2016-2017-2018

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** 

#### **EXPOSURE DRAFT**

Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Bill 2018

No. , 2018

(Attorney-General)

A Bill for an Act to amend the law relating to telecommunications, computer access warrants and search warrants, and for other purposes

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telec	ll for an Act to amend the law relating to ommunications, computer access warrants and ch warrants, and for other purposes
The I	Parliament of Australia enacts:
1 Sho	rt title
	This Act is the <i>Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Act 2018.</i>
2 Con	nmencement
	(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with
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column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

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#### **Commencement information**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 to 3 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
2. Schedule 1	A single day to be fixed by Proclamation.	
	However, if the provisions do not commence within the period of 9 months beginning on the day this Act receives the Royal Assent, they commence on the day after the end of that period.	
3. Schedule 2, Parts 1 and 2	The day after this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
4. Schedule 2,	The later of:	
Part 3	(a) immediately after the commencement of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to this Act; and	
	(b) immediately after the commencement of Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act</i> 2018.	
	However, the provisions do not commence at all if the event mentioned in paragraph (b) does not occur.	
5. Schedules 3, 4 and 5	The day after this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
Note:	This table relates only to the provisions of this A enacted. It will not be amended to deal with any this Act.	

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1 2 3	(2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this Act. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this Act.
4	3 Schedules
5	Legislation that is specified in a Schedule to this Act is amended or
6	repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule
7	concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this Act has effect
8	according to its terms.

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Schedule 1 Industry assistance

A	dministrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977
1	After paragraph (daaa) of Schedule 1
	Insert:
	(daaaa) decisions under Part 15 of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> ;
C	riminal Code Act 1995
2	After subsection 474.6(7) of the Criminal Code
	Insert:
	(7A) A person is not criminally responsible for an offence against
	subsection (5) if the conduct of the person:
	(a) is in accordance with a technical assistance request; or
	(b) is in compliance with a technical assistance notice; or
	(c) is in compliance with a technical capability notice.
3	After subparagraph 476.2(4)(b)(iii) of the Criminal Code
	Insert:
	or (iv) in accordance with a technical assistance request; or
	(v) in compliance with a technical assistance notice; or
	(vi) in compliance with a technical capability notice;
4	Dictionary in the Criminal Code
	Insert:
	technical assistance notice has the same meaning as in Part 15 of
	the Telecommunications Act 1997.
	technical assistance request has the same meaning as in Part 15 of
	the Telecommunications Act 1997.
	technical capability notice has the same meaning as in Part 15 of
	the Telecommunications Act 1997.

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1	Telecommunications Act 1997
2	5 Section 7
3	Insert:
4	ASIO means the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.
5 6	6 Section 7 (paragraph (a) of the definition of civil penalty provision)
7	After "this Act" (first occurring), insert "(other than section 317ZB)".
8	7 After Part 14
9	Insert:
10	Part 15—Industry assistance
11	Division 1—Introduction
12	317A Simplified outline of this Part
13	The Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
14	Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of
15	the Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer of an interception agency may give a technical assistance request to
16 17	a designated communications provider.
18	A technical assistance request may ask the provider to do acts or things on a voluntary basis that are directed towards
19 20	ensuring that the provider is capable of giving certain types of
21	help to ASIO, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the
22	Australian Signals Directorate or an interception agency in
23	relation to:
24	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary
25	penalties; or
26	(b) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in
27	a foreign country; or
28	(c) protecting the public revenue; or

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1 2 3	(d) the interests of Australia's national security, the interests of Australia's foreign relations or the interests of Australia's national economic well-being.
4	A technical assistance request may ask the provider to give
5	help to ASIO, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the
6	Australian Signals Directorate or an interception agency on a
7	voluntary basis in relation to:
8 9	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary penalties; or
10 11	(b) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in a foreign country; or
12	(c) protecting the public revenue; or
13	(d) the interests of Australia's national security, the interests
14	of Australia's foreign relations or the interests of
15	Australia's national economic well-being.
16	The Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an
17	interception agency may give a designated communications
18	provider a notice, to be known as a technical assistance notice,
19 20	that requires the provider to do acts or things by way of giving help to ASIO or the agency in relation to:
21 22	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary penalties; or
23	(b) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in
24	a foreign country; or
25	(c) protecting the public revenue; or
26	(d) safeguarding national security.
	(b) Surveyunding narronar severify
27	• The Attorney-General may give a designated communications
28	provider a notice, to be known as a technical capability notice.
29	A technical capability notice may require the provider to do
30	acts or things directed towards ensuring that the provider is
31	capable of giving certain types of help to ASIO or an interception agency in relation to:
32	interception agency in relation to:
33	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary
34	penalties; or

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1			ng the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in
2			ign country; or
3			eting the public revenue; or
4		(d) safegu	narding national security.
5		• A technical	capability notice may require the provider to do
6		-	gs by way of giving help to ASIO or an
7		interception	agency in relation to:
8 9			cing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary ies; or
10 11			ng the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in ign country; or
12			eting the public revenue; or
13		_	narding national security.
13		(d) sarege	arting national security.
14	317B Def	initions	
15		In this Part:	
16		access, when use	ed in relation to material, includes:
17			is subject to a pre-condition (for example, the use
18		of a passw	•
19			way of push technology; and
20		(c) access by v	way of a standing request.
21		ASIO affiliate h	as the same meaning as in the Australian Security
22			anisation Act 1979.
23		ASIO employee	has the same meaning as in the Australian Security
24			anisation Act 1979.
25		chief officer of a	an interception agency has the meaning given by
26		section 317ZM.	
27		contracted servi	ce provider, in relation to a designated
28			provider, means a person who performs services
			of the provider, but does not include a person who
29		for or on benuit	of the provider, but does not include a person who
29 30		performs such se	ervices in the capacity of an employee of the

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1	Corruption and Crime Commission (WA) means the Corruption
2	and Crime Commission established by the Corruption, Crime and
3	Misconduct Act 2003 (WA).
4	designated communications provider has the meaning given by
5	section 317C.
6	electronic service has the meaning given by section 317D.
7	eligible activities of a designated communications provider has the
8	meaning given by section 317C.
9	entrusted ASD person means a person who:
10	(a) is a staff member of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
11	(b) has entered into a contract, agreement or arrangement with
12	the Australian Signals Directorate; or
13	(c) is an employee or agent of a person who has entered into a
14	contract, agreement or arrangement with the Australian
15	Signals Directorate.
16	entrusted ASIO person means an entrusted person (within the
17	meaning of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act
18	1979).
19	entrusted ASIS person means a person who:
20	(a) is a staff member or agent of the Australian Secret
21	Intelligence Service; or
22	(b) has entered into a contract, agreement or arrangement with
23	the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or
24	(c) is an employee or agent of a person who has entered into a
25	contract, agreement or arrangement with the Australian
26	Secret Intelligence Service.
27	giving help:
28	(a) when used in relation to ASIO—includes giving help to an
29	ASIO employee or an ASIO affiliate; or
30	(b) when used in relation to the Australian Secret Intelligence
31	Service—includes giving help to a staff member of the
32	Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or

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1	(c) when used in relation to the Australian Signals Directorate—
2	includes giving help to a staff member of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
4	(d) when used in relation to an interception agency—includes
5	giving help to an officer of the agency.
6	IGIS official has the same meaning as in the Australian Security
7	Intelligence Organisation Act 1979.
8	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission of
9	Victoria means the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption
10	Commission established by the <i>Independent Broad-based</i>
11	Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic).
12	Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (SA) means the
13	person who is the Commissioner (within the meaning of the
14	Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012 (SA)).
15	interception agency means:
16	(a) the Australian Federal Police; or
17	(b) the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity;
18	or
19	(c) the Australian Crime Commission; or
20	(d) the Police Force of a State or the Northern Territory; or
21	(e) the Independent Commission Against Corruption of New
22	South Wales; or
23	(f) the New South Wales Crime Commission; or
24	(g) the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission of New South
25	Wales; or
26	(h) the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission of
27	Victoria; or
28	(i) the Crime and Corruption Commission of Queensland; or
29	(j) the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (SA); or
30	(k) the Corruption and Crime Commission (WA).
31	Law Enforcement Conduct Commission of New South Wales
32	means the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission constituted by
33	the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (NSW).

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1	<i>listed act or thing</i> has the meaning given by section 317E.
2	material means material:
3	(a) whether in the form of text; or
4	(b) whether in the form of data; or
5	(c) whether in the form of speech, music or other sounds; or
6	(d) whether in the form of visual images (moving or otherwise);
7	or
8	(e) whether in any other form; or
9	(f) whether in any combination of forms.
10	member of the staff of the Independent Commissioner Against
11	Corruption (SA) means a person who is engaged under
12	subsection 12(1) of the Independent Commissioner Against
13	Corruption Act 2012 (SA).
14	officer of an interception agency has the meaning given by
15	section 317ZM.
16	staff member, when used in relation to the Australian Secret
17 18	Intelligence Service or the Australian Signals Directorate, has the same meaning as in the <i>Intelligence Services Act 2001</i> .
19	supply:
20	(a) when used in relation to:
21	(i) a facility; or
22	(ii) customer equipment; or
23	(iii) a component;
24	includes supply (including re-supply) by way of sale,
25	exchange, lease, hire or hire-purchase; and
26	(b) when used in relation to software—includes provide, grant or
27	confer rights, privileges or benefits.
28	technical assistance notice means a notice given under
29	section 317L.
30	technical assistance notice information means:
31	(a) information about any of the following:
32	(i) the giving of a technical assistance notice;

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1 2	<ul><li>(ii) the existence or non-existence of a technical assistance notice;</li></ul>
3	(iii) the variation of a technical assistance notice;
4	(iv) the revocation of a technical assistance notice;
5	(v) the requirements imposed by a technical assistance
6	notice;
7	(vi) any act or thing done in compliance with a technical
8	assistance notice; or
9	(b) any other information about a technical assistance notice.
10	technical assistance request means a request under
11	paragraph 317G(1)(a).
12	technical assistance request information means:
13	(a) information about any of the following:
14	(i) the giving of a technical assistance request;
15	(ii) the existence or non-existence of a technical assistance
16	request;
17	(iii) the acts or things covered by a technical assistance
18	request;
19	(iv) any act or thing done in accordance with a technical
20	assistance request; or
21	(b) any other information about a technical assistance request.
22	technical capability notice means a notice given under
23	section 317T.
24	technical capability notice information means:
25	(a) information about any of the following:
26	(i) the giving of a technical capability notice;
27	(ii) consultation relating to the giving of a technical
28	capability notice;
29	(iii) the existence or non-existence of a technical capability
30	notice;
31	(iv) the variation of a technical capability notice;
32	(v) the revocation of a technical capability notice;
33	(vi) the requirements imposed by a technical capability
34	notice;

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	capability notice; or  (b) any other information about  Designated communications pro  For the purposes of this Part, the  (a) designated communication  (b) the eligible activities of a provider.	ovider etc.  ne following table defines:  nons provider; and designated communications
Item	nated communications provider and el A person is a designated communications provider if	and the eligible activities of the person are
1	the person is a carrier or carriage service provider	(a) the operation by the person of telecommunications networks, or facilities, in Australia; or
		(b) the supply by the person of listed carriage services
2	the person is a carriage service intermediary who arranges for the supply by a carriage service provider of listed carriage services	(a) the arranging by the person for the supply by the carriage service provider of listed carriage services; or
	Ç	(b) the operation by the carriage service provider of telecommunications networks, or facilities, in Australia; or
		(c) the supply by the carriage service provider of listed carriage services
3	the person provides a service that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, the supply of a listed carriage service	the provision by the person of a service that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, the supply of a listed carriage service
4	the person provides an electronic service that has one or more end-users in Australia	the provision by the person of an electronic service that has one or more end-users in Australia
5	the person provides a service that	the provision by the person of a

