2) The charge ceases to have effect if—

- (a) the pecuniary penalty order is discharged; or
- (b) the pecuniary penalty is paid; or
- (c) the property is disposed of under an order under section 50; or
- (d) the property is disposed of—
 - (i) with the Supreme Court’s consent; or
 - (ii) if the public trustee has been directed to take control of and manage the property—the public trustee’s consent; or
- (e) the property is sold to a buyer in good faith for value who, at the time of buying, had no notice of the charge.

(3) The charge is subject to every encumbrance to which the property was subject immediately before the pecuniary penalty order was made but has priority over all other encumbrances.

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the charge remains on the property despite any disposal of the property.

(5) The charge may be registered under a law that provides for the registration of charges on property of the type affected by the charge.

(6) If the charge is registered under subsection (5), a person who buys the property after the registration of the charge is, for the purposes of subsection (2)(e), taken to have had notice of the charge.

Registration of restraining order

49.(1) A restraining order made in relation to property may be registered under any law of Queensland that provides for registration of title to property of that description and that registration shall have effect for the duration of the restraining order.

(2) A person who deals with property affected by a restraining order so registered shall be taken to know of the restraining order for the purposes of section 47.

PART 4—POWERS OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Liability under forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order or forfeiture under s 25 to be satisfied by public trustee

50.(1) If—

- (a) the public trustee has taken control and management of property under a direction to do so contained in a restraining order; and
- (b) a forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order is made, or property is forfeited under section 25, because of the conviction of the person of the offence for which the restraining order was made;

the public trustee may apply to the Supreme Court or the court before which the person was convicted of the offence for an order under subsection (2).

(2) On an application under subsection (1), the court may make an order directing the public trustee to pay to the Crown out of the property of which

the public trustee has taken control and management—

- (a) in the case of a forfeiture order or a forfeiture under section 25—such amount as the Attorney-General determines to be the value (as at the time of the determination) of that property; or
- (b) in the case of a pecuniary penalty order—the amount of the pecuniary penalty.

(3) The court that makes an order under subsection (2), at that time or at any later time on the application of the public trustee, may make any other order that is necessary to enable the public trustee to comply with the order made under subsection (2).

(4) Without limiting the generality of subsection (3), a court may make—

- (a) an order directing the public trustee to dispose of such of the property that is under the control of the public trustee as the court specifies;
- (b) an order empowering a person to execute any document or to do anything else necessary to enable the public trustee to dispose of property under the control of the public trustee;
- (c) an order specifying the person to whom any money remaining after making the payments authorised by subsection (5)(a), (b) and (c) should be paid.

(5) Proceeds realised by the public trustee from the disposal of, or otherwise in connection with, property of which the public trustee was directed by a restraining order to take control and manage shall be applied—

- (a) firstly, in payment of fees duly charged by the public trustee pursuant to section 51(1);
- (b) secondly, in payment of expenses incurred by the public trustee in disposing of, or otherwise in connection with, that property;
- (c) thirdly, in accordance with an order made under subsection (2);
- (d) lastly, to the person specified in an order of a kind referred to in subsection (4)(c), if such an order has been made, or otherwise to such person as appears to the public trustee to be entitled thereto.

(6) If the public trustee pays any money in satisfaction of the liability of a person under a forfeiture order or a pecuniary penalty order or a forfeiture under section 25, the liability of the person under the order or for the property forfeited under section 25 is, to the extent of the payment, discharged.

Provisions concerning the public trustee

51.(1) The public trustee is entitled to charge and receive in respect of control and management of property, and any income therefrom, under a restraining order such fees or charges as the public trustee is authorised under the *Public Trustee Act 1978* to charge in respect of an estate under administration.

(2) A person shall not hinder or obstruct the public trustee or a person appointed under the *Public Trustee Act 1978*, section 8 in the exercise of powers or the performance of duties by the public trustee in relation to property of which the public trustee has taken control under a restraining order.

Maximum penalty—25 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the person holding the appointment of the public trustee, senior deputy public trustee or acting public trustee and sealed with the common seal of the public trustee—

- (a) certifying that a restraining order has been made directing the public trustee to take control of property and that the restraining order is in force; and
- (b) stating the terms of the restraining order;

is for all purposes evidence and, until the contrary is proved, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein.

(4) The public trustee is liable for any rates, land tax or municipal or other statutory charges that—

- (a) are imposed by or under a law of Queensland on or in respect of property of which the public trustee has taken control under a restraining order; and
- (b) fall due on or after the date of the restraining order;

only to the extent of the rents and profits received by the public trustee in respect of that property on or after that date.

(5) If the public trustee, having taken control under a restraining order of a business carried on by a person, carries on that business, the public trustee is not personally liable for—

- (a) any payment in respect of long service leave for which that person was liable; or
- (b) any payment in respect of long service leave to which a person employed by the public trustee to manage the business, or the legal personal representative of such a person, becomes entitled after the date of the restraining order.

(6) With the leave of the Supreme Court or the court before which the person was convicted of the offence, the public trustee may appoint a person as agent to exercise all or any of the powers or perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on the public trustee by this Act in relation to property of which the public trustee has taken control under a restraining order.

PART 5—INFORMATION GATHERING POWERS

Division 1—Production orders

Interpretation

52.(1) In this part—

“**serious offence**” includes an interstate serious offence.

(2) The question of whether a person has been charged with or convicted of an interstate serious offence shall, for the purposes of this part, be determined in accordance with the corresponding law of the State or Territory concerned.

Production orders**53.(1)** Where—

- (a) a person has been convicted of a serious offence and a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has possession or control of a property-tracking document or property-tracking documents in relation to the offence; or
- (b) a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
 - (i) a person has committed a serious offence; and
 - (ii) a person has possession or control of a property-tracking document or property-tracking documents in relation to the offence;

the officer may apply to the Supreme Court for an order under subsection (4) against the person suspected of having possession or control of the document or documents.

(2) Where an application under subsection (1) includes information on oath that the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that—

- (a) the person who was convicted of the offence, or who is believed to have committed the offence, derived a benefit from the commission of the offence; and
- (b) property specified in the information is subject to the effective control of the person;

the Supreme Court may treat any document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying that property as a property-tracking document in relation to the offence for the purposes of this section.

(3) In determining whether to treat a document, under subsection (2), as a property-tracking document in relation to an offence, the Supreme Court may have regard to the matters referred to in section 37.

(4) Where an application is made under subsection (1) for an order against a person, the Supreme Court may, subject to subsections (5) and (8), make an order that the person—

- (a) produce to a police officer any documents of the kind referred to in subsection (1) that are in the person's possession or control; or
- (b) make available to a police officer, for inspection, any documents

of that kind that are in the person's possession or control.

(5) An order under subsection (4)(a) shall not be made in respect of bankers' books.

(6) The Supreme Court shall not make an order under this section unless—

- (a) the informant or some other person has given the Supreme Court, either orally or by affidavit, such information (if any) as the Supreme Court requires concerning the grounds on which the order is sought; and
- (b) the Supreme Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for making the order.

(7) An order that a person produce a document or documents to a police officer shall specify the time when and the place where the document is or the documents are to be produced.

(8) An order that a person make a document or documents available to a police officer for inspection shall specify the time or times when the document is or the documents are to be made available.

(9) Where a document is produced to a police officer pursuant to an order under this section, the officer may do any 1 or more of the following—

- (a) inspect the document;
- (b) take extracts from the document;
- (c) make copies of the document;
- (d) retain the document if, and for so long as, retention of the document is reasonably necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(10) Where a document is made available to a police officer for inspection pursuant to an order under this section, the officer may do any 1 or more of the following—

- (a) inspect the document;
- (b) take extracts from the document;
- (c) make copies of the document.

(11) Where a police officer retains a document pursuant to an order

under this section, the officer, when requested to do so by the person to whom the order was addressed, shall—

- (a) give the person a copy of the document certified by the officer and in writing to be a true copy of the document; and
- (b) unless the person has received a copy of the document under paragraph (a)—permit the person to do any 1 or more of the following—
 - (i) inspect the document;
 - (ii) take extracts from the document;
 - (iii) make copies of the document.

