

# Crimes Amendment (Cheating at Gambling) Act 2012 No 64

[2012-64]



New South Wales

## Status Information

### Currency of version

Repealed version for 13 September 2012 to 13 September 2012 (accessed 11 July 2024 at 18:25)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

### Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

### Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Act was repealed by sec 30C of the [Interpretation Act 1987 No 15](#) with effect from 14.9.2012.

### Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 14 September 2012

# Crimes Amendment (Cheating at Gambling) Act 2012 No 64



New South Wales

## Contents

<b>Long title</b> .....	3
1 Name of Act .....	3
2 Commencement .....	3
<b>Schedule 1 Amendment of Crimes Act 1900 No 40</b> .....	3
<b>Schedule 2 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209</b> .....	8

# Crimes Amendment (Cheating at Gambling) Act 2012 No 64



New South Wales

An Act to amend the *Crimes Act 1900* to prohibit certain conduct that can corrupt the betting outcomes of events on which it is lawful to place bets; and for related purposes.

## 1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Crimes Amendment (Cheating at Gambling) Act 2012*.

## 2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

## Schedule 1 Amendment of *Crimes Act 1900* No 40

### [1] Part 4ACA

Insert after Part 4AC:

## Part 4ACA Cheating at gambling

### Division 1 Preliminary

#### 193H Corrupting betting outcome of event

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, conduct ***corrupts a betting outcome of an event*** if the conduct:
  - (a) affects or, if engaged in, would be likely to affect the outcome of any type of betting on the event, and
  - (b) is contrary to the standards of integrity that a reasonable person would expect of persons in a position to affect the outcome of any type of betting on the event.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, an ***agreement about conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event*** is an agreement between 2 or more persons

under which one or more of those persons agree to engage in conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event.

(3) In this Part:

**agreement** includes an arrangement.

**conduct** means an act or an omission to perform an act.

**engage in conduct** means:

- (a) do an act, or
- (b) omit to perform an act.

### **193I Betting**

(1) In this Part, **bet** includes the following:

- (a) place, accept or withdraw a bet,
- (b) cause a bet to be placed, accepted or withdrawn.

(2) A reference in this Part to betting on an event includes a reference to betting on any event contingency.

### **193J Events and event contingencies**

(1) In this Part, an **event** means any event (whether it takes place in this State or elsewhere) on which it is lawful to bet under a law of this State, another State, a Territory or the Commonwealth.

(2) In this Part, an **event contingency** means any contingency in any way connected with an event, being a contingency on which it is lawful to bet under a law of this State, another State, a Territory or the Commonwealth.

### **193K Obtaining financial advantage or causing financial disadvantage**

(1) In this Part, **obtain** a financial advantage includes:

- (a) obtain a financial advantage for oneself or for another person, and
- (b) induce a third person to do something that results in oneself or another person obtaining a financial advantage, and
- (c) keep a financial advantage that one has,

whether the financial advantage is permanent or temporary.

(2) In this Part, **cause** a financial disadvantage means:

- (a) cause a financial disadvantage to another person, or
  - (b) induce a third person to do something that results in another person suffering a financial disadvantage,
- whether the financial disadvantage is permanent or temporary.

### **193L Proof of intention to obtain financial advantage or cause financial disadvantage**

- (1) If an offence under this Part requires a person (the **accused**) to intend to obtain a financial advantage, or to cause a financial disadvantage, in connection with betting on an event, that element of the offence is established if, and only if, it is proved that:
  - (a) the accused meant to obtain a financial advantage, or cause a financial disadvantage, in connection with betting on the event, or
  - (b) the accused was aware that another person meant to obtain a financial advantage, or cause a financial disadvantage, in connection with betting on the event, as a result of the conduct the subject of the charge.
- (2) It is not necessary to prove that any financial advantage was actually obtained or any financial disadvantage was actually caused.
- (3) In this section, the **conduct the subject of the charge** means:
  - (a) in the case of an offence against section 193N—the conduct that the accused engaged in, or
  - (b) in the case of an offence against section 193O—the conduct that the accused facilitated, or
  - (c) in the case of an offence against section 193P—the conduct, or the conduct the subject of the agreement, that the accused encouraged another person to conceal.