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Item	A person is a designated communications provider if	igible activities and the eligible activities of the person are
	facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, the provision of an electronic service that has one or more end-users in Australia	service that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, the provision of an electronic service that has one or more end-users in Australia
6	the person develops, supplies or updates software used, for use, or likely to be used, in connection with:  (a) a listed carriage service; or  (b) an electronic service that has one or more end-users in Australia	<ul><li>(a) the development by the person of any such software; or</li><li>(b) the supply by the person of any such software; or</li><li>(c) the updating by the person of any such software</li></ul>
7	the person manufactures, supplies, installs, maintains or operates a facility	<ul><li>(a) the manufacture by the person of a facility for use, or likely to be used, in Australia; or</li><li>(b) the supply by the person of a facility for use, or likely to be used, in Australia; or</li></ul>
		<ul><li>(c) the installation by the person of a facility in Australia; or</li><li>(d) the maintenance by the person of a facility in Australia; or</li></ul>
		(e) the operation by the person of a facility in Australia
8	the person manufactures or supplies components for use, or likely to be used, in the manufacture of a facility for use, or likely to be used, in Australia	<ul><li>(a) the manufacture by the person of any such components; or</li><li>(b) the supply by the person of any such components</li></ul>
9	the person connects a facility to a telecommunications network in Australia	the connection by the person of a facility to a telecommunications network in Australia
10	the person manufactures or supplies customer equipment for use, or likely to be used, in Australia	<ul><li>(a) the manufacture by the person of any such customer equipment; o</li><li>(b) the supply by the person of any such customer equipment</li></ul>
11	the person manufactures or supplies	(a) the manufacture by the person o

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Item	nated communications provider and el A person is a designated communications provider if	and the eligible activities of the person are
	components for use, or likely to be used, in the manufacture of customer equipment for use, or likely to be used, in Australia	any such components; or (b) the supply by the person of any such components
12	the person:  (a) installs or maintains customer equipment in Australia; and	(a) any such installation by the person of customer equipment; or
	(b) does so otherwise than in the capacity of end-user of the equipment	(b) any such maintenance by the person of customer equipment
13	the person:  (a) connects customer equipment to a telecommunications network in Australia; and  (b) does so otherwise than in the	any such connection by the person of customer equipment to a telecommunications network in Australia
14	capacity of end-user of the equipment  the person is a constitutional corporation who:  (a) manufactures; or	(a) the manufacture by the person of data processing devices for use, or likely to be used, in Australia or
	<ul><li>(b) supplies; or</li><li>(c) installs; or</li><li>(d) maintains;</li></ul>	(b) the supply by the person of data processing devices for use, or likely to be used, in Australia; o
	data processing devices	(c) the installation by the person of data processing devices in Australia; or
		(d) the maintenance by the person of data processing devices in Australia
15	the person is a constitutional corporation who:	(a) the development by the person of any such software; or
	<ul><li>(a) develops; or</li><li>(b) supplies; or</li></ul>	(b) the supply by the person of any such software; or
	(c) updates;	(c) the updating by the person of an such software

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	A person is a designated and the eligible activities of communications provider if person are
	software that is capable of being installed on a computer, or other equipment, that is, or is likely to be, connected to a telecommunications network in Australia
	Note: See also section 317ZT (alternative constitutional basis).
317D	Electronic service
	(1) For the purposes of this Part, <i>electronic service</i> means:
	(a) a service that allows end-users to access material using carriage service; or
	<ul> <li>(b) a service that delivers material to persons having equip appropriate for receiving that material, where the delive the service is by means of a carriage service;</li> </ul>
	but does not include:
	(c) a broadcasting service; or
	(d) a datacasting service (within the meaning of the <i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i> ).
	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), service includes a website
	(3) For the purposes of this Part, a person does not provide an
	electronic service merely because the person supplies a carria service that enables material to be accessed or delivered.
	(4) For the purposes of this Part, a person does not provide an
	electronic service merely because the person provides a billing
	service, or a fee collection service, in relation to an electronic service.
	(5) A reference in this section to the <i>use</i> of a thing is a reference
	use of the thing either:
	<ul><li>(a) in isolation; or</li><li>(b) in conjunction with one or more other things.</li></ul>

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317E List	ted act	ts or t	hings
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1

2	(1) For the purposes of the application of this Part to a designated
3	communications provider, listed act or thing means:
4	(a) removing one or more forms of electronic protection that are
5	or were applied by, or on behalf of, the provider; or
6	(b) providing technical information; or
7	(c) installing, maintaining, testing or using software or
8	equipment; or
9	(d) ensuring that information obtained in connection with the
10	execution of a warrant or authorisation is given in a particular
11	format; or
12	(e) facilitating or assisting access to whichever of the following
13	are the subject of eligible activities of the provider:
14	(i) a facility;
15	(ii) customer equipment;
16	(iii) a data processing device;
17	(iv) a listed carriage service;
18	(v) a service that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to,
19	the supply of a listed carriage service;
20	(vi) an electronic service;
21	(vii) a service that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to,
22	the provision of an electronic service;
23	(viii) software used, for use, or likely to be used, in
24	connection with a listed carriage service;
25	(ix) software used, for use, or likely to be used, in
26	connection with an electronic service;
27	(x) software that is capable of being installed on a
28	computer, or other equipment, that is, or is likely to be,
29	connected to a telecommunications network; or
30	(f) assisting with the testing, modification, development or
31	maintenance of a technology or capability; or
32	(g) notifying particular kinds of changes to, or developments
33	affecting, eligible activities of the designated
34 35	communications provider, if the changes are relevant to the execution of a warrant or authorisation; or
33	execution of a warrant of authorisation, of

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(h)	modifying, or facilitating the modification of, any of the
	characteristics of a service provided by the designated
<b>/</b> *\	communications provider; or
(1)	substituting, or facilitating the substitution of, a service provided by the designated communications provider for:
	(i) another service provided by the provider; or
	(ii) a service provided by another designated communications provider; or
(i)	an act or thing done to conceal the fact that any thing has
0,	been done covertly in the performance of a function, or the
	exercise of a power, conferred by a law of the
	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, so far as the function or power relates to:
	(i) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary penalties; or
	(ii) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force
	in a foreign country; or
	(iii) protecting the public revenue; or
	(iv) the interests of Australia's national security, the
	interests of Australia's foreign relations or the interests of Australia's national economic well-being.
(2) Para	graph (1)(j) does not apply to:
	making a false or misleading statement; or
	engaging in dishonest conduct.
317F Extension	n to external Territories
This	Part extends to every external Territory.
Division 2—V	Voluntary technical assistance
Aus	ry technical assistance provided to ASIO, the tralian Secret Intelligence Service, the Australian hals Directorate or an interception agency
(1) If:	any of the following persons:

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1	(i) the Director-General of Security;
2	(ii) the Director-General of the Australian Secret
3	Intelligence Service;
4	(iii) the Director-General of the Australian Signals
5	Directorate;
6	(iv) the chief officer of an interception agency;
7	requests a designated communications provider to do one or
8	more specified acts or things that:
9	(v) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities
10	of the provider; and
11	(vi) are covered by subsection (2); and
12	(b) the provider does an act or thing:
13	(i) in accordance with the request; or
14	(ii) in good faith purportedly in accordance with the
15	request;
16	then:
17	(c) the provider is not subject to any civil liability for, or in
18	relation to, the act or thing mentioned in paragraph (b); and
19	(d) an officer, employee or agent of the provider is not subject to
20	any civil liability for, or in relation to, an act or thing done by
21	the officer, employee or agent in connection with the act or
22	thing mentioned in paragraph (b).
23	(2) The specified acts or things must:
24	(a) be directed towards ensuring that the designated
25	communications provider is capable of giving help to:
26	(i) in a case where the request is made by the
27	Director-General of Security—ASIO; or
28	(ii) in a case where the request is made by the
29	Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
30	Service—the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or
31	(iii) in a case where the request is made by the
32	Director-General of the Australian Signals
33	Directorate—the Australian Signals Directorate; or
34	(iv) in a case where the request is made by the chief officer of an interception agency—the agency;
35	in relation to:
36	in relation to.

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1	(v) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a
2	power, conferred by or under a law of the
3	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, so far as the
4	function or power relates to a relevant objective; or
5 6	<ul><li>(vi) a matter that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, a matter covered by subparagraph (v); or</li></ul>
7	(b) be by way of giving help to:
8	(i) in a case where the request is made by the
9	Director-General of Security—ASIO; or
10	(ii) in a case where the request is made by the
11	Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
12	Service—the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or
13	(iii) in a case where the request is made by the
14	Director-General of the Australian Signals
15	Directorate—the Australian Signals Directorate; or
16	(iv) in a case where the request is made by the chief officer
17	of an interception agency—the agency;
18	in relation to:
19	(v) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a
20	power, conferred by or under a law of the
21	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, so far as the
22	function or power relates to a relevant objective; or
23	(vi) a matter that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, a
24	matter covered by subparagraph (v).
25	(3) A request under paragraph (1)(a) is to be known as a <i>technical</i>
26	assistance request.
20	ussisiance request.
27	(4) Subparagraph (1)(b)(ii) does not apply to an act or thing done by a
28	designated communications provider unless the act or thing is in
29	connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the provider.
30	Relevant objective
31	(5) For the purposes of this section, <i>relevant objective</i> means:
32	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary
33	penalties; or
34	(b) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in a
35	foreign country; or

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1	(c) protecting the public revenue; or
2	(d) the interests of Australia's national security, the interests of
3	Australia's foreign relations or the interests of Australia's
4	national economic well-being.
5	Listed acts or things
6	(6) The acts or things that may be specified in a technical assistance
7	request given to a designated communications provider include
8	(but are not limited to) listed acts or things, so long as those acts or
9	things:
10 11	(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the provider; and
12	(b) are covered by subsection (2).
13	Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
14	317H Form of technical assistance request
15	(1) A technical assistance request may be given:
16	(a) orally; or
17	(b) in writing.
18	(2) A technical assistance request must not be given orally unless:
19	(a) an imminent risk of serious harm to a person or substantial
20	damage to property exists; and
21	(b) the technical assistance request is necessary for the purpose
22	of dealing with that risk; and
23	(c) it is not practicable in the circumstances to give the technical
24	assistance request in writing.
25	(3) If a technical assistance request is given orally by:
26	(a) the Director-General of Security; or
27	(b) the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
28	Service; or
29	(c) the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
30	(d) the chief officer of an interception agency;
31	the Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
32	Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of the

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1 2	Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
3	(e) make a written record of the request; and
4	(f) do so within 48 hours after the request was given.
4	(1) do so within 40 hours after the request was given.
5	(4) If, under subsection (3):
6	(a) the Director-General of Security; or
7	(b) the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
8	Service; or
9	(c) the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
10	(d) the chief officer of an interception agency;
11	makes a written record of a technical assistance request, the
12	Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
13	Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of the
14	Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer, as the case
15	requires, must:
16	(e) give a copy of the record to the designated communications provider concerned; and
17	(f) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.
18	(1) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.
19	317HA Duration of technical assistance request
20	(1) A technical assistance request:
21	(a) comes in force:
22	(i) when it is given; or
23	(ii) if a later time is specified in the request—at that later
24	time; and
25	(b) unless sooner revoked, remains in force:
26	(i) if an expiry date is specified in the request—until the
27	start of the expiry date; or
28	(ii) otherwise—at end of the 90-day period beginning when
29	the request was given.
30	(2) If a technical assistance request expires, this Part does not prevent
31	the giving of a fresh technical assistance request in the same terms
32	as the expired technical assistance request.