(12) A person is not excused from producing or making available a document when required to do so by an order under this section on the ground that—

- (a) the production or making available of the document might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty; or
- (b) the production or making available of the document would be in breach of an obligation (whether imposed by any law or otherwise) of the person not to disclose the existence or contents of the document.

(13) Where a person produces or makes available a document pursuant to an order under this section, the production or making available of the document, or any information, document or thing obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the production or making available of the document, is not admissible against the person in any criminal proceedings except a proceeding for an offence against section 55.

(14) In this section—

“bankers’ books” means any accounting records used in the ordinary business of banking and includes ledgers, daybooks, cashbooks and account books.

Variation of production order

54. Where a court makes a production order requiring a person to produce a document to a police officer, the person may apply to the court

for a variation of the order and if the court is satisfied that the document is essential to the business activities of the person, the court may vary the production order so that it requires the person to make the document available to a police officer.

Failure to comply with production order

55. Where a person is required by a production order to produce a document to a police officer or make a document available to a police officer for inspection any person who—

- (a) contravenes the order without reasonable excuse; or
- (b) in purported compliance with the order produces or makes available a document known to the person to be false or misleading in a material particular without—
 - (i) indicating to the police officer to whom the document is produced or made available that the document is false or misleading and the respect in which the document is false or misleading; and
 - (ii) providing correct information to the police officer if the person is in possession of, or can reasonably acquire, the correct information;

is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.

Division 2—Search powers

Powers to search for, and seize, certain documents and property

56. A police officer may—

- (a) enter upon land, or upon or into premises; and
- (b) search the land or premises for—
 - (i) any property-tracking document in relation to a serious offence; or
 - (ii) any tainted property; and

- (c) seize any document or property found in the course of the search that the police officer believes, on reasonable grounds, to be—
 - (i) a property-tracking document in relation to an indictable offence; or
 - (ii) tainted property;

but only if the entry, search or seizure, as the case may be, is made—

- (d) with the consent of the occupier of the land or premises; or
- (e) under a warrant issued under section 57; or
- (f) under section 58.

Search warrant for location etc. of certain documents and property

57.(1) Where—

- (a) a person has been convicted of a serious offence and a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is or may be upon any land, or upon or in any premises, a property-tracking document in relation to the offence; or
- (b) a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that—
 - (i) a person has committed an indictable offence; and
 - (ii) there is or may be upon any land, or upon or in any premises, a property-tracking document in relation to the offence; or
- (c) a police officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is or may be upon any land, or upon or in any premises, tainted property;

the police officer may apply to a magistrate for a search warrant under subsection (4) in respect of the land or premises.

(2) Where a police officer applying for a warrant under this section in respect of an offence includes in the application under subsection (1)(a) or (b) information on oath that the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that—

- (a) the person who was convicted of the offence or who is believed to have committed the offence derived a benefit from the

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commission of the offence; and

- (b) property specified in the application is subject to the effective control of the person;

the magistrate may treat any document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying that property as a property-tracking document in relation to the offence for the purposes of this section.

(3) In determining whether to treat a document, under subsection (2), as a property-tracking document in relation to an offence, the magistrate may have regard to the matters referred to in section 37.

(4) Where an application is made under subsection (1) for a search warrant in respect of land or premises, the magistrate may, subject to subsection (6), issue a search warrant in the approved form authorising a police officer (whether or not named in the warrant), with such assistance, and by such force, as is necessary and reasonable—

- (a) to enter upon the land or upon or into the premises; and
- (b) to search the land or premises for documents or property of the kind referred to in subsection (1); and
- (c) to seize any document or property found in the course of the search that the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, to be a document or to be property of that kind; and
- (d) to search any person found in or on the premises in accordance with section 69.

(5) A warrant shall not be issued under this part in reliance on the commission of a serious offence unless a person has been charged with that offence or the magistrate is satisfied that it is likely that a person will be charged within 48 hours with that offence or a related indictable offence.

(6) A magistrate shall not issue a search warrant under subsection (4) in respect of documents of a kind referred to in subsection (1) unless the magistrate is satisfied that—

- (a) the document involved cannot be identified or described with sufficient particularity for the purpose of obtaining a production order in respect of the document; or
- (b) a production order has been given in respect of the document and has not been complied with; or

- (c) a production order in respect of the document would be unlikely to be effective because there are reasonable grounds to suspect that such a production order would not be complied with; or
- (d) the investigation for the purposes of which the search warrant is being sought might be seriously prejudiced if the police officer does not gain immediate access to the document without notice to any person.

(7) If, in the course of searching, under a warrant issued under this section, for a property-tracking document in relation to a particular offence, a police officer finds—

- (a) any document that the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, to be—
 - (i) a property-tracking document in relation to the offence, although not of a kind specified in the warrant; or
 - (ii) a property-tracking document in relation to another serious offence; or
- (b) any thing that the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, will afford evidence as to the commission of a criminal offence;

and the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to seize that document or thing in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction, the warrant shall be deemed to authorise the officer to seize that document or thing.

(8) There shall be stated in a warrant—

- (a) the purpose for which the warrant is issued; and
- (b) the nature of the serious offence in reliance on which the warrant is issued; and
- (c) a description of the kind of documents or property authorised to be seized.

(10) Nothing in this part limits any of the provisions of any other Act relating to search warrants.

Searches in emergencies

58.(1) A police officer may—

- (a) search a person for tainted property; or
- (b) enter upon land, or upon or into premises, and search for tainted property;

and may seize tainted property that the officer finds in the course of that search if—

- (c) the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the concealment, loss or destruction of the tainted property; and
- (d) the search, entry or seizure, as the case may be, is made in circumstances of such seriousness and urgency as to require and justify immediate search, entry or seizure without the authority of an order of the court or of a warrant issued under this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of particular tainted property unless a complaint has been laid in respect of the relevant offence.

(3) Where a person is searched under this section, the search shall, if it is practicable in the circumstances to do so, be carried out by—

- (a) a police officer of the same sex as the person; or
- (b) a legally qualified medical practitioner acting at the direction of a police officer.

Application for warrant

59.(1) Subject to subsection (4), an application for a search warrant shall be made in the approved form.

(2) A magistrate shall not issue a search warrant unless—

- (a) the application for the warrant sets out the grounds on which the warrant is being sought; and
- (b) the applicant or some other person has given the magistrate, either orally or in writing, such further information (if any) as the magistrate requires concerning the grounds on which the warrant is being sought; and
- (c) the information given by the applicant is verified before the magistrate on oath or affirmation or by affidavit; and

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(d) the magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing the search warrant.

(3) A magistrate may administer an oath or affirmation or take an affidavit for the purposes of an application for a search warrant.

(4) For the purpose of making an application under subsection (1)—

- (a) the application and submissions concerning the application may be made; and
- (b) any information concerning the application may be furnished; and
- (c) an oath may be administered and made;

in whole or in part by telephone, telex, radio, facsimile copy or other similar facility.

(5) Where an application for the issue of a search warrant is made pursuant to subsection (4) the following provisions apply—

- (a) the applicant shall inform the magistrate of his or her name, rank and number (if any) in the police service, and the magistrate, on receiving that information, is entitled to assume, without further inquiry, that the applicant is a police officer;
- (b) the applicant shall inform the magistrate of the facts on which the applicant seeks the issue of the search warrant;
- (c) if it appears to the magistrate from the information furnished by the applicant that there are proper grounds for the issue of a search warrant—the magistrate shall inform the applicant of the facts on which the magistrate relies as grounds for the issue of the warrant, and shall not proceed to issue the warrant unless the applicant undertakes to make a complaint in writing under oath verifying those facts;
- (d) if the applicant gives such an undertaking, the magistrate may make out, and sign, a search warrant in the approved form, noting on the warrant the facts on which the magistrate relies as grounds for the issue of the warrant;
- (e) the search warrant shall be deemed to have been issued, and shall come into force, when signed by the magistrate;
- (f) the magistrate shall inform the applicant of the terms of the

warrant;

- (g) the applicant shall, as soon as practicable after the issue of the search warrant, forward to the magistrate a complaint in the approved form under oath verifying the facts referred to in paragraph (b).

