

**CONFISCATION OF PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 1989—
REGULATION**

(Relating to the reciprocal enforcement of Australian legislation concerning
confiscation of proceeds of crime and the forfeiture of property)

NEW SOUTH WALES



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HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council,
and in pursuance of the Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989, has
been pleased to make the Regulation set forth hereunder.

J. P. HANNAFORD, M.L.C.,
Attorney General.

The Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Regulation 1991 is amended:

- (a) by inserting in clause 3, after the definition of “the South Australian Act”, the following definition:

“the Tasmanian Act” means the Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993 of Tasmania;

- (b) by inserting after clause 10 (d), the following paragraph:

(d1) the Tasmanian Act;

- (c) by inserting after clause 11 (d) the following paragraph:

(d1) section 16 of the Tasmanian Act; or

- (d) by inserting after clause 12 (c) the following paragraph:

(cl) section 21 of the Tasmanian Act; or

- (e) by inserting after clause 13 (d) the following paragraph:

(d1) section 26 of the Tasmanian Act; or

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The object of this Regulation is to provide for the Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993 of Tasmania to be a corresponding law for the purposes of the Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989 of New South Wales. The Regulation also declares certain orders made under the Tasmanian Act to be interstate orders for the purposes of the New South Wales Act.

This Regulation is made under the Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act 1989, including section 95 (the general regulation making power) and the definitions in section 4 of “corresponding law”, “interstate forfeiture order”, “interstate pecuniary penalty order” and “interstate restraining order”.