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1	317J S <sub>I</sub>	pecified period etc.
2 3	(	(1) A technical assistance request may include a request that a specified act or thing be done within a specified period.
4 5 6 7	(	<ul><li>(2) A technical assistance request may include a request that a specified act or thing be done:</li><li>(a) in a specified manner; or</li><li>(b) in a way that meets one or more specified conditions.</li></ul>
8	(	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not limit subsections 317G(1) and (2).
10	317JA	Variation of technical assistance requests
11 12 13	(	(1) If a technical assistance request has been given to a designated communications provider by the Director-General of Security, the Director-General of Security may vary the request.
14 15 16 17	(	(2) If a technical assistance request has been given to a designated communications provider by the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service may vary the request.
18 19 20 21	(	(3) If a technical assistance request has been given to a designated communications provider by the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate, the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate may vary the request.
22 23 24	(	(4) If a technical assistance request has been given to a designated communications provider by the chief officer of an interception agency, the chief officer may vary the request.
25		Form of variation
26 27 28	(	<ul><li>(5) A variation may be made:</li><li>(a) orally; or</li><li>(b) in writing.</li></ul>
29	(	(6) A variation must not be made orally unless:

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1 2	(a) an imminent risk of serious harm to a person or substantial damage to property exists; and
3	(b) the variation is necessary for the purpose of dealing with that risk; and
5 6	(c) it is not practicable in the circumstances to make the variation in writing.
7	(7) If a variation is made orally by:
8	(a) the Director-General of Security; or
9 10	(b) the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or
11	(c) the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
12	(d) the chief officer of an interception agency;
13	the Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
14	Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of the
15	Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer, as the case
16	requires, must:
17	(e) make a written record of the variation; and
18	(f) do so within 48 hours after the variation was made.
19	(8) If, under subsection (7):
20	(a) the Director-General of Security; or
21	(b) the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
22	Service; or
23	(c) the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate; or
24	(d) the chief officer of an interception agency;
25	makes a written record of a variation, the Director-General of
26	Security, the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
27	Service, the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate
28	or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
29	(e) give a copy of the record to the designated communications
30	provider concerned; and
31	(f) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.
32	Acts or things specified in a varied technical assistance request
33	(9) The acts or things specified in a varied technical assistance request
34	must be:

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	(a) in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the
	designated communications provider concerned; and
	(b) covered by subsection 317G(2).
(10	)) The acts or things that may be specified in a varied technical
	assistance request include (but are not limited to) listed acts or
	things, so long as those acts or things:
	(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the designated communications provider concerned; and
	(b) are covered by subsection 317G(2).
	Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
317JB R	evocation of technical assistance requests
(1	) If a technical assistance request has been given to a person by the
	Director-General of Security, the Director-General of Security
	may, by written notice given to the person, revoke the request.
(2	2) If a technical assistance request has been given to a person by the
	Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the
	Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service may,
	by written notice given to the person, revoke the request.
(3	3) If a technical assistance request has been given to a person by the
	Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate, the
	Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate may, by
	written notice given to the person, revoke the request.
(4	) If a technical assistance request has been given to a person by the
	chief officer of an interception agency, the chief officer may, by
	written notice given to the person, revoke the request.
317K Co	ontract etc.
	Any of the following persons:
	(a) the Director-General of Security;
	(b) the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service;

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1	(d) the chief officer of an interception agency;
2	may enter into a contract, agreement or arrangement with a
3	designated communications provider in relation to acts or things
4	done by the provider in accordance with a technical assistance
5	request.
6	Division 3—Technical assistance notices
7	317L Technical assistance notices
8	(1) The Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an
9	interception agency may give a designated communications
10 11	provider a notice, to be known as a technical assistance notice, that requires the provider to do one or more specified acts or things
12	that:
13	(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of
14	the provider; and
15	(b) are covered by subsection (2).
16 17	Note: Section 317ZK deals with the terms and conditions on which such a requirement is to be complied with.
18	(2) The specified acts or things must be by way of giving help to:
19 20	(a) in a case where the technical assistance notice is given by the Director-General of Security—ASIO; or
21 22	<ul><li>(b) in a case where the technical assistance notice is given by the chief officer of an interception agency—the agency;</li></ul>
23	in relation to:
24	(c) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a power,
25	conferred by or under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or
26	a Territory, so far as the function or power relates to:
27 28	(i) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary penalties; or
29	(ii) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force
30	in a foreign country; or
31	(iii) protecting the public revenue; or
32	(iv) safeguarding national security; or
33	(d) a matter that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, a
34	matter covered by paragraph (c).

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1		Listed acts or things
2 3 4 5	(	3) The acts or things that may be specified in a technical assistance notice given to a designated communications provider include (but are not limited to) listed acts or things, so long as those acts or things:
6		(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of
7		the provider; and
8		(b) are covered by subsection (2).
9		Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
10	317M F	orm of technical assistance notice
11	(	1) A technical assistance notice may be given:
12		(a) orally; or
13		(b) in writing.
14	(	2) A technical assistance notice must not be given orally unless:
15		(a) an imminent risk of serious harm to a person or substantial
16		damage to property exists; and
17 18		(b) the technical assistance notice is necessary for the purpose of dealing with that risk; and
19 20		(c) it is not practicable in the circumstances to give the technical assistance notice in writing.
21 22 23 24	(	3) If a technical assistance notice is given orally by the Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an interception agency, the Director-General of Security or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
25		(a) make a written record of the notice; and
26		(b) do so within 48 hours after the notice was given.
27	(	4) If, under subsection (3), the Director-General of Security or the
28		chief officer of an interception agency makes a written record of a
29 30		technical assistance notice, the Director-General of Security or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
31 32		(a) give a copy of the record to the designated communications provider concerned; and
33		(b) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.

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1	317MA Duration of technical assistance notice
2	(1) A technical assistance notice:
3	(a) comes in force:
4	(i) when it is given; or
5 6	<ul><li>(ii) if a later time is specified in the notice—at that later time; and</li></ul>
7	(b) unless sooner revoked, remains in force:
8 9	<ul><li>(i) if an expiry date is specified in the notice—until the start of the expiry date; or</li></ul>
10 11	(ii) otherwise—at end of the 90-day period beginning when the notice was given.
12 13 14	(2) If a technical assistance notice expires, this Part does not prevent the giving of a fresh technical assistance notice in the same terms as the expired technical assistance notice.
15	317N Compliance period etc.
16 17	(1) A technical assistance notice may require a specified act or thing to be done within a specified period.
18 19 20 21	<ul><li>(2) A technical assistance notice may require a specified act or thing to be done:</li><li>(a) in a specified manner; or</li><li>(b) in a way that meets one or more specified conditions.</li></ul>
22 23	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not limit subsections 317L(1) and (2).
24	317P Decision-making criteria
25	The Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an
26	interception agency must not give a technical assistance notice to a
27	designated communications provider unless the Director-General
28	of Security or the chief officer, as the case requires, is satisfied
29	that:
30 31	(a) the requirements imposed by the notice are reasonable and proportionate; and

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1	(b) compliance with the notice is:
2	(i) practicable; and
3	(ii) technically feasible.
4	317Q Variation of technical assistance notices
5	(1) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a designated
6 7	communications provider by the Director-General of Security, the Director-General of Security may vary the notice.
8	(2) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a designated
9 10	communications provider by the chief officer of an interception agency, the chief officer may vary the notice.
11	Form of variation
12	(3) A variation may be made:
13	(a) orally; or
14	(b) in writing.
15	(4) A variation must not be made orally unless:
16	(a) an imminent risk of serious harm to a person or substantial
17	damage to property exists; and
18 19	(b) the variation is necessary for the purpose of dealing with that risk; and
20	(c) it is not practicable in the circumstances to make the
21	variation in writing.
22	(5) If a variation is made orally by the Director-General of Security or
23	the chief officer of an interception agency, the Director-General of
24	Security or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
25	(a) make a written record of the variation; and
26	(b) do so within 48 hours after the variation was made.
27	(6) If, under subsection (5), the Director-General of Security or the
28	chief officer of an interception agency makes a written record of a
29	variation, the Director-General of Security or the chief officer, as
30	the case requires, must:

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1 2	(a) give a copy of the record to the designated communications provider concerned; and
3	(b) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.
4 5 6 7	(7) If a variation is made in writing by the Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an interception agency, the Director-General of Security or the chief officer, as the case requires, must:
8	(a) give a copy of the variation to the designated communications provider concerned;
10	(b) do so as soon as practicable after the variation was made.
11	Acts or things specified in a varied technical assistance notice
12 13	(8) The acts or things specified in a varied technical assistance notice must be:
14	(a) in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the
15	designated communications provider concerned; and
16	(b) covered by subsection 317L(2).
17 18	(9) The acts or things that may be specified in a varied technical assistance notice include (but are not limited to) listed acts or
19	things, so long as those acts or things:
20 21	(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the designated communications provider concerned; and
22	(b) are covered by subsection 317L(2).
23	Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
24	Decision-making criteria
25	(10) The Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an
26	interception agency must not vary a technical assistance notice
27	unless the Director-General of Security or the chief officer, as the
28	case requires, is satisfied that:
29	(a) the requirements imposed by the varied notice are reasonable
30	and proportionate; and
31	(b) compliance with the varied notice is:
32	(i) practicable; and
33	(ii) technically feasible.

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1	317R Re	evocation of technical assistance notices
2	(1	) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a person by the
3		Director-General of Security, the Director-General of Security
4		may, by written notice given to the person, revoke the notice.
5	(2	2) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a person by the
6 7		Director-General of Security, and the Director-General of Security is satisfied that:
8		(a) the requirements imposed by the notice are not reasonable
9		and proportionate; or
0		(b) compliance with the notice is not:
1		(i) practicable; and
2		(ii) technically feasible;
13		the Director-General of Security must, by written notice given to
4		the person, revoke the notice.
15	(3	3) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a person by the
6		chief officer of an interception agency, the chief officer may, by
17		written notice given to the person, revoke the notice.
8	(4	4) If a technical assistance notice has been given to a person by the
9		chief officer of an interception agency, and the chief officer is
20		satisfied that:
21		(a) the requirements imposed by the notice are not reasonable
22		and proportionate; or
23		(b) compliance with the notice is not:
24		(i) practicable; and
25		(ii) technically feasible;
26		the chief officer must, by written notice given to the person, revoke
7		the notice

**Division 4—Technical capability notices** 

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2 3 4	3178	Attorney-General may determine procedures and arrangements relating to requests for technical capability notices
5 6 7		(1) The Attorney-General may, by writing, determine procedures and arrangements to be followed in relation to the making of requests for technical capability notices.
8 9 10		(2) A procedure or arrangement determined under subsection (1) may require that the agreement of a person or body must be obtained before a request is made for a technical capability notice.
12		(3) A failure to comply with a determination under subsection (1) does not affect the validity of a technical capability notice.
13		(4) A determination under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.
15	317T	Technical capability notices
16 17 18 19 20		(1) The Attorney-General may, in accordance with a request made by the Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an interception agency, give a designated communications provider a written notice, to be known as a technical capability notice, that requires the provider to do one or more specified acts or things that:
22 23 24		<ul><li>(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the provider; and</li><li>(b) are covered by subsection (2).</li></ul>
25 26		Note: Section 317ZK deals with the terms and conditions on which such a requirement is to be complied with.
27 28 29 30		<ul> <li>(2) The specified acts or things must:</li> <li>(a) be directed towards ensuring that the designated communications provider is capable of giving listed help to ASIO, or an interception agency, in relation to:</li> <li>(i) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a</li> </ul>
31 32		power, conferred by or under a law of the

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1	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, so far as the
2	function or power relates to a relevant objective; or
3	(ii) a matter that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, a
4	matter covered by subparagraph (i); or
5	(b) be by way of giving help to ASIO, or an interception agency,
6	in relation to:
7	(i) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a
8	power, conferred by or under a law of the
9	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, so far as the
10	function or power relates to a relevant objective; or
11	(ii) a matter that facilitates, or is ancillary or incidental to, a
12	matter covered by subparagraph (i).
13	Relevant objective
14	(3) For the purposes of this section, <i>relevant objective</i> means:
15	(a) enforcing the criminal law and laws imposing pecuniary
16	penalties; or
17	(b) assisting the enforcement of the criminal laws in force in a
18	foreign country; or
19	(c) protecting the public revenue; or
20	(d) safeguarding national security.
21	Listed help
21	Disica neip
22	(4) For the purposes of the application of this section to a designated
23	communications provider, if one or more acts or things done by the
24	provider:
25	(a) are by way of giving help to ASIO or an interception agency;
26	and
27	(b) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of
28	the provider; and
29	(c) consist of either or both of the following:
30	(i) one or more listed acts or things (other than an act or
31	thing covered by paragraph 317E(1)(a));
32	(ii) one or more acts or things of a kind determined under
33	subsection (5);
34	that help is <i>listed help</i> .