(6) When a warrant is issued by a magistrate because of an application made pursuant to subsection (4), the magistrate shall, unless otherwise requested by the applicant, send the warrant, within 7 days of its issue, to the commissioner of the police service.

(7) The failure of a magistrate to send a warrant to the commissioner of the police service or an applicant to forward a complaint verifying the facts referred to in subsection (5)(b) does not affect the validity of the warrant.

Record of proceedings before magistrate

60.(1) A magistrate who issues a search warrant shall cause a record in the approved form to be made of all relevant particulars of the grounds the magistrate has relied on to justify the issue of the warrant.

(2) The magistrate may decline to record any matter that might disclose the identity of a person if the magistrate believes on reasonable grounds that to do so might jeopardise the safety of any person.

Duty to show warrant

61.(1) A police officer executing a search warrant shall produce the warrant for inspection by an occupier of, or a person who is in charge of, the premises if requested to do so.

(2) If a police officer, for reasonable cause, cannot at the time produce the warrant, the officer may produce a form of the warrant completed and endorsed in accordance with subsection (3) and that production shall be deemed to be a production of the warrant.

(3) To comply with subsection (2), a form of warrant—

- (a) shall be completed substantially in the terms of the warrant issued by the magistrate; and
- (b) shall specify—

- (i) the name of the police officer who applied for the warrant;
 - (ii) the name of the magistrate who issued the warrant;
 - (iii) the date and time when the warrant was issued and expires;
 - (iv) the address or other description of the premises that are the subject of the warrant; and
- (c) shall contain a summary of the nature of the warrant and the powers conferred by the warrant.

Use of force to enter premises etc.

62.(1) A person authorised to enter premises under a search warrant may use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of entering the premises.

(2) A person authorised to search premises under a search warrant may, if it is reasonably necessary to do so, break open any receptacle in or on the premises for the purposes of that search.

Use of assistants to execute warrant

63. A police officer may execute a search warrant with the aid of such assistants as the officer considers necessary.

Expiry of warrant

64. A search warrant ceases to have effect—

- (a) at the end of the period of 1 month after its issue or such less time as the magistrate may specify; or
- (b) if it is withdrawn by the magistrate who issued it; or
- (c) when it is executed;

whichever is the first to occur.

Report to magistrate on execution of warrant etc.

65.(1) The police officer to whom a search warrant is issued shall give a

report in the approved form to the magistrate who issued the warrant—

- (a) stating whether or not the warrant was executed; and
- (b) if the warrant was executed—setting out briefly the result of the execution of the warrant (including a brief description of any thing seized); and
- (c) if the warrant was not executed—setting out briefly the reasons why the warrant was not executed.

(2) A report shall be made within 10 days after the execution of the warrant or the expiry of the warrant, whichever is the first to occur.

(3) A person may apply to the magistrate to whom a report has been given under subsection (1) for an order authorising the person to inspect the report if the person satisfies the magistrate that the person is—

- (a) the owner or occupier of premises upon which the warrant was executed; or
- (b) the owner of property seized and carried away in the execution of the warrant.

Death, absence etc. of magistrate who issued warrant

66. If the magistrate who issued a search warrant has died, has ceased to be a magistrate or is absent, a report required to be given to that magistrate under section 65 shall be given to any other magistrate.

Defects in warrants

67. A search warrant is not invalidated by any defect other than a defect which affects the substance of the warrant in a material particular.

Seizure of property under search warrant

68.(1) A police officer executing a search warrant may seize property of the kind described in the warrant.

(2) A police officer executing a search warrant may also seize property that is not of the kind described in the warrant if—

- (a) the officer believes on reasonable grounds that the property is of a

kind that could have been included in a search warrant issued under this part; and

- (b) the officer believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize that property in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its use in committing, continuing or repeating a serious offence.

(3) The power conferred by this section to seize property includes power—

- (a) to remove the property from the premises where it is found; and
- (b) to guard the property in or on those premises; and
- (c) to make copies of the whole or any part of the property.

Search of persons under search warrant

69.(1) A police officer executing a search warrant may, if the search warrant authorises the officer to do so, search any person found in or on the premises whom the officer suspects on reasonable grounds of having property of the kind described in the warrant.

(2) A person shall not be searched under this section except by—

- (a) a police officer of the same sex as the person; or
- (b) a legally qualified medical practitioner acting at the direction of a police officer.

Return of seized property

70.(1) If property has been seized under a warrant and—

- (a) by the end of the period of 7 days after the property was seized, no person has been charged with the serious offence in reliance on the commission of which the warrant was issued, and an application for a forfeiture order has not been made in respect of the property; or
- (b) a person has been charged with and convicted of such an offence but by the end of the period of 6 months after the date of conviction or the end of the appeal period (if any) an application

for a forfeiture order has not been made in respect of the property;
or

- (c) a person has been charged with such an offence and discharged or acquitted;

then the commissioner of the police service shall arrange for the property to be returned to the person from whose possession it was seized or to such other person as the Attorney-General directs.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the appeal period ends when an appeal may no longer be lodged against the conviction, discharge or acquittal, as the case requires, or, if such an appeal is lodged, when the appeal lapses or is finally determined.

(3) If—

- (a) property has been seized under a search warrant; and
- (b) an application has been made under this Act to a court for a forfeiture order in respect of the property; and
- (c) the court refuses to make the forfeiture order;

the court shall make an order directing that the property be returned to the person from whose possession it was seized or to such other person as the Attorney-General directs.

(4) If property to which this subsection applies has been seized under a search warrant, the person from whose possession the property was seized may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order—

- (a) directing that the property be returned to that person; or
- (b) directing that the person be allowed access to the property;

and the court may, if it considers it appropriate, make such an order on such terms and conditions (if any) as it thinks fit.

(5) The applicant for an order under subsection (4) shall give notice of the application and of the date, time and place fixed for the hearing of it, to the Attorney-General and the commissioner of the police service.

(6) This section applies to a search warrant issued in reliance on the commission of an interstate serious offence as if the references in it to a forfeiture order included references to an interstate forfeiture order.

(7) Subsection (4) applies to all property seized under a search warrant other than property that is tainted property.

Division 3—Monitoring orders

Monitoring orders

71.(1) A police officer may apply to the Supreme Court for an order (a “**monitoring order**”) directing a financial institution to give information to a police officer.

(2) A monitoring order shall direct a financial institution to give information obtained by the institution about transactions conducted through an account held by a particular person with the institution.

(3) A monitoring order shall apply in relation to transactions conducted during the period specified in the order (being a period commencing not earlier than the day on which notice of the order is given to the financial institution and ending not later than 3 months after the date of the order).

(4) The Supreme Court shall not make a monitoring order unless it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person in respect of whose account the information is sought—

- (a) has committed, or is about to commit, a serious offence; or
- (b) was involved in the commission, or is about to be involved in the commission, of a serious offence; or
- (c) has benefited directly or indirectly, or is about to benefit directly or indirectly, from the commission of a serious offence.

(5) A monitoring order shall specify—

- (a) the name or names in which the account is believed to be held; and
- (b) the class of information that the institution is required to give; and
- (c) that the information is to be given to a police officer (who may be named in the order) and the manner in which the information is to be given.

(6) Where a financial institution that has been given notice of a

monitoring order knowingly—

- (a) contravenes the order; or
- (b) provides false or misleading information in purported compliance with the order;

the institution commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—1 000 penalty units.

(7) A reference in this section to a transaction conducted through an account includes a reference to—

- (a) the making of a fixed term deposit; and
- (b) in relation to a fixed term deposit—the transfer of the amount deposited, or any part of it, at the end of the term.

Existence and operation of monitoring order not to be disclosed

72.(1) A financial institution that is, or has been, subject to a monitoring order shall not disclose the existence or the operation of the order to any person except—

- (a) a police officer; or
- (b) an officer or agent of the institution, for the purpose of ensuring that the order is complied with; or
- (c) a barrister or solicitor, for the purpose of obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order.