### **193M Encourage**

In this Part, **encourage** another person to engage in conduct includes command, request, propose, advise, incite, induce, persuade, authorise, urge, threaten or place pressure on the person to engage in conduct.

## **Division 2 Offences**

### **193N Engage in conduct that corrupts betting outcome of event**

A person who engages in conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event:

- (a) knowing or being reckless as to whether the conduct corrupts a betting outcome of the event, and
- (b) with the intention of obtaining a financial advantage, or causing a financial disadvantage, in connection with any betting on the event,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

### **1930 Facilitate conduct that corrupts betting outcome of event**

(1) A person who facilitates conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event:

- (a) knowing or being reckless as to whether the conduct facilitated corrupts a betting outcome of the event, and
- (b) with the intention of obtaining a financial advantage, or causing a financial disadvantage, in connection with any betting on the event,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) A person **facilitates** conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event if the person:

- (a) offers to engage in conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event, or
- (b) encourages another person to engage in conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event, or
- (c) enters into an agreement about conduct that corrupts a betting outcome of an event.

### **193P Concealing conduct or agreement about conduct that corrupts betting outcome of event**

(1) A person who encourages another person to conceal from any appropriate authority conduct, or an agreement about conduct, that corrupts a betting outcome of an event:

- (a) knowing or being reckless as to whether the conduct corrupts a betting outcome of the event, and
- (b) with the intention of obtaining a financial advantage, or causing a financial disadvantage, in connection with any betting on the event,

is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) In this section, an **appropriate authority** includes:

- (a) a police officer, or
- (b) a body that has the official function of controlling, regulating or supervising an event, or any betting on an event.

### **193Q Use of corrupt conduct information or inside information for betting purposes**

(1) A person who possesses information in connection with an event that is corrupt conduct information, and who knows or is reckless as to whether the information is corrupt conduct information, is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) bets on the event, or
- (b) encourages another person to bet on the event in a particular way, or
- (c) communicates the information to another person who the first person knows or ought reasonably to know would or would be likely to bet on the event.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) A person who possesses information in connection with an event that is inside information, and who knows or is reckless as to whether the information is inside information, is guilty of an offence if the person:

- (a) bets on the event, or
- (b) encourages another person to bet on the event in a particular way, or
- (c) communicates the information to another person who the first person knows or ought reasonably to know would or would be likely to bet on the event.

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

(3) Information in connection with an event is **corrupt conduct information** if the information is about conduct, or proposed conduct, that corrupts a betting outcome of the event.

(4) Information in connection with an event is **inside information** if the information:

- (a) is not generally available, and
- (b) if it were generally available, would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly bet on the event in deciding whether or not to bet on the event or making any other betting decision.

- (5) Information is **generally available** if:
- (a) it consists of matter that is readily observable by the public, or
  - (b) it has been made known in a manner that would, or would be likely to, bring it to the attention of the public, or
  - (c) it consists of deductions, conclusions or inferences made or drawn from information referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (6) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) (b) or (c) or (2) (b) or (c) it is not necessary to prove that the person encouraged to bet, or to whom information was communicated, actually bet on the event concerned.
- (7) If, on the trial of a person for an offence under subsection (1), the trier of fact is not satisfied that the accused is guilty of the offence charged but is satisfied that the accused is guilty of an offence under subsection (2), it may find the accused not guilty of the offence charged but guilty of an offence under subsection (2), and the accused is liable to punishment accordingly.
- (8) A reference in this section to communicating information includes a reference to causing information to be communicated.

**[2] Schedule 11 Savings and transitional provisions**

Insert at the end of the Schedule with appropriate Part and clause numbering:

## **Part Crimes Amendment (Cheating at Gambling) Act 2012**

### **Review of amendments**

- (1) The Minister is to review the operation of Part 4ACA (Cheating at gambling) to determine whether the policy objectives of that Part remain valid and whether the terms of the Part remain appropriate for securing those objectives.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 3 years from the commencement of that Part.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 3 years.

## **Schedule 2 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209**

### **Schedule 1 Indictable offences triable summarily**

Insert after clause 16C in Table 1:

**16D Cheating at gambling**

An offence under section 193N, 193O, 193P or 193Q (1) or (2) of the *Crimes Act 1900*.