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1	Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
2	(5) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine one or
3	more kinds of acts or things for the purposes of
4	subparagraph (4)(c)(ii).
5	(6) In making a determination under subsection (5), the Minister must
6	have regard to the following matters:
7	(a) the interests of law enforcement;
8	(b) the interests of national security;
9	(c) the objects of this Act;
10 11	<ul><li>(d) the likely impact of the determination on designated communications providers;</li></ul>
12	(e) such other matters (if any) as the Minister considers relevant.
12	(e) such shirt matters (if any) as the immister considers referential
13	Listed acts or things
14	(7) The acts or things that may be specified in a technical capability
15	notice given to a designated communications provider in
16	accordance with paragraph (2)(b) include (but are not limited to)
17	listed acts or things, so long as those acts or things:
18	(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of
19	the provider; and
20	(b) are covered by subsection (2), so far as that subsection relates
21	to paragraph (2)(b).
22	Limits
23	(8) If:
24	(a) a designated communications provider supplies a particular
25	kind of telecommunications service; and
26	(b) the service involves, or will involve, the use of a
27	telecommunications system;
28	a technical capability notice has no effect to the extent (if any) to
29	which it requires the provider to ensure that the kind of service, or
30	the system:
31	(c) has the capability to enable a communication passing over
32	the system to be intercepted in accordance with an
33	interception warrant; or

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1 2			s the capability to transmit lawfully intercepted formation to the delivery points applicable in respect of that
3			nd of service; or
4		(e) ha	s a delivery capability.
5 6		Note 1:	Part 5-3 of the <i>Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act</i> 1979 deals with interception capability.
7 8		Note 2:	Part 5-5 of the <i>Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act</i> 1979 deals with delivery capability.
9	(9)	For the j	purposes of subsection (8), ensuring that a kind of service
10 11			tem has a particular capability includes ensuring that the ty is developed, installed and maintained.
12 13	(10)		ical capability notice has no effect to the extent (if any) to requires a designated communications provider to keep, or
14		cause to	
15			formation of a kind specified in or under section 187AA of
16			e Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979;
17		or	•
18		(b) do	cuments containing information of that kind;
19		relating	to any communication carried by means of a service to
20 21			art 5-1A of the <i>Telecommunications</i> (Interception and Act 1979 applies.
22 23		Note:	Part 5-1A of the <i>Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act</i> 1979 deals with data retention.
24	(11)	An expr	ession used in subsection (8), (9) or (10) of this section and
25	` '		ter 5 of the <i>Telecommunications</i> ( <i>Interception and Access</i> )
26			9 has the same meaning in those subsections as it has in
27		that Cha	pter.
28		Applical	ble costs negotiator
29	(12)	A techni	ical capability notice must specify a person as the
30		applicab	ole costs negotiator for the notice.
31		Note:	See section 317ZK.
32	(13)	A person	n may be specified under subsection (12):
33	( - /	-	name; or

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	(b) as any person from time to time holding, occupying, or performing the duties of, a specified office or position.
317TA	Duration of technical capability notice
	(1) A technical capability notice:
	(a) comes in force:
	(i) when it is given; or
	(ii) if a later time is specified in the notice—at that later time; and
	(b) unless sooner revoked, remains in force:
	<ul><li>(i) if an expiry date is specified in the notice—until the start of the expiry date; or</li></ul>
	(ii) otherwise—at end of the 180-day period beginning when the notice was given.
	(2) If a technical capability notice expires, this Part does not prevent
	the giving of a fresh technical capability notice in the same terms as the expired technical capability notice.
317U (	Compliance period etc.
	(1) A technical capability notice may require a specified act or thing to be done within a specified period.
	(2) A technical capability notice may require a specified act or thing to be done:
	(a) in a specified manner; or
	(b) in a way that meets one or more specified conditions.
	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not limit
	subsections 317T(1) and (2).
317V I	Decision-making criteria
	The Attorney-General must not give a technical capability notice to a designated communications provider unless:
	(a) the Attorney-General is satisfied that the requirements imposed by the notice are reasonable and proportionate; and

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1 2		(b) the Attorney-General is satisfied that compliance with the notice is:
3		(i) practicable; and
4		(ii) technically feasible.
5	317W	Consultation about a proposal to give a technical capability
6		notice
7		(1) The Attorney-General must not give a technical capability notice to
8		a person unless the Attorney-General has first:
9		(a) given the person a written notice:
10		(i) setting out a proposal to give the notice; and
11		(ii) inviting the person to make a submission to the
12		Attorney-General on the proposed notice; and
13		(b) considered any submission that was received within the time
14		limit specified in the notice.
15		(2) A time limit specified in a notice under subsection (1) must run for
16		at least 28 days.
17		(3) The rule in subsection (2) does not apply to a technical capability
18		notice given to a person if:
19		(a) the Attorney-General is satisfied that the notice should be
20		given as a matter of urgency; or
21		(b) compliance with subsection (2) is impracticable; or
22		(c) the person waives compliance with subsection (2).
23		(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(c), a person may waive
24		compliance:
25		(a) orally; or
26		(b) in writing.
27		(5) If compliance is waived orally by a person, the person must:
28		(a) make a written record of the waiver; and
29		(b) do so within 48 hours after the waiver was made.
30		(6) If, under subsection (5), a person makes a written record of the
31		waiver, that person must:
32		(a) give a copy of the record to the Attorney-General; and

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1		(b) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.
2	317X	Variation of technical capability notices
3		(1) If a technical capability notice has been given to a designated
4		communications provider, the Attorney-General may, by written
5		notice given to the provider, vary the notice.
6		Acts or things specified in a varied technical capability notice
7 8		(2) The acts or things specified in a varied technical capability notice must be:
9		(a) in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the
0		designated communications provider concerned; and
1		(b) covered by subsection 317T(2).
12		(3) The acts or things that may be specified in a varied technical
13		capability notice in accordance with paragraph 317T(2)(b) include
4		(but are not limited to) listed acts or things, so long as those acts or
15		things:
6		(a) are in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of
17		the designated communications provider concerned; and
8		(b) are covered by subsection 317T(2), so far as that subsection
9		relates to paragraph 317T(2)(b).
20		Note: For <i>listed acts or things</i> , see section 317E.
21		Decision-making criteria
22		(4) The Attorney-General must not vary a technical capability notice
23		unless the Attorney-General is satisfied that:
24		(a) the requirements imposed by the varied notice are reasonable
25		and proportionate; and
26		(b) compliance with the varied notice is:
27		(i) practicable; and
28		(ii) technically feasible.

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1 2	317Y	Consultation about a proposal to vary a technical capability notice
3		(1) If a technical capability notice has been given to a person, the
4		Attorney-General must not vary the notice unless the
5		Attorney-General has first:
6		(a) given the person a written notice:
7		(i) setting out a proposal to vary the notice; and
8 9		(ii) inviting the person to make a submission to the Attorney-General on the proposed variation; and
10 11		(b) considered any submission that was received within the time limit specified in the notice.
12		(2) A time limit specified in a notice under subsection (1) must run for
13		at least 28 days.
14		(3) If a technical capability notice has been given to a person, the rule
15		in subsection (2) does not apply to a variation of the notice if:
16 17		(a) the Attorney-General is satisfied that the notice should be varied as a matter of urgency; or
18		(b) compliance with subsection (2) is impracticable; or
19		(c) the person waives compliance with subsection (2).
20		(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(c), a person may waive
21		compliance:
22		(a) orally; or
23		(b) in writing.
24		(5) If compliance is waived orally by a person, the person must:
25		(a) make a written record of the waiver; and
26		(b) do so within 48 hours after the waiver was made.
27		(6) If, under subsection (5), a person makes a written record of the
28		waiver, that person must:
29		(a) give a copy of the record to the Attorney-General; and
30		(b) do so as soon as practicable after the record was made.

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1	317Z Revocation of technical capability notices
2	(1) If a technical capability notice has been given to a person, the
3	Attorney-General may, by written notice given to the person, revoke the notice.
4	revoke the notice.
5 6	(2) If a technical capability notice has been given to a person, and the Attorney-General is satisfied that:
7	(a) the requirements imposed by the notice are not reasonable
8	and proportionate; or
9	(b) compliance with the notice is not:
10	(i) practicable; and
11	(ii) technically feasible;
12	the Attorney-General must, by written notice given to the person,
13	revoke the notice.
14	Division 5—Compliance and enforcement
15	317ZA Compliance with notices—carriers and carriage service
16	providers
17	(1) A carrier or carriage service provider must comply with a
18	requirement under:
19	(a) a technical assistance notice; or
20	(b) a technical capability notice; to the extent that the carrier or provider is capable of doing so.
21	to the extent that the carrier of provider is capable of doing so.
22	(2) A person must not:
23	(a) aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of
24	subsection (1); or
25 26	(b) induce, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, a contravention of subsection (1); or
20 27	(c) be in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in
28	or party to, a contravention of subsection (1); or
29	(d) conspire with others to effect a contravention of
30	subsection (1).
31	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) are civil penalty provisions.

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	NO	te: Part 31 provides for pecuniary penalties for breaches of civil penalty provisions.
317ZB	Comp	oliance with notices—designated communications
	_	ovider (other than a carrier or carriage service
	pr	rovider)
	(1) A	designated communications provider (other than a carrier or
		rriage service provider) must comply with a requirement under:
	`	(a) a technical assistance notice; or
		b) a technical capability notice;
	to	the extent that the provider is capable of doing so.
	Ci	vil penalty:
		(a) if the provider is a body corporate—47,619 penalty units; or
	(	b) if the provider is not a body corporate—238 penalty units.
		ne pecuniary penalty for a contravention by a designated
		mmunications provider of subsection (1) must not be more than:
		(a) if the provider is a body corporate—47,619 penalty units; or
	(	b) if the provider is not a body corporate—238 penalty units.
		bsection 82(5) of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions)
		et 2014 does not apply to a contravention of subsection (1) of this ection.
	(4) Se	ctions 564 and 572B do not apply to a contravention of
		bsection (1) of this section.
317ZC	Civil	penalty provision
	En	forceable civil penalty provision
	(1) Se	ction 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 4 of the
	Re	gulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.
	No	te: Part 4 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> allows a civil penalty provision to be enforced by obtaining an order for a person to pay a pecuniary penalty for the contravention of the provision.

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1		Authorised applicant
2 3 4	(2)	For the purposes of Part 4 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> , the Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised applicant in relation to section 317ZB of this Act.
5		Relevant courts
6 7	(3)	For the purposes of Part 4 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> , the Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are relevant courts in relation to section 317ZB
9		of this Act.
10		Extension to external Territories etc.
11 12	(4)	Part 4 of the <i>Regulatory Powers</i> ( <i>Standard Provisions</i> ) <i>Act 2014</i> , as it applies in relation to section 317ZB of this Act, extends to:
13		(a) every external Territory; and
		(b) acts, omissions, matters and things outside Australia.
14		(b) acts, offissions, matters and timigs outside Australia.
15	317ZD Er	nforceable undertakings
15 16	317ZD Er	Enforceable provision
		•
16 17		Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the
16 17 18 19	(1)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person
16 17 18	(1)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.
116 117 118 119 20	(1)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person  The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person
116 117 118 119 20 21	(1)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person  The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the purposes of Part 6
116 117 118 119 20 21 22	(2)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person  The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the purposes of Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Relevant courts  The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are
116 117 118 119 220 221 222 23 24 25	(2)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person  The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the purposes of Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Relevant courts  The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are relevant courts in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the
116 117 118 119 20 21 22 22 23	(2)	Enforceable provision  Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Authorised person  The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the purposes of Part 6 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.  Relevant courts  The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are

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	Extension to external Territories etc.
	(4) Part 6 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> , as it applies in relation to section 317ZB of this Act, extends to:
	(a) every external Territory; and
	(b) acts, omissions, matters and things outside Australia.
317ZE	Injunctions
	Enforceable provision
	(1) Section 317ZB of this Act is enforceable under Part 7 of the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.</i>
	Authorised person
	(2) The Communications Access Co-ordinator is an authorised person
	in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the purposes of Part 7
	of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014.
	Relevant courts
	(3) The Federal Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are
	relevant courts in relation to section 317ZB of this Act for the
	purposes of Part 7 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions)
	Act 2014.
	Extension to external Territories etc.
	(4) Part 7 of the Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014,
	as it applies in relation to section 317ZB of this Act, extends to:
	(a) every external Territory; and
	(b) acts, omissions, matters and things outside Australia.
Divisio	on 6—Unauthorised disclosure of information
317ZF	Unauthorised disclosure of information
	(1) A person commits an offence if:
	(a) the person discloses information; and

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1	(b) the p	person is or was:
2	(i)	a designated communications provider; or
3	(ii)	an employee of a designated communications provider;
4		or
5	(iii)	a contracted service provider of a designated
6		communications provider; or
7	(iv)	an employee of a contracted service provider of a
8		designated communications provider; or
9	(v)	an entrusted ASIO person; or
10	(vi)	an entrusted ASIS person; or
11	(vii)	an entrusted ASD person; or
12	(viii)	an officer of an interception agency; or
13	(ix)	an officer or employee of the Commonwealth, a State or
14		a Territory; or
15	(x)	an arbitrator appointed under section 317ZK; and
16	(c) the i	nformation:
17	(i)	is technical assistance notice information; or
18	(ii)	is technical capability notice information; or
19	(iii)	is technical assistance request information; or
20	(iv)	was obtained in accordance with a technical assistance
21		notice; or
22	(v)	was obtained in accordance with a technical capability
23		notice; or
24	(vi)	was obtained in accordance with a technical assistance
25		request; and
26		e information is covered by subparagraph (c)(i), (ii) or
27		—the information has come to the person's knowledge,
28		to the person's possession:
29	(1)	if the person is or was a designated communications
30		provider—in connection with the person's capacity as such a provider; or
31	(::)	•
32	(11)	if the person is or was an employee of a designated communications provider—because the person is or was
33 34		employed by the provider in connection with its
35		business as such a provider; or