(2) A person of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) to whom a disclosure of the existence or operation of a monitoring order has been made (whether in accordance with subsection (1) or a previous application of this subsection or otherwise) shall not—

- (a) while he or she is such a person—disclose the existence or operation of the order except to another person of a kind referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) for the purposes of—
 - (i) if the disclosure is made by a police officer—the performance of that person's duties; or
 - (ii) if the disclosure is made by an officer or agent of the institution—ensuring that the order is complied with or

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obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order; or

(iii) if the disclosure is made by a barrister or solicitor—giving legal advice or making representations in relation to the order; or

(b) when he or she is no longer such a person—make a record of, or disclose, the existence or the operation of the order in any circumstances.

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) prevents the disclosure by a police officer of the existence or operation of a monitoring order—

(a) for the purposes of, or in connection with, legal proceedings; or

(b) in the course of proceedings before a court.

(4) A police officer shall not be required to disclose to any court the existence or operation of a monitoring order.

(5) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a person shall not be regarded as a director within the meaning of section 4, definition “director”, paragraph (c) by reason only that the directors act on advice given by that person in the proper performance of the functions attaching to his or her professional capacity or to his or her business relationship with the directors of the financial institution or the corporation, as the case may be.

(7) A reference in this section to disclosing the existence or operation of a monitoring order to a person includes a reference to disclosing information to the person from which the person could reasonably be expected to infer the existence or operation of the monitoring order.

(8) Where a financial institution is, or has been, subject to a monitoring order, the fact that the monitoring order has been made shall be disregarded for the purposes of the application of sections 90 and 92 in relation to the institution.

*Division 4—Obligations of financial institutions***Interpretation**

73. In this division—

“customer-generated financial transaction document”, in relation to a financial institution, means a financial transaction document of the institution—

- (a) that relates to—
 - (i) the opening or closing by a person of an account with the institution; or
 - (ii) the operation by a person of an account with the institution; or
 - (iii) the opening or use by a person of a deposit box held by the institution; or
 - (iv) the telegraphic or electronic transfer of funds by the institution on behalf of a person to another person; or
 - (v) the transmission of funds between Australia and a foreign country or between foreign countries on behalf of a person; or
 - (vi) an application by a person for a loan from the institution (where a loan is made to the person pursuant to the application); and
- (b) that is given to the institution by or on behalf of the person (whether or not the document is signed by or on behalf of the person).

“essential customer-generated financial transaction document”, in relation to a financial institution, means a customer-generated financial transaction document other than a document that relates to the operation of an account held with the institution.

“financial transaction document”, in relation to a financial institution, means any document that relates to a financial transaction carried out by the institution in its capacity as a financial institution and, without limiting the generality of this definition, includes a document relating

to—

- (a) the opening, operating or closing of an account held with the institution; and
 - (b) the opening or use of a deposit box held by the institution;
- but does not include a cheque or payment order.

“minimum retention period”, in relation to a financial transaction document of a financial institution, means—

- (a) if the document relates to the opening of an account with the institution—the period of 7 years after the day on which the account is closed; or
- (b) if the document relates to the opening by a person of a deposit box held by the institution—the period of 7 years after the day on which the deposit box ceases to be used by the person; or
- (c) in any other case—the period of 7 years after the day on which the transaction takes place.

Retention of records by financial institutions

74.(1) A financial institution shall, subject to section 75, retain each essential customer-generated financial transaction document in its original form for the minimum retention period applicable to the document.

(2) Subject to subsection (4), a financial institution shall retain, or retain a copy of, each customer-generated financial transaction document that is not an essential customer-generated financial transaction document for the minimum retention period applicable to the document.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), a financial institution shall retain, or retain a copy of, each financial transaction document—

- (a) that is not a customer-generated financial transaction document; and
- (b) whose retention is necessary to preserve a record of the financial transaction concerned;

for the minimum retention period applicable to the document.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to a financial transaction

document that relates to a single deposit, credit, withdrawal, debit or transfer of an amount of money that does not exceed \$200 or such higher amount as is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection.

(5) A financial institution required to retain documents under this section shall retain and store them in a way that makes retrieval of the documents reasonably practicable.

(6) A financial institution that contravenes subsection (1), (2), (3) or (5) commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

(7) This section does not limit any other obligation of a financial institution to retain documents.

Register of original documents

75.(1) Where a financial institution is required by law to release an original of an essential customer-generated financial transaction document before the end of the minimum retention period applicable to the document, the institution shall retain a complete copy of the document until the period has ended or the original is returned, whichever is the first to occur.

(2) The financial institution shall maintain a register of documents released under subsection (1).

(3) A financial institution that contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

Communication of information by financial institutions to police

76.(1) Where a financial institution has information about an account held, or a transaction conducted, with the institution and the institution has reasonable grounds for believing that—

- (a) the information may be relevant to an investigation of, or the prosecution of a person for, an offence against a law of the State; or
- (b) the information would otherwise be of assistance in the enforcement of this Act;

the institution may give the information to a police officer.

(2) No action, suit or proceeding lies against—

- (a) a financial institution; or
- (b) an officer, employee or agent of the institution acting in the course of the person's employment or agency;

in relation to any action taken by that institution or person pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Where a financial institution, or a person who is an officer, employee or agent of the institution, gives information pursuant to subsection (1) as soon as practicable after forming the belief referred to in that subsection, the institution or person shall be taken, for the purposes of sections 90 and 92, not to have been in possession of that information at any time.

PART 6—INTERSTATE ORDERS AND WARRANTS

Registration of interstate orders

77.(1) If—

- (a) an interstate forfeiture order expressly applies to specified property in Queensland; or
- (b) an interstate restraining order expressly applies to—
 - (i) specified property in Queensland; or
 - (ii) all property in Queensland of a specified person, including property acquired by that person after the making of the order;

a copy of the order, sealed by the court that made it, may be registered in the Supreme Court by the applicant for the order or by the Attorney-General or by a person who is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection or a person of a class of person so prescribed.

(2) A copy of any amendments made to an interstate forfeiture order or interstate restraining order (whether those amendments were made before

or after its registration in the Supreme Court), sealed by the court which made the amendments, may be registered in the same way as the order, and the amendments do not, for the purposes of this Act, have effect until they are registered.

(3) Registration of an interstate forfeiture order or interstate restraining order may be refused to the extent that the order would not, on registration, be capable of enforcement in Queensland.

(4) Registration is to be effected in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court.

Interim registration of facsimile copies

78.(1) A facsimile copy of—

- (a) a sealed copy of an interstate forfeiture order or interstate restraining order; or
- (b) a sealed copy of any amendments made to such an order;

shall be regarded for the purposes of this Act as the same as the sealed copy, if the facsimile copy is itself certified in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court.

(2) Registration effected by means of a facsimile copy ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 10 days commencing on the day of registration unless a sealed copy that is not a facsimile copy has been registered by that time.

(3) Registration of the sealed copy before the end of the period referred to in subsection (2) has effect as from the day of registration of the facsimile copy.

(4) Notwithstanding that registration of a facsimile copy of an interstate forfeiture order ceases to have effect in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2), any forfeiture already made in relation to the order is not affected.

Effect of registration

79.(1) A registered interstate forfeiture order is taken, from the time of registration, to be a forfeiture order for the purposes of this Act other than—

- section 26(4) (Effect of forfeiture order under s 23 or 25)
- section 28 (Third party protection from forfeiture order)
- section 29 (Third party protection from forfeiture under s 25)
- section 30 (Discharge of forfeiture order)
- section 31 (Person with interest in forfeited property may buy back the interest)
- section 32 (Buying out other interests under court order)
- section 33 (Effect of quashing of conviction or discharge of forfeiture order)
- section 96 (Appeals).

(2) A registered interstate restraining order is taken to be a restraining order made under section 40 for the purposes of this Act other than—

- section 42 (Notice of restraining order to be given to persons affected)
- section 45 (Further orders)
- section 46 (Duration of restraining order)
- section 48 (Charge on property subject to restraining order)
- section 50 (Liability under forfeiture or pecuniary penalty order or forfeiture under s 25 to be satisfied by public trustee).

Duration of registration

80. An interstate forfeiture order or an interstate restraining order ceases to be registered under this Act if—

- (a) it ceases to be in force in the State or Territory in which it was made; or
- (b) its registration is cancelled under this Act.

Cancellation of registration

81.(1) The registration of an interstate forfeiture order or an interstate restraining order may be cancelled by the Supreme Court or an officer of

the Supreme Court prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court if—

- (a) registration was improperly obtained; or
- (b) particulars of any amendments made to the order, or of any ancillary orders or directions made by a court, are not given to the Supreme Court in accordance with the requirements of the rules of the Supreme Court.

(2) The registration of an interstate forfeiture order or an interstate restraining order may be cancelled by the Supreme Court to the extent that the order is not capable of enforcement in Queensland.

Charge on property subject to registered interstate restraining order

82.(1) If—

- (a) in reliance on the charging, or the proposed charging, of a person with an interstate serious offence, an interstate restraining order has been made; and
- (b) in reliance on the conviction of that person for that offence, an interstate pecuniary penalty order is made;

then there is created, on the registration of the interstate restraining order under this Act or the registration in Queensland of the pecuniary penalty order under the *Service and Execution of Process Act 1992* (Cwlth), whichever is the later, a charge on all the property to which the restraining order applies to secure the payment of the pecuniary penalty.

(2) A charge created by subsection (1) on property ceases to have any effect when under the corresponding law the charge created on the making of the pecuniary penalty order ceases to have any effect.

(3) Section 48(3), (4) and (5) apply to a charge created by subsection (1) of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to a charge created by section 48(1).

Public trustee may act as agent

83. The public trustee may enter into an agreement to act as the agent of a person directed by an interstate restraining order to take control of property.

Interstate orders and search warrants

84.(1) If property has been seized under a search warrant issued in reliance on the commission of an interstate serious offence and a court of the other State or the Territory makes an order—

- (a) directing that the property be returned to the person from whose possession it was seized; or
- (b) directing that that person be allowed access to the property;

the order shall, as far as possible, be given effect to in Queensland.

(2) If—

- (a) property to which this subsection applies has been seized in another State or a Territory under a search warrant issued under a corresponding law in reliance on the commission of a serious offence; and
- (b) an application has been made to a court for a forfeiture order in respect of the property; and
- (c) the court refuses to make the forfeiture order;

the court shall make an order directing that the property be returned to the person from whose possession it was seized.

(3) If property to which this subsection applies has been seized in another State or a Territory under a search warrant issued under a corresponding law in reliance on the commission of a serious offence, the person from whose possession the property was seized may apply to a Magistrates Court for an order—

- (a) directing that the property be returned to that person; or
- (b) directing that the person be allowed access to the property;

and the court may make such an order on such terms and conditions (if any) as it thinks fit.

(4) The applicant for an order under subsection (3) shall give notice of the application and of the date, time and place fixed for the hearing of it to the Attorney-General and the commissioner of the police service.

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to all property seized under a search warrant other than property that—

- (a) was used or intended to be used in, or in connection with, the commission of an interstate serious offence; or
- (b) was derived by anyone from the commission of an interstate serious offence.

PART 7—SPECIAL FORFEITURE ORDERS

Application for special forfeiture order

85. If a person (the “**defendant**”) has been convicted of a serious offence, an appropriate officer may apply to the Supreme Court, at any time, for an order under section 86.

Special forfeiture order

86.(1) On application under section 85, the Supreme Court may make an order that the defendant forfeit to the State an amount equal to all or part of the benefits derived, or to be derived, by the defendant, or by someone else for the defendant, from a contract about—

- (a) a depiction of the serious offence or alleged serious offence in a movie, book, newspaper, magazine, radio, or television production, or live or recorded entertainment of any kind; or
- (b) an expression of the defendant’s thoughts, opinions or emotions about the serious offence or alleged serious offence.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to a contract made before or after the defendant’s conviction and in Queensland or elsewhere, including outside Australia.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may direct that any person who, in accordance with the terms of the contract referred to in that subsection, is required to pay moneys to the defendant or another person, at the request or by the direction of the defendant, pay those moneys to the Treasurer on behalf of the Crown.

(4) The applicant for an order under subsection (1) shall give notice of

the application—

- (a) to the defendant; and
- (b) to any other person referred to in that subsection.

(5) The Supreme Court may, at any time before the final determination of the application, direct the applicant to give or publish notice of the application to such persons, in such manner and within such time as the court thinks fit.

(6) The Supreme Court may, at any time before the final determination of the application, amend the notice of application as it thinks fit, either at the request of the applicant or with the approval of the applicant.

(7) The defendant, any other person referred to in subsection (1) and any person to whom a notice is given under subsection (5) are entitled to appear and to be heard at the hearing of the application.

Assessment of benefits

87.(1) For the purposes of an application for a special forfeiture order against the defendant, the value of the benefits referred to in section 86(1) shall be assessed by the court having regard to the evidence before it concerning all or any of the following—

- (a) the money, or the value of the property other than money, that came into the possession or under the control of—
 - (i) the defendant; or
 - (ii) another person at the request or direction of the defendant; by reason of the contract referred to in that section;
- (b) the value of any other benefits provided to—
 - (i) the defendant; or
 - (ii) another person at the request or direction of the defendant; by reason of the contract;
- (c) the value of the defendant's property before and after the making of the contract;
- (d) the defendant's income and expenditure before and after the

making of the contract.

(2) The court, in quantifying the value of any benefits for the purposes of this section, may treat as the value of the benefits received the value that the benefits received would have had if received at the time when the valuation is being made and, without limiting the generality of this, may have regard to any decline in the purchasing power of money between the time when the benefits were received and the time when the valuation is being made.

(3) For the purposes of an application for a special forfeiture order against a defendant, the following provisions have effect—

- (a) if, at the hearing of the application, evidence is given that the value of the defendant's property after the making of the contract exceeded the value of the defendant's property before the making of the contract, then, for the purposes of section 86(1), the court shall, subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) treat the value of the benefits received by the person from the contract as being not less than the amount of the excess;
- (b) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the defendant satisfies the court that the whole of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the making of the contract, paragraph (a) does not apply to the excess;
- (c) if, after evidence of the kind referred to in paragraph (a) is given, the defendant satisfies the court that a part of the excess was due to causes unrelated to the making of the contract, paragraph (a) applies to the excess as if it were reduced by the amount of that part.

(4) Where an application is made for a special forfeiture order against a defendant in relation to a contract referred to in section 86(1)—

- (a) all property of the defendant at the time the application is made; and
- (b) all property of the defendant at any time—
 - (i) within the period between the date of making of the contract and the date on which the application is made; or
 - (ii) within the period of 5 years immediately before the date on which the application is made;

whichever is the shorter;

shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be property that came into the possession or under the control of the defendant by reason of the contract.

(5) In calculating, for the purposes of an application for a special forfeiture order, the value of the benefits received by a person from the contract referred to in section 86(1), any expenses or outgoings of the person in connection with the contract shall be disregarded.

(6) For the purposes of this section, where property of a person vests in the official trustee in bankruptcy by reason of the person's bankruptcy, the property shall be taken to continue to be the property of the person.

Effect of special forfeiture order

88.(1) The amount specified in an order made under section 86(1), for all purposes, is to be taken to be a debt due and owing by the defendant to the Crown.

(2) An order made under section 86(1) upon its being filed in the registry of a court of competent jurisdiction shall have the same force and effect and all proceedings and remedies for the enforcement thereof may be taken as if the order were a judgment of that court ordering the defendant to pay to the Treasurer on behalf of the Crown the amount specified therein.

(3) Any person who, as provided by section 86(3), pays moneys to the Crown is thereby discharged from the terms of the contract referred to in that section.