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1	(iii)	if the person is or was a contracted service provider of a
2		designated communications provider—in connection with the person's business as such a contracted service
4		provider; or
5	(iv)	if the person is or was an employee of a contracted
6	(11)	service provider of a designated communications
7		provider—because the person is or was employed by the
8		contractor in connection with its business as such a
9		contracted service provider; or
10	(v)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASIO person—in the
11		person's capacity as such an entrusted ASIO person; or
12	(vi)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASIS person—in the
13		person's capacity as such an entrusted ASIS person; or
14	(vii)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASD person—in the
15		person's capacity as such an entrusted ASD person; or
16	(viii)	if the person is or was an officer of an interception
17		agency—in the person's capacity as such an officer; or
18	(ix)	if the person is or was an officer or employee of the
19		Commonwealth, a State or a Territory—in the person's
20		capacity as such an officer or employee; or
21	(x)	if the person is or was an arbitrator appointed under
22		section 317ZK—in the person's capacity as such an
23	(-) : <b>f</b> (1,	arbitrator; and
24		e information is covered by subparagraph (c)(iv), (v) or
25 26		—the information has come to the person's knowledge, or the person's possession:
27 28	(1)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASIO person—in the person's capacity as such an entrusted ASIO person; or
29	(ii)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASIS person—in the
30	(11)	person's capacity as such an entrusted ASIS person; or
31	(iii)	if the person is or was an entrusted ASD person—in the
32	(111)	person's capacity as such an entrusted ASD person; or
33	(iv)	if the person is or was an officer of an interception
34	(11)	agency—in the person's capacity as such an officer; or
35	(v)	if the person is or was an officer or employee of the
36	(*)	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory—in the person's
37		capacity as such an officer or employee; or

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1 2 3	<ul><li>(vi) if the person is or was an arbitrator appointed under section 317ZK—in the person's capacity as such an arbitrator.</li></ul>
4	Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.
5	Exceptions
6	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the disclosure was authorised
7	under subsection (3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) or (13).
8 9	Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in this subsection—see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
10	Authorised disclosures—general
11	(3) A person covered by paragraph (1)(b) may disclose technical
12	assistance notice information, technical capability notice
13	information or technical assistance request information:
14	(a) in connection with the administration or execution of this
15	Part; or
16	(b) for the purposes of any legal proceedings arising out of or
17	otherwise related to this Part or of any report of any such
18	proceedings; or
19	(c) in accordance with any requirement imposed by law; or
20	(d) in connection with the performance of functions, or the
21	exercise of powers, by:
22	(i) ASIO; or
23	(ii) the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; or
24	(iii) the Australian Signals Directorate; or
25	(iv) an interception agency; or
26	(e) for the purpose of obtaining legal advice in relation to this
27	Part; or
28	(f) to an IGIS official for the purpose of exercising powers, or
29	performing functions or duties, as an IGIS official.
30	(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), <i>this Part</i> includes:
31	(a) any other provision of this Act, so far as that other provision
32	relates to this Part; and

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1 2	(b) the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> , so far as that Act relates to this Part.
3	Authorised disclosures—IGIS official
4	(5) An IGIS official may disclose:
5	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
6	(b) technical capability notice information; or
7	(c) technical assistance request information;
8	in connection with the IGIS official exercising powers, or
9	performing functions or duties, as an IGIS official.
10	Authorised disclosures—information sharing
11	(6) The Director-General of Security or the Communications Access
12	Co-ordinator may disclose information that is:
13	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
14	(b) technical capability notice information; or
15	(c) technical assistance request information;
16	to the chief officer of an interception agency for purposes relating
17	to the performance of functions, or the exercise of powers, by the
18	interception agency.
19	(7) The chief officer of an interception agency may disclose
20	information that is:
21	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
22	(b) technical capability notice information; or
23	(c) technical assistance request information;
24	to the chief officer of another interception agency for purposes
25	relating to the performance of functions, or the exercise of powers,
26	by the other interception agency.
27	(8) The Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
28	Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer of an
29	interception agency may disclose information that is:
30	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
31	(b) technical capability notice information; or
32	(c) technical assistance request information;

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1	to the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence
2	Service for purposes relating to the performance of functions, or
3	the exercise of powers, by the Australian Secret Intelligence
4	Service.
5	(9) The Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
6	Australian Secret Intelligence Service or the chief officer of an
7	interception agency may disclose information that is:
8	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
9	(b) technical capability notice information; or
10	(c) technical assistance request information;
11	to the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate for
12	purposes relating to the performance of functions, or the exercise
13	of powers, by the Australian Signals Directorate.
14	(10) The Communications Access Co-ordinator, the Director-General of
15	the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of
16	the Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer of an
17	interception agency may disclose information that is:
18	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
19	(b) technical capability notice information; or
20	(c) technical assistance request information;
21	to the Director-General of Security for purposes relating to the
22	performance of functions, or the exercise of powers, by ASIO.
23	(11) The Director-General of Security or the chief officer of an
24	interception agency may disclose information that is:
25	(a) technical assistance notice information; or
26	(b) technical capability notice information; or
27	(c) technical assistance request information;
28	to the Communications Access Co-ordinator for purposes relating
29	to the performance of functions, or the exercise of powers, by the
30	Communications Access Co-ordinator.
31	(12) Before disclosing information under subsection (6), (7), (8), (9) or
32	(10), the Director-General of Security, the Director-General of the
33	Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Director-General of the
34	Australian Signals Directorate or the chief officer of an

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1		ception agency, as the case requires, must notify the
2	Colli	munications Access Co-ordinator of the proposed disclosure.
3	Autho	orised disclosures—statistics
4	(13) A per	rson who is:
5	(a)	a designated communications provider; or
6	(b)	an employee of a designated communications provider; or
7 8	(c)	a contracted service provider of a designated communications provider; or
9 10	(d)	an employee of a contracted service provider of a designated communications provider;
11 12	may, discle	in the person's capacity as such a provider or employee,
13 14		the total number of technical assistance notices given to the provider during a period of at least 6 months; or
15 16	(f)	the total number of technical capability notices given to the provider during a period of at least 6 months; or
17 18	(g)	the total number of technical assistance requests given to the provider during a period of at least 6 months.
19 20 21	Note:	This subsection authorises the disclosure of aggregate statistical information. That information cannot be broken down:  (a) by agency; or
22		(b) in any other way.
23	Division 7—I	Limitations
24 25 26	to in	ated communications provider must not be required applement or build a systemic weakness or systemic erability etc.
27	(1) A tec	hnical assistance notice or technical capability notice must
28	110111	ave the effect of:
29 30 31	(a)	requiring a designated communications provider to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into a form of electronic protection; or

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1 2 3		(b) preventing a designated communications provider from rectifying a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, in a form of electronic protection.
4 5 6 7	(2)	The reference in paragraph (1)(a) to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into a form of electronic protection includes a reference to implement or build a new decryption capability in relation to a form of electronic protection.
8 9 10 11 12	(3)	The reference in paragraph (1)(a) to implement or build a systemic weakness, or a systemic vulnerability, into a form of electronic protection includes a reference to one or more actions that would render systemic methods of authentication or encryption less effective.
13	(4)	Subsections (2) and (3) are enacted for the avoidance of doubt.
14 15 16	(5)	A technical assistance notice or technical capability notice has no effect to the extent (if any) to which it would have an effect covered by paragraph (1)(a) or (b).
	2177H C.	eneral limits on technical assistance notices and technical
17 18	31/ZH Ge	capability notices
118 119 220 221 222 223 224 225 226	(1)	A technical assistance notice or technical capability notice has no effect to the extent (if any) to which it would require a designated communications provider to do an act or thing for which a warrant or authorisation under any of the following laws is required:  (a) the <i>Telecommunications</i> (Interception and Access) Act 1979; (b) the Surveillance Devices Act 2004; (c) the Crimes Act 1914; (d) the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979;

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1	(3) A technical assistance notice or technical capability notice has no
2	effect to the extent (if any) to which it would require a designated
3	communications provider to:
4 5	(a) use a surveillance device (within the meaning of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> ); or
6 7	(b) access data held in a computer (within the meaning of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> );
8	if a law of a State or Territory requires a warrant or authorisation
9	for that use or access.
10	(4) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) or (3) does not prevent a technical
11	assistance notice or technical capability notice from requiring a
12	designated communications provider to do an act or thing by way
13	of giving help to:
14	(a) ASIO; or
15	(b) an interception agency;
16	in relation to:
17	(c) in the case of a technical assistance notice—a matter covered
18	by paragraph 317L(2)(c) or (d); or
19 20	(d) in the case of a technical capability notice—a matter covered by subparagraph 317T(2)(b)(i) or (ii);
21	if the doing of the act or thing would:
22	(e) assist in, or facilitate, giving effect to a warrant or
23	authorisation under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a
24	Territory; or
25	(f) give effect to a warrant or authorisation under a law of the
26	Commonwealth.
27	(5) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) or (3) does not prevent a technical
28	capability notice from requiring a designated communications
29	provider to do an act or thing directed towards ensuring that the
30	provider is capable of giving listed help (within the meaning of
31	section 317T) to:
32	(a) ASIO; or
33	(b) an interception agency;
34	in relation to a matter covered by subparagraph 317T(2)(a)(i) or
35	(ii), if the doing of the act or thing would:

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2 3	authorisation under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or
4 5	(d) give effect to a warrant or authorisation under a law of the Commonwealth.
6	Division 8—General provisions
7	317ZJ Immunity
8	(1) A designated communications provider is not subject to any civil liability for, or in relation to, an act or thing done by the provider:
10	(a) in compliance; or
11	(b) in good faith in purported compliance;
12	with:
13	(c) a technical assistance notice; or
14	(d) a technical capability notice.
15	(2) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply to an act or thing done by a
16 17	designated communications provider unless the act or thing is in connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the provider.
18	(3) An officer, employee or agent of a designated communications
19	provider is not subject to any civil liability for, or in relation to, an
20	act or thing done by the officer, employee or agent in connection
21	with an act or thing done by the provider:
22	(a) in compliance; or
23	(b) in good faith in purported compliance;
24	with:
25	(c) a technical assistance notice; or
26	(d) a technical capability notice.
27	(4) Paragraph (3)(b) does not apply to an act or thing done by a
28	designated communications provider unless the act or thing is in
29	connection with any or all of the eligible activities of the provider.

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317ZK	Terms and	conditions of	n which	help	is to	be given	etc.
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2	Scope
3	(1) This section applies if a designated communications provider is subject to a requirement under:
5	(a) a technical assistance notice; or
	(b) a technical capability notice;
6	unless:
7	
8	(c) in the case of a requirement under a technical assistance
9	notice given by the Director-General of Security—the
10	Director-General of Security is satisfied that it would be contrary to the public interest for this section to apply to the
11 12	requirement; or
	(d) in the case of a requirement under a technical assistance
13 14	notice given by the chief officer of an interception agency—
15	the chief officer is satisfied that it would be contrary to the
16	public interest for this section to apply to the requirement; or
17	(e) in the case of a requirement under a technical capability
18	notice—the Attorney-General is satisfied that it would be
19	contrary to the public interest for this section to apply to the
20	requirement.
21	(2) In deciding whether it would be contrary to the public interest for
22	this section to apply to a requirement, the Director-General of
23	Security, the chief officer or the Attorney-General, as the case may
24	be, must have regard to the following matters:
25	(a) the interests of law enforcement;
26	(b) the interests of national security;
27	(c) the objects of this Act;
28	(d) the extent to which compliance with the requirement will
29	impose a regulatory burden on the provider;
30	(e) the reasons for the giving of the technical assistance notice or
31	technical capability notice, as the case requires;
32	(f) such other matters (if any) as the Director-General of
33	Security, the chief officer or the Attorney-General, as the
34	case may be, considers relevant.