Application of moneys paid to the Treasurer under this part

89.(1) Moneys paid to the Treasurer pursuant to an order made under section 86(1) may, if so directed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, be applied to satisfy—

- (a) an order made under the Criminal Code that the defendant make restitution or pay compensation; or
- (b) an order made by a court that the defendant pay damages to a person for injury suffered by that person by reason of the commission of the serious offence or alleged serious offence

referred to in section 85.

(2) Where an order referred to in subsection (1) has been made and has not been satisfied the person in whose favour it has been made may, within the period of 5 years after the date of making the order make application to the Attorney-General that the order be satisfied out of moneys paid to the Crown pursuant to an order made under section 86(1).

(3) After the expiration of 5 years from the date of making an order under section 86(1) moneys paid to the Crown under that order shall be paid to the consolidated fund and any application by a person under subsection (2) shall be absolutely barred.

PART 8—MISCELLANEOUS

Money laundering

90.(1) A person who engages in money laundering is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—3 000 penalty units or 20 years imprisonment.

(2) A person engages in money laundering if—

(a) the person—

- (i) engages, directly or indirectly, in a transaction involving money or other property that is tainted property; or
- (ii) receives, possesses, disposes of or brings into Queensland money or other property that is tainted property; or
- (iii) conceals or disguises the source, existence, nature, location, ownership or control of the tainted property; and

(b) the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the property is tainted property or is derived from some form of unlawful activity.

Charging of money laundering

91.(1) This section applies to a proceeding against a person for money

laundering, including a committal proceeding.

(2) The Attorney-General's written consent must be obtained before a proceeding is started by complaint under the *Justices Act 1886*.

(3) If the proceeding is not started by complaint under the *Justices Act 1886*, the Attorney-General's written consent must be obtained before the proceeding progresses to a hearing and decision.

(4) A charge of money laundering may be about—

- (a) an act, or 2 or more acts committed at the same time or different times; or
- (b) tainted property relating to an offence, or 2 or more offences committed by the same person or different persons.

(5) A person may be convicted of money laundering even though the tainted property concerned related to an offence committed by the person.

Possession etc. of property suspected of being tainted property

92.(1) A person must not receive, possess, dispose of, bring into Queensland, conceal or disguise property that may reasonably be suspected of being tainted property.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

(2) If a person is charged with an offence against this section, it is a defence to the charge if the person satisfies the court that the person had no reasonable grounds for suspecting that the property mentioned in the charge was either tainted property or derived from any form of unlawful activity.

Conduct by directors, employees or agents

93.(1) Where it is necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to establish the state of mind of a body corporate in respect of conduct engaged in, or deemed by subsection (2) to have been engaged in, by the body corporate, it is sufficient to show that any director, employee or agent of the body corporate, being any director, employee or agent by whom the conduct was engaged in within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority, had that state of mind.

(2) Any conduct engaged in on behalf of a body corporate—

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- (a) by any director, employee or agent of the body corporate within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; or
- (b) by any other person at the direction or with the consent or agreement (whether express or implied) of any director, employee or agent of the body corporate, where the giving of the direction, consent or agreement is within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the director, employee or agent;

shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have been engaged in by the body corporate.

(3) Where it is necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to establish the state of mind of a person in relation to conduct deemed by subsection (4) to have been engaged in by the person, it is sufficient to show that a employee being any employee or agent by whom the conduct was engaged in within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority, had that state of mind.

(4) Conduct engaged in on behalf of a person other than a body corporate—

- (a) by any employee or agent of the person within the scope of his or her actual or apparent authority; or
- (b) by any other person at the direction of or with the consent or agreement (whether express or implied) of any employee or agent of the firstmentioned person, where the giving of the direction, consent or agreement is within the scope of the actual or apparent authority of the employee or agent;

shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have been engaged in by the firstmentioned person.

(5) A reference in this section to the state of mind of a person includes a reference to the knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose of the person and the person's reason for the person's intention, opinion, belief or purpose.

(6) A reference in this section to a director of a body corporate includes a reference to a constituent member of a body corporate incorporated for a public purpose by a law of this or another State or of the Commonwealth or of a Territory.

Proceeding on application for order not criminal proceeding etc.

94.(1) A proceeding on an application for a restraining, forfeiture, pecuniary penalty or special forfeiture order is not a criminal proceeding.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), questions of fact on the application must be decided on the balance of probabilities.

(3) However, if a person is, because of section 9(c) or (d), treated as having been convicted of a serious offence, a court may make a forfeiture, pecuniary penalty or special forfeiture order in reliance on the conviction only if it is satisfied that the evidence is of sufficient weight to support a conviction of the person other than because of section 9(c) or (d).

Constitution of court

95. If an application for a forfeiture order, pecuniary penalty order or restraining order is made to a court before which a person was convicted of a serious offence—

- (a) the application may be dealt with by that court; and
- (b) any function or power may be exercised and any duty may be performed by that court in relation to the forfeiture order, pecuniary penalty order or restraining order;

whether or not that court is constituted in the same way as it was constituted when the person was convicted of the offence.

Appeals

96. Without affecting any other right of appeal, any person aggrieved by any forfeiture order, pecuniary penalty order, restraining order or special forfeiture order or the refusal of a court to make such an order may appeal against such order or refusal to the Court of Appeal.

Operation of other laws not affected

97. Nothing in this Act limits or restricts the operation of any other law providing for the forfeiture of property.

Sentencing court not to have regard to property forfeiture or pecuniary penalty

98. In deciding the sentence to be imposed on a person (the “defendant”) for a serious offence, the court must not have regard to the question of whether or not—

- (a) the defendant’s property is, or may become, the subject of a forfeiture order or a forfeiture under section 25; or
- (b) the defendant has been or may be ordered to pay a pecuniary penalty or to forfeit an amount to the State under section 86.

Court may lift corporate veil, etc.

99.(1) In assessing the value of benefits derived by a person from the commission of an offence or offences or from a contract referred to in section 86(1), the court may treat as property of the person any property that, in the opinion of the court, is subject to the effective control of the person.

(2) On application by an appropriate officer, a court may, if in its opinion particular property is subject to the effective control of a person against whom the court has made a pecuniary penalty order, make an order declaring that the whole, or a specified part, of that property is available to satisfy the pecuniary penalty order.

(3) Where a court declares that property is available to satisfy a pecuniary penalty order or a special forfeiture order—

- (a) the order may be enforced against the property as if the property were property of the person against whom the order is made; and
- (b) a restraining order may be made in respect of the property as if the property were property of the person against whom the order is made.

(4) Where an application for an order under subsection (2) is made that property is available to satisfy a pecuniary penalty order or special forfeiture order against a person—

- (a) the appropriate officer shall give written notice of the application to the person and to any person whom the appropriate officer has reason to believe may have an interest in the property; and

- (b) the person and any person who claims an interest in the property are entitled to appear and to be heard at the hearing of the application.

Sham transactions etc.

100.(1) The Supreme Court may declare that the whole, or a part, of a transaction to dispose of, or otherwise deal with, property is void if it is satisfied that a person entered into or carried out, or arranged for the transaction to be entered into or carried out, for all or any of the following purposes, or purposes that include all or any of the following purposes—

- (a) to defeat the objects of this Act;
- (b) to avoid or change the application of this Act to all or some of the property or other property;
- (c) to avoid or change the application of this Act in any respect to the person or someone else.

(2) However, the Supreme Court must not make a declaration under subsection (1) affecting a person's interest in property if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the person acquired the interest in property—
 - (i) in good faith and for sufficient consideration; and
 - (ii) not for all or any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (c) or purposes that include all or any of the purposes; and
- (b) the person was not a party to the commission of a serious offence that is relied on in an application made under this Act.

(3) An application for a declaration under subsection (1) may be made by an appropriate officer.

(4) The applicant must give written notice of the application to—

- (a) the person mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) anyone else the authorised person has reason to believe has an interest in the property disposed of or otherwise dealt with under the transaction.

(5) At any time before it finally decides the application, the Supreme

Court may direct the applicant to give notice of the application to the persons, and in the way and within the time, the court considers appropriate.

(6) If a declaration is made under subsection (1), the Supreme Court may also declare the rights of a person who acquired an interest in the property after the transaction was entered into or carried out and before the declaration was made.

Pecuniary penalty, restraining and special forfeiture order to be registered

101.(1) Where a pecuniary penalty order or a special forfeiture order has been made against a person or a restraining order has been made in respect of all or some of the property of a person the registrar of titles and any other person charged with the keeping of registers relating to property of the person shall, upon request in that regard and upon production to him or her of sufficient evidence of the order record in the register in his or her keeping a memorial that the pecuniary penalty order or special forfeiture order has been made or, in the case of a restraining order, that the property specified in the order is the subject of the restraining order.

(2) This section shall be given effect notwithstanding that any relevant document of title is not produced to a registrar or any other person.

(3) A memorial referred to in subsection (1) may be recorded notwithstanding any other Act to the contrary.

Interstate operation of forfeiture or restraining orders

102.(1) For the purpose of enabling a forfeiture order or restraining order to be registered under the corresponding law of another State or a Territory, the order may be expressed to apply to property in that State or Territory.

(2) A forfeiture order or restraining order does not apply to property in another State or in a Territory, except in so far as—

- (a) a corresponding law of the State or Territory provides that the order has effect in the State or Territory following registration under that law; or
- (b) the property was movable property and was located elsewhere than in the State or Territory when the order took effect.

Costs incurred on variation of forfeiture or restraining orders on application by third parties**103.(1)** If—

- (a) the Supreme Court makes an order under this Act varying a forfeiture order or restraining order that is registered under a corresponding law; and
- (b) the variation is made on the application of a third party and affects the interests of the third party in relation to property in that other State or Territory;

the Supreme Court may order that the actual costs incurred by the third party in applying for and obtaining the variation be paid to the third party.

(2) The Supreme Court may instead order that part only of those costs be paid, if it is satisfied that special circumstances warrant such an order.

(3) The costs shall be paid by a person or authority specified by the Supreme Court.

(4) The Supreme Court may direct in what manner the costs are to be ascertained.

(5) Nothing in this section limits the powers of the Supreme Court to award costs under any other law.

(6) In this section—

“**third party**”, in relation to a forfeiture order or restraining order, means a person who is not the subject of the order.

“**vary**” includes limit the manner in which an order applies.

Costs**104.** Where—

- (a) a person brings, or appears at, proceedings under this Act; and
- (b) the person is successful in those proceedings; and
- (c) the court is satisfied that the person was not involved in any way in the commission of the offence in respect of which the proceedings are related;

the court may order the Crown to pay all costs incurred by the person in connection with the proceedings or such part of those costs as is determined by the court.

Registration fees

105.(1) In this section—

“**register**” means a register kept at a registry.

“**registry**” means—

- (a) the land registry; or
- (b) the office of anybody required or authorised under an Act to keep a register about dealings with property.

(2) No fee is payable by the State for—

- (a) lodging in a registry any order or instrument under this Act or any instrument lodged to transfer property to the State under this Act; or
- (b) anything else for which registry fees are fixed.

Example of paragraph (b)—

If fees are fixed for register searches or copies of anything in a register, the State need not pay the fees.

Jurisdiction

106. Jurisdiction is conferred on a court to hear and determine applications under this Act and to make orders authorised by this Act.

Power of arrest

107. A police officer may arrest without warrant any person if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the person has committed an offence against this Act; and
- (b) proceedings by way of summons would not be effective.

Approval of forms

108.(1) The chief executive may approve forms for—

- (a) anything for which this Act requires or permits an approved form to be used; or
- (b) another use under this Act.

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to forms for court proceedings.

Regulation making power

110. The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

References to Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989

111. In an Act or document, a reference to the *Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989* is a reference to this Act.

SCHEDULE 1**EXAMPLES**

section 5

**PART 1—EXAMPLES OF SECTION 13 OF THE ACT
(MEANING OF “TAINTED PROPERTY”)****Example 1**

1.(1) A is convicted of the serious offences of producing and possessing a dangerous drug.

(2) A owned lot 1 and grew the dangerous drug on adjacent lot 2. A gained access to lot 2 through lot 1.

(3) A camped on lot 1 while working at growing the dangerous drug and was found on lot 1 in possession of 5 kg of the dangerous drug.

(4) Lot 1 was used in connection with the commission of the serious offence of producing a dangerous drug.

(5) Lot 1 is tainted property under section 13(1)(a) of the Act.

(6) Lot 2 was used in the commission of the serious offence of producing a dangerous drug.

(7) Lot 2 is also tainted property under section 13(1)(a) of the Act.

Example 2

2.(1) A is convicted of the serious offences of—

- (a) supplying a dangerous drug; and
- (b) carrying on the business of unlawfully trafficking in a dangerous drug.

(2) A used a motor vehicle to transport the drug to a proposed buyer.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(3) Whether the drug was on A or in A's motor vehicle, the motor vehicle was used in connection with the commission of each offence mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) The motor vehicle is tainted property under section 13(1)(a) of the Act.

Example 3

3.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of official corruption.

(2) A gave B, an officer of the public service, a race horse valued at \$150 000 for B to destroy an official file.

(3) Because of the destruction of the file, A was able to have A's lawfully acquired land rezoned.

(4) Before the rezoning the land was valued at \$200 000. After the rezoning the land was valued at \$1 000 000.

(5) The race horse is derived by B from the commission of the serious offence of official corruption.

(6) The race horse is tainted property under section 13(1)(a) or (c) of the Act.

(7) If the land is sold by A for \$1 000 000, \$800 000 is tainted property under section 13(1)(c) of the Act.

Example 4

4.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of concealing property reasonably suspected of being tainted property.

(2) A came into possession of motor vehicle parts (the "**stolen parts**") that A knew or had reason to suspect were stolen.

(3) A used the stolen parts to build 2 complete motor vehicles after later buying the rest of the necessary parts with the intention of combining them with the stolen parts.

(4) All parts were used in, or in connection with, the commission of the

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

serious offence of which A was convicted.

(5) Before A was charged with the offence, A sold 1 motor vehicle for \$30 000 and banked the money.

(6) A was still in possession of the other motor vehicle.

(7) The motor vehicle kept in A's possession is derived from property used in, or in connection with, the commission of the serious offence and is tainted property under section 13(1)(b) of the Act.

(8) The vehicle is also derived directly from the commission of the serious offence and is tainted property under section 13(1)(c) of the Act.

(9) The banked \$30 000 and its accrued interest is property derived by A from property used in, or in connection with, the commission of the serious offence and is tainted property under section 13(1)(b) of the Act.

(10) The \$30 000 (and interest) is also derived from the commission of the serious offence and is tainted property under section 13(1)(c) of the Act.

(11) If A uses the \$30 000 (and interest) to buy another vehicle, the other vehicle is derived from the commission of the serious offence and is tainted property under section 13(1)(c) of the Act.

Example 5

5.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of producing a dangerous drug.

(2) A used A's warehouse to produce the dangerous drug.

(3) A sells the warehouse and uses the proceeds to buy a house.

(4) The house is property derived by A from property used in, or in connection with, the commission of the serious offence of producing a dangerous drug.

(5) The house is tainted property under section 13(1)(b) of the Act.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Example 6

6.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of carrying on the business of trafficking in a dangerous drug.

(2) On A's arrest, police seized \$100 000 in cash derived by A from the commission of the serious offence.

(3) The police deposit the \$100 000 in a bank account in the name of the commissioner of the police service pending the outcome of the trial.

(4) The banked \$100 000 and its accrued interest is derived from the commission of the serious offence.

(5) The property is tainted property under section 13(1)(c) of the Act.

**PART 2—EXAMPLES OF SECTION 37 OF THE ACT
(ASSESSMENT OF BENEFITS)****Example 1**

1.(1) A and B are separately convicted of serious offences of carrying on the business of unlawfully trafficking in a dangerous drug.

(2) C bought the dangerous drug from B on 5 occasions for \$2 000—a total of \$10 000.

(3) B gave the money to A.