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1	Basis of compliance
2 3	(3) The designated communications provider must comply with the requirement on the basis that the provider neither:
4	(a) profits from complying with the requirement; nor
5	(b) bears the reasonable costs of complying with the
6	requirement;
7	unless the provider and the applicable costs negotiator otherwise
8	agree.
9	Note: For <i>applicable costs negotiator</i> , see subsection (16).
10	Terms and conditions
11	(4) The designated communications provider must comply with the requirement on such terms and conditions as are:
12	
13	<ul><li>(a) agreed between the following parties:</li><li>(i) the provider;</li></ul>
14	(ii) the applicable costs negotiator; or
15	(b) failing agreement, determined by an arbitrator appointed by
16 17	the parties.
18	Note: For <i>applicable costs negotiator</i> , see subsection (16).
19	(5) If:
20	(a) the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator;
21	and
22	(b) one of the parties is a carrier or carriage service provider;
23	the ACMA is to appoint the arbitrator.
24	(6) If:
25	(a) the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator;
26	and
27	(b) none of the parties is a carrier or carriage service provider;
28	the Attorney-General is to appoint the arbitrator.
29	Arbitration
30	(7) An arbitrator appointed under subsection (5) or (6) must be:
31	(a) a person specified under subsection (8); or

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1 2		(b) a person who belongs to a class of persons specified under subsection (11).
3	(8)	The Minister may, by writing, specify one or more persons for the purposes of paragraph (7)(a).
5 6	(9)	An instrument made under subsection (8) is not a legislative instrument.
7 8	(10)	Subsection 33(3AB) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> does not apply to the power conferred by subsection (8).
9 10	(11)	The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a class of persons for the purposes of paragraph (7)(b).
11 12	(12)	Before making an instrument under subsection (8) or (11), the Minister must consult the Attorney-General.
13 14 15	(13)	If an arbitration under this section is conducted by an arbitrator appointed by the ACMA, the cost of the arbitration must be apportioned equally between the parties.
16 17	(14)	The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make provision for and in relation to the conduct of an arbitration under this section.
18		Acquisition of property
19 20 21 22	(15)	This section has no effect to the extent (if any) to which its operation would result in an acquisition of property (within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the Constitution) otherwise than on just terms (within the meaning of that paragraph).
23		Applicable costs negotiator
24 25 26 27 28	(16)	<ul> <li>For the purposes of this section, the <i>applicable costs negotiator</i> is:</li> <li>(a) in the case of a requirement under a technical assistance notice given by the Director-General of Security—the Director-General of Security; or</li> <li>(b) in the case of a requirement under a technical assistance notice given by the chief officer of an interception agency—</li> </ul>
29 30		the chief officer; or

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1 2 3 4	(c) in the case of a requirement under a technical capability notice—the person specified in the notice, in accordance with subsection 317T(12), as the applicable costs negotiator for the notice.
5	317ZL Service of notices etc.
6	Scope
7	(1) This section applies to:
8 9	<ul> <li>(a) a summons or process in any proceedings under, or connected with, this Part; or</li> </ul>
10 11 12	(b) a summons or process in any proceedings under, or connected with, the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> , so far as that Act relates to this Part; or
13 14	(c) a technical assistance notice or any other notice under this Part; or
15 16	(d) a notice under the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions)</i> Act 2014, so far as that Act relates to this Part; or
17	(e) a technical capability notice.
18	Address for service of summons, process or notice
19	(2) If:
20	(a) the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is
21 22	required to be served on, or given to, a designated communications provider; and
23	(b) the designated communications provider has nominated an
24	address for service in a document given by the provider to:
25	(i) the Attorney-General; or
26	(ii) the Communications Access Co-ordinator; or
27	(iii) the Director-General of Security; or
28	(iv) the chief officer of an interception agency;
29	the summons, process, or notice, as the case may be, is taken to
30 31	have been served on, or given to, the provider if it is left at, or sent by pre-paid post to, the nominated address for service.
32	(3) If:

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1 2	<ul> <li>(a) the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is required to be served on, or given to, a designated communications provider; and</li> </ul>
3	<u>-</u>
4 5	(b) the designated communications provider has nominated an electronic address for service in a document given by the
6	provider to:
7	(i) the Attorney-General; or
8	(ii) the Communications Access Co-ordinator; or
9	(iii) the Director-General of Security; or
10	(iv) the chief officer of an interception agency;
11	the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is taken to
12	have been served on, or given to, the provider if it is sent to the
13	nominated electronic address for service.
14	Service of summons, process or notice on agent etc.
15	(4) If:
16	(a) the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is
17	required to be served on, or given to, a body corporate
18	incorporated outside Australia; and
19 20	(b) the body corporate does not have a registered office or a principal office in Australia; and
21	(c) the body corporate has an agent in Australia;
22	the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is taken to
23	have been served on, or given to, the body corporate if it is served
24	on, or given to, the agent.
25	(5) If:
26	(a) the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is
27	required to be served on, or given to, a body corporate
28	incorporated outside Australia; and
29	(b) the body corporate does not have a registered office or a
30	principal office in Australia; and
31	(c) the body corporate carries on business, or conducts activities, at an address in Australia;
32	·
33 34	the summons, process or notice, as the case may be, is taken to have been served on, or given to, the body corporate if it is left at,
35	or sent by pre-paid post to, that address.
	or sent of pro para post to, that address.

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Other matters
(6) Subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) have effect in addition to:
(a) section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; and
(b) sections 587 and 588 of this Act.
Note: Section 28A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> deals with the service of documents.
317ZM Interception agency—chief officer and officer
For the purposes of this Part, the following table defines:
(a) chief officer of an interception agency; and
(b) officer of an interception agency.

Chief officer and officers of interception agencies			
Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Interception agency	Chief officer	Officer
1	Australian Federal Police	the Commissioner (within the meaning of the Australian Federal Police Act 1979)	a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police
2	Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity	the Integrity Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Law</i> <i>Enforcement Integrity</i> <i>Commissioner Act</i> 2006)	(a) the Integrity Commissioner (within the meaning of the Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006); or
			(b) a staff member of ACLEI (within the meaning of the Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006)
3	Australian Crime Commission	Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime	(a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Crime

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Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Interception agency	Chief officer	Officer
		Commission	Commission; or (b) an examiner (within
			the meaning of the  Australian Crime  Commission Act 2002); or
			(c) a member of the staff of the ACC (within the meaning of the Australian Crime Commission Act 2002)
4	Police Force of a State or the Northern Territory	the Commissioner of Police (however designated) of that State or Territory	an officer of that Police Force
5	Independent Commission Against Corruption of New South Wales	the Chief Commissioner (within the meaning of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988 (NSW))	an officer of the Commission (within the meaning of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988 (NSW)) (other than a person engaged under section 104B of that Act)
6	New South Wales Crime Commission	the Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Crime Commission</i> <i>Act 2012</i> (NSW))	an officer of the Commission (within the meaning of the <i>Crime Commission Act</i> 2012 (NSW)) other than a person engaged under subsection 74(2) of that Act
7	Law Enforcement Conduct Commission	the Chief Commissioner (within	(a) the Chief Commissioner (within the meaning

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Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Interception agency	Chief officer	Officer
	of New South Wales	the meaning of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (NSW))	of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (NSW)); or
			(b) the Commissioner for Integrity (within the meaning of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (NSW)); or
			(c) a member of the staff of the Commission (within the meaning of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 (NSW))
8	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission of Victoria	the Commissioner (within the meaning of the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic.))	a sworn IBAC Officer (within the meaning of the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic.))
9	Crime and Corruption Commission of Queensland	the chairperson (within the meaning of the Crime and Corruption Act 2001 (Qld))	a commission officer (as defined by paragraph (a) of the definition of <i>commission officer</i> in the Dictionary to the <i>Crime and Corruption Act 2001</i> (Qld)) other than a person engaged

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Chief officer and officers of interception agencies			
Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Interception agency	Chief officer	Officer
			under section 256 of that Act
10	Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (SA)	the Commissioner (within the meaning of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012 (SA))	(a) the Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Independent</i> <i>Commissioner</i> <i>Against Corruption</i> <i>Act 2012</i> (SA)); or
		<i>(- //</i>	(b) the Deputy Commissioner; or
			(c) a member of the staff of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (SA)
11	Corruption and Crime Commission (WA)	the Commissioner (within the meaning of the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003 (WA))	an officer of the Commission (within the meaning of the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003 (WA)) other than a person engaged under

#### 317ZN Delegation by Director-General of Security

2 (1) The Director all of the funder Division meaning of 1979).

7

- (1) The Director-General of Security may, by writing, delegate any or all of the functions or powers of the Director-General of Security under Division 2, 3 or 6 to a senior position-holder (within the meaning of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act* 1979).
- (2) A delegate must comply with any written directions of the Director-General of Security.

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1 2	317ZP Delegation by Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service
3 4 5 6	(1) The Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service may, by writing, delegate any or all of the functions or powers of the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service under Division 2 or 6 to a person who:
7 8	(a) is a staff member of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service; and
9 10 11	(b) holds, or is acting in, a position in the Australian Secret Intelligence Service that is equivalent to, or higher than, a position occupied by an SES employee.
12 13	(2) A delegate must comply with any written directions of the Director-General of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service.
14 15	317ZQ Delegation by Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate
16 17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>(1) The Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate may, by writing, delegate any or all of the functions or powers of the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate under Division 2 or 6 to a person:</li> <li>(a) who is a staff member of the Australian Signals Directorate; and</li> <li>(b) who:</li> </ul>
223 224 225 226 227	<ul> <li>(i) is an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Australian Signals Directorate; or</li> <li>(ii) holds, or is acting in, a position in the Australian Signals Directorate that is equivalent to, or higher than, a position occupied by an SES employee.</li> </ul>
28 29	(2) A delegate must comply with any written directions of the Director-General of the Australian Signals Directorate.
30	317ZR Delegation by the chief officer of an interception agency
31 32	(1) The chief officer of an interception agency mentioned in an item of column 1 of the following table may, by writing, delegate any or

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all of the functions or powers of the chief officer under Division 2, 3 or 6 to a person mentioned in column 2 of the item.

Potential delegates				
Item	Column 1	Column 2		
	Interception agency	Potential delegates		
1	Australian Federal Police	(a) a Deputy Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> ); or		
		(b) a senior executive AFP employee (within the meaning of the <i>Australian Federal Police Act 1979</i> )		
2	Australian Commission for Law	(a) an Assistant Integrity Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006</i> ); or		
	Enforcement Integrity	(b) a staff member of ACLEI (within the meaning of the Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Act 2006) who is an SES employee or acting SES employee		
3	Australian Crime Commission	a member of the staff of the ACC (within the meaning of the <i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i> ) who is an SES employee or acting SES employee		
4	Police Force of a State or the	(a) an Assistant Commissioner of the Police Force or a person holding equivalent rank; or		
	Northern Territory	(b) a Superintendent of the Police Force or a person holding equivalent rank		
5	Independent Commission Against	(a) a Commissioner (within the meaning of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988 (NSW)); or		
	Corruption of New South Wales	(b) an Assistant Commissioner (within the meaning of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act</i> 1988 (NSW)); or		
		(c) an officer of the Commission (within the meaning of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i> (NSW)) (other than a person engaged under section 104B of that Act) who is at executive level		
6	New South Wales Crime Commission	an officer of the Commission (within the meaning of the <i>Crime Commission Act 2012</i> (NSW)) (other than a person engaged under subsection 74(2) of that Act) who is at executive level		

Item	Column 1	Column 2
	Interception agency	Potential delegates
7	Law Enforcement Conduct	(a) the Commissioner for Integrity (within the mean of the <i>Law Enforcement Conduct Commission 2016</i> (NSW)); or
	Commission of New South Wales	(b) a member of the staff of the Commission (with meaning of the <i>Law Enforcement Conduct</i> <i>Commission Act 2016</i> (NSW)) who is at execu- level
8	Independent	(a) a Deputy Commissioner of the Commission; o
	Broad-based	(b) the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission
	Anti-corruption Commission of Victoria	(c) a sworn IBAC Officer (within the meaning of Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011 (Vic.)) who is at executivel
9	Crime and Corruption Commission of Queensland	a senior executive officer (within the meaning of the Crime and Corruption Act 2001 (Qld))
10	Independent	(a) the Deputy Commissioner; or
	Commissioner	(b) a member of the staff of the Independent
	Against Corruption (SA)	Commissioner Against Corruption who is at executive level
	<del>-</del>	ust comply with any written directions of the c
	Executive lev	el
	(3) For the purpo	oses of this section, a person is at executive leve
		interception agency of New South Wales, if the
		ies an office or position at an equivalent level to
	of a Public Service senior executive (within the meaning of the Government Sector Employment Act 2013 (NSW)).	
		oses of this section, a person is at <i>executive leve</i> interception agency of Victoria, if the person

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1		occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of an
3		executive (within the meaning of the <i>Public Administration Act</i> 2004 (Vic.)).
4		(5) For the purposes of this section, a person is at <i>executive level</i> , in
5		relation to an interception agency of South Australia, if the person
6		occupies an office or position at an equivalent level to that of an
7		executive employee (within the meaning of the <i>Public Sector Act</i>
8		2009 (SA)).
9	317ZS	Annual reports
10 11		(1) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after each 30 June, cause to be prepared a written report that sets out:
12		(a) the number of technical assistance notices that were given
13		during the year ending on that 30 June by the chief officers of
14		interception agencies; and
15		(b) the number of technical capability notices that were:
16		(i) given during the year ending on that 30 June; and
17		(ii) directed towards ensuring that designated
18		communications providers are capable of giving help to
19		interception agencies.
20		(2) A report under subsection (1) must be included in the report
21		prepared under subsection 186(2) of the <i>Telecommunications</i>
22		(Interception and Access) Act 1979 relating to the year ending on
23		that 30 June.
24	317ZT	Alternative constitutional basis
25 26		(1) Without limiting its effect apart from this section, this Part also has effect as provided by this section.
27		(2) This Part also has the effect it would have if each reference in this
28		Part to a designated communications provider were, by express
29 30		provision, confined to a designated communications provider that is a constitutional corporation.

Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Amendments **Part 1** 

1	Schedule 2—Computer access warrants etc.
2	Part 1—Amendments
3	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979
4	1 Section 4
5	Insert:
6 7 8	intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system has the same meaning as in the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979.
9 10	2 Subsection 24(4) (definition of relevant device recovery provision)
11	After "subsection", insert "25A(8),".
12 13	3 Subsection 24(4) (definition of relevant device recovery provision)
14	Omit "or (3B)", substitute ", (3B) or (3C), 27E(6)".
15	4 Paragraph 25A(4)(ab)
16	Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
17 18 19	(ab) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
20	(i) using any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant data; and
22 23 24	<ul> <li>(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—adding, copying, deleting or altering other data in the computer or the communication in transit;</li> </ul>
25 26	5 After paragraph 25A(4)(ab) Insert:
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(ac) removing a computer or other thing from premises for the purposes of doing any thing specified in the warrant in

27

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

1 2			accordance with this subsection, and returning the computer or other thing to the premises;
3	6	After parag	raph 25A(4)(b)
4		Insert:	
5		(ba)	intercepting a communication passing over a
6		, ,	telecommunications system, if the interception is for the
7 8			purposes of doing any thing specified in the warrant in accordance with this subsection;
9	7	At the end of	of section 25A
10		Add:	
11		Conc	realment of access etc.
12		(8) If any	y thing has been done in relation to a computer under:
13		(a)	the warrant; or
14		(b)	this subsection;
15		the C	Organisation is authorised to do any of the following:
16		(c)	any thing reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that any
17			thing has been done under the warrant or under this
18			subsection;
19		(d)	enter any premises where the computer is reasonably
20 21			believed to be, for the purposes of doing the things mentioned in paragraph (c);
		(a)	enter any other premises for the purposes of gaining entry to
22 23		(6)	or exiting the premises referred to in paragraph (d);
24		(f)	remove the computer or another thing from any place where
25		(1)	it is situated for the purposes of doing the things mentioned
26			in paragraph (c), and returning the computer or other thing to
27			that place;
28		(g)	if, having regard to other methods (if any) of doing the things
29			mentioned in paragraph (c) which are likely to be as
30			effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
31			(i) use any other computer or a communication in transit to
32			do those things; and

1 2 3	<ul> <li>(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit;</li> </ul>
4	(h) intercept a communication passing over a
5	telecommunications system, if the interception is for the
6	purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
7	(i) any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above;
8	at the following time:
9	(j) at any time while the warrant is in force or within 28 days
10	after it ceases to be in force;
11	(k) if none of the things mentioned in paragraph (c) are done
12	within the 28-day period mentioned in paragraph (j)—at the
13	earliest time after that 28-day period at which it is reasonably
14	practicable to do the things mentioned in paragraph (c).
15	8 After subsection 27A(3B)
16	Insert:
17	(3C) If any thing has been done in relation to a computer under:
18	(a) a warrant under this section that authorises the Organisation
19	to do acts or things referred to in subsection 25A(4); or
20	(b) this subsection;
21	the Organisation is authorised to do any of the following:
22	(c) any thing reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that any
23	thing has been done under the warrant or under this
24	subsection;
25	(d) enter any premises where the computer is reasonably
26	believed to be, for the purposes of doing the things
27	mentioned in paragraph (c);
28	(e) enter any other premises for the purposes of gaining entry to
29	or exiting the premises referred to in paragraph (d);
30	(f) remove the computer or another thing from any place where
31	it is situated for the purposes of doing the things mentioned
32	in paragraph (c), and returning the computer or other thing to
33	that place;

 $Schedule \ 2 \ \ Computer \ access \ warrants \ etc.$ 

Part	1	Amendment

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<ul> <li>if, having regard to other methods (if any) of doing the things mentioned in paragraph (c) which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so: <ol> <li>use any other computer or a communication in transit to do those things; and</li> <li>if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit;</li> <li>intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;</li> </ol> </li></ul>
effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:  (i) use any other computer or a communication in transit to do those things; and  (ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit;  intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
<ul> <li>(i) use any other computer or a communication in transit to do those things; and</li> <li>(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit;</li> <li>intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;</li> </ul>
do those things; and  (ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit;  intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
in transit; intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above;
e following time:
at any time while the warrant is in force or within 28 days
after it ceases to be in force;
if none of the things mentioned in paragraph (c) are done
within the 28-day period mentioned in paragraph (j)—at the earliest time after that 28-day period at which it is reasonably
practicable to do the things mentioned in paragraph (c).
27E(2)(d)
ne paragraph, substitute:
if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is
reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
(i) use any other computer or a communication in transit
for the purpose referred to in paragraph (c); and
(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete
or alter other data in the computer or the communication
in transit;
graph 27E(2)(d)
remove a computer or other thing from premises for the
purposes of doing any thing authorised under this subsection,
and returning the computer or other thing to the premises;

Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1	11 After para	grapn 2/E(2)(e)
2	Insert:	
3	(ea)	intercept a communication passing over a
4 5		telecommunications system, if the interception is for the purposes of doing any thing authorised under this subsection;
6	12 At the end	l of section 27E
7	Add:	
8	Con	cealment of access etc.
9	(6) If an	y thing has been done in relation to a computer under:
10	(a)	a subsection (2) authorisation; or
11	(b)	under this subsection;
12	the (	Organisation is authorised to do any of the following:
13	(c)	any thing reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that any
14		thing has been done under the subsection (2) authorisation or
15		under this subsection;
16	(d)	enter any premises where the computer is reasonably
17 18		believed to be, for the purposes of doing the things mentioned in paragraph (c);
19	(e)	enter any other premises for the purposes of gaining entry to
20	(C)	or exiting the premises referred to in paragraph (d);
21	(f)	remove the computer or another thing from any place where
22		it is situated for the purposes of doing the things mentioned
23		in paragraph (c), and returning the computer or other thing to
24		that place;
25	(g)	if, having regard to other methods (if any) of doing the things
26		mentioned in paragraph (c) which are likely to be as
27		effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
28 29		(i) use any other computer or a communication in transit to do those things; and
30		(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—add, copy, delete
31		or alter other data in the computer or the communication
32		in transit

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Schedule\ 2 & Computer\ access\ warrants\ etc. \end{tabular}$ 

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1 2		<ul> <li>(h) intercept a communication passing over a telecommunications system, if the interception is for the</li> </ul>
3		purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
4		(i) any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above;
5		at the following time:
6 7		<ul><li>(j) at any time while the authorisation is in force or within 28 days after it ceases to be in force;</li></ul>
8		(k) if none of the things mentioned in paragraph (c) are done
9		within the 28-day period mentioned in paragraph (j)—at the
10 11		earliest time after that 28-day period at which it is reasonably practicable to do the things mentioned in paragraph (c).
12	13	Subsection 33(1)
13		Repeal the subsection.
14	14	Paragraph 34(2)(b)
15		After "25A(4)", insert "or (8) or 27A(3C)".
16	15	Paragraph 34(2)(b)
17		After "27E(2)", insert "or (6)".
18	16	At the end of section 34
19		Add:
20		(3) For the purposes of this section, any thing done under
21		subsection 25A(8) is taken to have been done under a warrant
22		issued under section 25A.
23		(4) For the purposes of this section, any thing done under
24 25		subsection 27A(3C) is taken to have been done under a warrant issued under section 27A.
26		(5) For the purposes of this section, any thing done under
27		subsection 27E(6) is taken to have been done under a warrant
28		issued under section 27C.

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Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Amendments **Part 1** 

1 2	17 Subsection 34AA(5) (definition of relevant authorising provision)
3	Before "26B(5)", insert "25A(8),".
4 5	18 Subsection 34AA(5) (definition of relevant authorising provision)
6	Omit "or (3B)", substitute ", (3B) or (3C), 27E(6)".
7	Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987
8	25 Subsection 3(1) (definition of <i>protected information</i> ) After "44(1)(a),", insert "(aa),".
10 11	26 After Part IIIBA Insert:
12 13 14	Part IIIBB—Assistance in relation to data held in computers
15	15CB Simplified outline of this Part
16 17 18 19 20	• If a foreign country requests the Attorney-General to arrange for access to data held in a computer, the Attorney-General may authorise an eligible law enforcement officer to apply for a computer access warrant under section 27A of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> .
21 22 23	The authorisation relates to an investigation, or investigative proceeding, relating to a criminal matter involving an offence against the law of the foreign country.
24	Note: See subsection 27A(4) of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> .

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Schedule 2 Computer access warrants etc. Part 1 Amendments

1 2	15CC Req	uests by foreign countries for assistance in relation to data held in computers
3	(1)	The Attorney-General may, in the Attorney-General's discretion,
4	(1)	authorise an eligible law enforcement officer, in writing, to apply
5		for a computer access warrant under section 27A of the
6		Surveillance Devices Act 2004 if the Attorney-General is satisfied
7		that:
8		(a) an investigation, or investigative proceeding, relating to a
9		criminal matter involving an offence against the law of a
0		foreign country (the <i>requesting country</i> ) that is punishable
1		by a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 3 years or more,
12		imprisonment for life or the death penalty has commenced in
13		the requesting country; and
14		(b) the requesting country requests the Attorney-General to
15		arrange for access to data held in a computer (the <i>target</i>
16		computer); and
17 18		(c) the requesting country has given appropriate undertakings in relation to:
9		(i) ensuring that data obtained as a result of access under
20 21		the warrant will only be used for the purpose for which it is communicated to the requesting country; and
22		(ii) the destruction of a document or other thing containing
23		data obtained as a result of access under the warrant;
24		and
25		(iii) any other matter the Attorney-General considers
26		appropriate.
27	(2)	The target computer may be any one or more of the following:
28		(a) a particular computer;
29		(b) a computer on particular premises;
80		(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
31		person (whose identity may or may not be known).
32	(3)	In this section:
33		computer has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
34		2004.