(4) A paid B a total of \$1 000.

(5) B acted solely as an agent or courier of A.

(6) A is—

(a) the supplier of the dangerous drug; and

(b) the principal with whom C, through B, dealt.

(7) Under section 37(2)(a) and (b) and (8) of the Act, the benefit derived

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

by A is \$10 000.

(8) Under section 37(2)(a) of the Act, the benefit derived by B is \$1 000.

Example 2

2.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of carrying on unlawful bookmaking (under the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, section 214) over 5 years.

(2) In the 5 years, A—

- (a) received a total of \$1 000 000 from punters placing bets; and
- (b) paid a total of \$400 000 to winning punters.

(3) Under section 37(2)(a) and (8) of the Act, the benefit derived by A is \$1 000 000.

Example 3

3.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of carrying on unlawful bookmaking (under the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, section 214) over 5 years.

(2) Money from the business of unlawful bookmaking was used by A—

- (a) to lead a flamboyant lifestyle costing, on average, \$60 000 for each year; and
- (b) to pay off a mortgage on the mansion A lives in and a block of income producing home units.

(3) The mansion and home units were bought in the 5 years.

(4) A—

- (a) had no assets at the start of the 5 years; and
- (b) cannot show a source of property gained in the 5 years other than income from the units, which produced an annual net income of \$20 000.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

- (5) The mansion and units are worth \$1 000 000.
- (6) Under section 37(2), (4) and (6) of the Act—
- (a) the \$1 000 000 current value of the mansion and units is a derived benefit; and
 - (b) the amount of \$200 000, made up of the \$60 000 mentioned in subsection (2)(a) less the \$20 000 mentioned in subsection (4)(b) for each year is a derived benefit.

Example 4

4.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of carrying on unlawful bookmaking (under the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, section 214) over 5 years.

(2) A carried on the business by—

- (a) taking all bets on credit; and
- (b) paying all winning bets and receiving all losing bets at the end of each week.

(3) The total value of all bets placed with A in the 5 years was \$1 000 000.

(4) The total value of all losing bets received by A in the 5 years was \$600 000.

(5) Under section 37(2)(a) of the Act, the benefit derived by A is \$600 000.

Example 5

5.(1) A is convicted of producing a dangerous drug, that is, marijuana.

(2) A had grown and sold 1 000 marijuana plants.

(3) Each marijuana plant, on average, yielded 0.5 kg of saleable material.

(4) The market value of the marijuana in the form sold was \$2 500 for 0.5 kg.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

(5) Under section 37(2)(c)(i) of the Act, the benefit derived by A was \$2 500 000.

Example 6

6.(1) A is convicted of the serious offence of concealing property reasonably suspected of being tainted property.

(2) A came into possession of motor vehicle parts (the “**stolen parts**”) that A knew or had reason to suspect were stolen.

(3) A used the stolen parts to build 2 complete motor vehicles after later buying the rest of the necessary parts with the intention of combining them with the stolen parts.

(4) Before A was charged with the offence, A sold 1 motor vehicle for \$30 000 and banked the money.

(5) A was still in possession of the other motor vehicle.

(6) Under section 37(2)(a)(i) and (8) of the Act, the benefit derived by A is—

- (a) the banked \$30 000 and its accrued interest; and
- (b) the value of the motor vehicle still in A’s possession.

SCHEDULE 2**SERIOUS OFFENCES**

section 4

1. *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 10A
2. *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*
3. *Fisheries Act 1994*
4. *Liquor Act 1992*, part 6 (Obligatory provisions and offences), division 3 (Provisions concerning sale of liquor by unlicensed persons or on unlicensed premises)
5. *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1975*
6. *Native Plants Protection Act 1930*
7. *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
8. *Poisons Regulation 1973*, section D1 or H1
9. *Weapons Act 1990*.

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 4 July 1997. Future amendments of the Crimes (Confiscation) Act 1989 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes an arabic letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 3 of 1995	1 April 1995
2	to Act No. 58 of 1995	21 December 1995
2A	to Act No. 79 of 1996	7 March 1997

5 Tables in earlier reprints

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Changed names and titles	1
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Corrected minor errors	1, 2
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1, 2
Renumbered provisions	1, 2, 2A

6 List of legislation

Crimes (Confiscation) Act 1989 No. 60 (prev Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989)

date of assent 12 May 1989

ss 1–2 and 16 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 June 1989 (proc pubd gaz 17 June 1989 p 1224)

as amended by—

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1990 No. 88 s 3 sch

date of assent 6 December 1990

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991 No. 97 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 17 December 1991

commenced on date of assent

Queensland Office of Financial Supervision Act 1992 No. 12 ss 1–2, 66 sch

date of assent 6 May 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 29 May 1992 (1992 SL No. 109)

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 No. 48 ss 1–2, 207 sch

date of assent 24 November 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 November 1992 (1992 SL No. 377)

Prostitution Laws Amendment Act 1992 No. 65 pts 1–2

date of assent 7 December 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 1993 (1993 SL No. 11)

Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Amendment Act 1995 No. 3

date of assent 3 March 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 April 1995 (1995 SL No. 65)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996 No. 79 pts 1, 6

date of assent 12 December 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 35)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 9
ss 1, 2(5) pt 6

date of assent 15 May 1997

ss 1, 2(5) commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 20 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 155)

7 List of annotations**Short title**

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s 4 amd 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2; 1992 No. 12 s 66 sch; 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch;
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sub 1995 No. 3 s 6(1), (2)def “**interest**” om 1995 No. 3 s 6(1)def “**Magistrates Court**” om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2def “**member of the police force**” om 1995 No. 3 s 6(1)def “**money laundering**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)def “**police officer**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)
om 1996 No. 79 s 22def “**property**” om 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2def “**Public Trustee**” om 1995 No. 3 s 6(1)def “**quash**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)def “**related offence**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)def “**relevant period**” om 1995 No. 3 s 6(1)def “**serious drug offence**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)def “**serious offence**” amd 1992 No. 65 s 4
sub 1995 No. 3 s 6(1), (2)def “**tainted property**” sub 1995 No. 3 s 6(1), (2)def “**transaction**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)def “**transfer**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)

def “**unamenable justice**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)

def “**unlawful activity**” ins 1995 No. 3 s 6(2)

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s 6 ins 1995 No. 3 s 7

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s 7 ins 1995 No. 3 s 7

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s 11 ins 1995 No. 3 s 7

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s 12 ins 1995 No. 3 s 7

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s 13 ins 1995 No. 3 s 7

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PECUNIARY PENALTY ORDERS**

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div hdg sub 1995 No. 3 s 9

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s 17 sub amd 1995 No. 3 s 9

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s 18 ins 1995 No. 3 s 9

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s 19 ins 1995 No. 3 s 9

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s 22 sub 1995 No. 3 s 9

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sub 1995 No. 3 s 9**Order permitting s 31 buyback****s 24** ins 1995 No. 3 s 9**Automatic forfeiture of restrained property in relation to serious drug offence****s 25** ins 1995 No. 3 s 9
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s 40 amd 1995 No. 3 s 14; 1997 No. 9 s 20

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s 41 ins 1995 No. 3 s 15

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s 43 ins 1995 No. 3 s 16

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s 44 ins 1995 No. 3 s 16

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s 45 amd 1995 No. 3 s 17

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s 55 amd 1995 No. 3 s 22

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s 59 amd 1995 No. 3 s 24; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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s 60 amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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s 65 amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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s 84 amd 1995 No. 3 s 27

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s 85 sub 1995 No. 3 s 28

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s 87 amd 1991 No. 97 s 3 sch 2; 1995 No. 3 s 30; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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s 94 sub 1995 No. 3 s 32

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s 96 amd 1995 No. 3 s 33

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s 98 sub 1995 No. 3 s 34

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s 100 ins 1995 No. 3 s 35

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s 101 amd 1995 No. 3 s 36

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s 105 ins 1995 No. 3 s 37

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Transitional provision about forms

s 109 ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

exp 28 May 1996 (see s 109(3))

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s 110 ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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s 111 ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

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