1 2		<b>data</b> 1 2004.	has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
3 4			held in a computer has the same meaning as in the villance Devices Act 2004.
5 6 7 8		colun of ite	the law enforcement officer means a person mentioned in an 3 of item 5 of the table in subsection 6A(6), or in column 3 m 5 of the table in subsection 6A(7), of the Surveillance test Act 2004.
9	Su	rveillance 1	Devices Act 2004
10	27	Title	
11		After "dev	vices", insert "and access to data held in computers".
12	28	After parag	graph 3(a)
13		Insert:	
14		(aaa)	to establish procedures for law enforcement officers to obtain
15			warrants and emergency authorisations that:
16			(i) are for access to data held in computers; and
17			(ii) relate to criminal investigations and the location and
18 19			safe recovery of children to whom recovery orders relate; and
20	29	After parag	yraph 3(aa)
21		Insert:	
22		(aaaa)	to establish procedures for law enforcement officers to obtain
23			warrants for access to data held in computers in cases where
24			a control order is in force, and access to the data would be
25			likely to substantially assist in:
26			(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or
27 28			(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
29			(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
30			facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
31			foreign country; or

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 $\label{eq:computer access warrants etc.} Schedule\ 2\ \ Computer\ access\ warrants\ etc.$ 

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1 2 3		<ul><li>(iv) determining whether the control order, or any succeeding control order, has been, or is being, complied with; and</li></ul>
4	30	After paragraph 3(b)
5		Insert:
6 7 8 9		(ba) to restrict the use, communication and publication of information that is obtained through accessing data held in computers or that is otherwise connected with computer data access operations; and
10	31	Paragraph 3(c)
11 12		After "surveillance device operations", insert "and computer data access operations".
13	32	Subsection 4(1)
14		Omit all the words after "Territory,", substitute:
15		that:
16		(a) prohibits or regulates the use of surveillance devices; or
17		(b) prohibits or regulates access to data held in computers.
18	33	After subsection 4(4)
19		Insert:
20		(4A) For the avoidance of doubt, it is intended that a warrant may be
21		issued, or an emergency authorisation given, under this Act:
22		(a) for access to data held in a computer; and
23		(b) in relation to a relevant offence or a recovery order.
24	34	After subsection 4(5)
25		Insert:
26		(5A) For the avoidance of doubt, it is intended that a warrant may be
27		issued under this Act for access to data held in a computer in a case
28		where a control order is in force, and access to the data would be
29		likely to substantially assist in:
30		(a) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or

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Amendments Part 1

1 2		(b) preventing the provision of support for, or the facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
3		(c) preventing the provision of support for, or the facilitation of,
4		the engagement in a hostile activity in a foreign country; or
5 6		(d) determining whether the control order, or any succeeding control order, has been, or is being, complied with.
7	35	Subsection 6(1)
8		Insert:
9		carrier means:
10 11		(a) a carrier within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act</i> 1997; or
12		(b) a carriage service provider within the meaning of that Act.
13		communication in transit means a communication (within the
14		meaning of the Telecommunications Act 1997) passing over a
15		telecommunications network (within the meaning of that Act).
16	36	Subsection 6(1) (definition of computer)
17		Repeal the definition, substitute:
18		computer means all or part of:
19		(a) one or more computers; or
20		(b) one or more computer systems; or
21		(c) one or more computer networks; or
22		(d) any combination of the above.
23	37	Subsection 6(1)
24		Insert:
25		computer access warrant means a warrant issued under
26		section 27C or subsection 35A(4) or (5).
27		control order access warrant means a computer access warrant
28		issued in response to an application under subsection 27A(6).
29		data includes:
30		(a) information in any form; and

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

1		(b) any program (or part of a program).
2		data held in a computer includes:
3		(a) data held in any removable data storage device for the time
4		being held in a computer; and
5		(b) data held in a data storage device on a computer network of
6		which the computer forms a part.
7		data storage device means a thing (for example, a disk or file
8		server) containing (whether temporarily or permanently), or
9 10		designed to contain (whether temporarily or permanently), data for use by a computer.
11	38	Subsection 6(1) (definition of data surveillance device)
12		Omit "a computer", substitute "an electronic device for storing or
13		processing information".
14	39	Subsection 6(1)
15		Insert:
16		general computer access intercept information has the same
17		meaning as in the Telecommunications (Interception and Access)
18		Act 1979.
19		intercepting a communication passing over a telecommunications
20		system has the same meaning as in the Telecommunications
21		(Interception and Access) Act 1979.
22	40	Subsection 6(1) (definition of mutual assistance
23		application)
24		Repeal the definition, substitute:
25		mutual assistance application means:
26		(a) an application for a surveillance device warrant; or
27		(b) an application for a computer access warrant;
28		made under a mutual assistance authorisation.

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Amendments Part 1

1 2	41	Subsection 6(1) (definition of <i>mutual assistance</i> authorisation)
3 4		Omit "subsection 15CA(1)", substitute, "subsection 15CA(1) or 15CC(1)".
5 6	42	Subsection 6(1) (paragraph (db) of the definition of relevant offence)
7		After "warrant,", insert "a computer access warrant,".
8	43	Subsection 6(1) (definition of <i>remote application</i> ) Omit "or 23", substitute, ", 23 or 27B".
10 11	44	Subsection 6(1) Insert:
12 13		<i>telecommunications facility</i> means a facility within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> .
14 15 16	45	Subsection 6(1) (definition of <i>unsworn application</i> )  Omit "or 22(4) and (5)", substitute ", 22(4) and (5), 27A(9) and (10), 27A(11) and (12) or 27A(13) and (14)".
17 18	46	Subsection 6(1) (definition of <i>warrant</i> ) Repeal the definition, substitute:
19 20 21 22		<ul><li>warrant means:</li><li>(a) a surveillance device warrant; or</li><li>(b) a retrieval warrant; or</li><li>(c) a computer access warrant.</li></ul>
23	47	At the end of subsection 10(1)
24		Add:
25		; (c) a computer access warrant.
26	48	Subsection 10(2)
27		Before "warrant", insert "surveillance device warrant or a retrieval".

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49 At the end of Part 2

2	Add:
3	Division 4—Computer access warrants
ļ	27A Application for computer access warrant
;	Warrants sought for offence investigations
5 7 3	(1) A law enforcement officer (or another person on the law enforcement officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a computer access warrant if the law enforcement officer suspects on reasonable grounds that:
) I	(a) one or more relevant offences have been, are being, are about to be, or are likely to be, committed; and
2	(b) an investigation into those offences is being, will be, or is likely to be, conducted; and
4 5 6	(c) access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i> ) is necessary, in the course of that investigation, for the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
7 8	<ul><li>(i) the commission of those offences; or</li><li>(ii) the identity or location of the offenders.</li></ul>
9 0 1 2	(2) If the application is being made by or on behalf of a State or Territory law enforcement officer, the reference in subsection (1) to a relevant offence does not include a reference to a State offence that has a federal aspect.
3	Warrants sought for recovery orders
4 5 6	(3) A law enforcement officer (or another person on the law enforcement officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a computer access warrant if:
7 8 9 0	<ul> <li>(a) a recovery order is in force; and</li> <li>(b) the law enforcement officer suspects on reasonable grounds that access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i>) may assist in the location and safe recovery of the child to whom the recovery order relates.</li> </ul>

Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1	warrants sought for mutual assistance investigations
2	(4) A law enforcement officer (or another person on the law
3	enforcement officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a
4	computer access warrant if the law enforcement officer:
5	(a) is authorised to do so under a mutual assistance authorisation
6	and
7	(b) suspects on reasonable grounds that access to data held in a
8	computer (the <i>target computer</i> ) is necessary, in the course of the investigation or investigative proceeding to which the
10	authorisation relates, for the purpose of enabling evidence to
11	be obtained of:
12	(i) the commission of the offence to which the
13	authorisation relates; or
14	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of
15	committing the offence.
16	Warrants sought for integrity operations
17	(5) A federal law enforcement officer (or another person on the federal
18	law enforcement officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a
19	computer access warrant if:
20	(a) an integrity authority is in effect authorising an integrity
21	operation in relation to an offence that it is suspected has
22	been, is being or is likely to be committed by a staff member
23	of a target agency; and
24	(b) the federal law enforcement officer suspects on reasonable
25	grounds that access to data held in a computer (the target
26	<i>computer</i> ) will assist the conduct of the integrity operation
27	by enabling evidence to be obtained relating to the integrity,
28	location or identity of any staff member of the target agency.
29	Control order access warrants
30	(6) A law enforcement officer (or another person on the law
31	enforcement officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a
32	computer access warrant if:
33	(a) a control order is in force in relation to a person; and

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1	(b) the law enforcement officer suspects on reasonable grounds
2	that access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i> )
3	to obtain information relating to the person would be likely to
4	substantially assist in:
5	(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or
6 7	(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
8	(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
9	facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
10	foreign country; or
11	(iv) determining whether the control order, or any
12	succeeding control order, has been, or is being,
13	complied with.
14 15	Note: For control orders that have been made but not come into force, see section 6C.
16	Procedure for making applications
17	(7) An application under subsection (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) may be
18	made to an eligible Judge or to a nominated AAT member.
19	(8) An application:
20	(a) must specify:
21	(i) the name of the applicant; and
22	(ii) the nature and duration of the warrant sought; and
23	(b) subject to this section, must be supported by an affidavit
24	setting out the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
25	Unsworn applications—warrants sought for offence investigations
26	(9) If a law enforcement officer believes that:
27	(a) immediate access to data held in the target computer referred
28	to in subsection (1) is necessary as described in
29	paragraph (1)(c); and
30	(b) it is impracticable for an affidavit to be prepared or sworn
31	before an application for a warrant is made;
32	an application for a warrant under subsection (1) may be made
33	before an affidavit is prepared or sworn.

1	(10) If subsection (9) applies, the applicant must:
2	(a) provide as much information as the eligible Judge or
3	nominated AAT member considers is reasonably practicable
4	in the circumstances; and
5	(b) not later than 72 hours after the making of the application,
6	send a duly sworn affidavit to the eligible Judge or
7	nominated AAT member, whether or not a warrant has been
8	issued.
9	Unsworn applications—warrants sought for recovery orders
10	(11) If a law enforcement officer believes that:
11	(a) immediate access to data held in the target computer referred
12	to in subsection (3) may assist as described in
13	paragraph (3)(b); and
14	(b) it is impracticable for an affidavit to be prepared or sworn
15	before an application for a warrant is made;
16	an application for a warrant under subsection (3) may be made
17	before an affidavit is prepared or sworn.
18	(12) If subsection (11) applies, the applicant must:
19	(a) provide as much information as the eligible Judge or
20	nominated AAT member considers is reasonably practicable
21	in the circumstances; and
22	(b) not later than 72 hours after the making of the application,
23	send a duly sworn affidavit to the eligible Judge or
24	nominated AAT member, whether or not a warrant has been
25	issued.
26	Unsworn applications—control order access warrants
27	(13) If a law enforcement officer believes that:
28	(a) immediate access to data held in the target computer referred
29	to in subsection (6) would be likely to substantially assist as
30	described in paragraph (6)(b); and
31	(b) it is impracticable for an affidavit to be prepared or sworn
32	before an application for a warrant is made;
33	an application for a warrant under subsection (6) may be made
34	before an affidavit is prepared or sworn.

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may be any one or more of the following:  (a) a particular computer;  (b) a computer on particular premises;  (c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).  27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been	1	(14) If subsection (13) applies, the applicant must:
in the circumstances; and  (b) not later than 72 hours after the making of the application, send a duly sworn affidavit to the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member, whether or not a warrant has been issued.  Target computer  (15) The target computer referred to in subsection (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) may be any one or more of the following:  (a) a particular computer;  (b) a computer on particular premises;  (c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).  27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit, whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	2	(a) provide as much information as the eligible Judge or
(b) not later than 72 hours after the making of the application, send a duly sworn affidavit to the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member, whether or not a warrant has been issued.  Target computer  (15) The target computer referred to in subsection (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) may be any one or more of the following:  (a) a particular computer;  (b) a computer on particular premises;  (c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).  27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and  (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	3	• •
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nominated AAT member, whether or not a warrant has been issued.  Target computer  (15) The target computer referred to in subsection (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) may be any one or more of the following:  (a) a particular computer;  (b) a computer on particular premises;  (c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).  27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit, whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and  (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	5	•
Target computer  (15) The target computer referred to in subsection (1), (3), (4), (5) or (6) may be any one or more of the following:  (a) a particular computer; (b) a computer on particular premises; (c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).  27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	6	
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16 27B Remote application  (1) If a law enforcement officer believes that it is impracticable for an application for a computer access warrant to be made in person, the application may be made under section 27A by telephone, fax, email or any other means of communication.  (2) If transmission by fax is available and an affidavit has been prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and  (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	14	(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
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nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.  27	22	prepared, the person applying must transmit a copy of the affidavit,
27 27C Determining the application  (1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and  (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	23	whether sworn or unsworn, to the eligible Judge or to the
(1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and  (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	24	nominated AAT member who is to determine the application.
computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	25	27C Determining the application
computer access warrant if satisfied:  (a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	26	(1) An eligible Judge or a nominated AAT member may issue a
(a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery		
offence—that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and (b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	28	(a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant
(b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery	29	
	30	founding the application for the warrant; and
	31	(b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery
	32	order—that such an order is in force and that there are

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Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1 2		reasonable grounds for the suspicion founding the application for the warrant; and
3	(c)	in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a mutual
4	(-)	assistance authorisation—that such an authorisation is in
5		force and that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion
6		founding the application for the warrant; and
7	(d)	in the case of a warrant sought for the purposes of an
8	· /	integrity operation—that the integrity authority for the
9		operation is in effect, and that there are reasonable grounds
10		for the suspicions founding the application for the warrant (as
11		mentioned in paragraphs 27A(5)(a) and (b)); and
12	(e)	in the case of a control order access warrant—that a control
13		order is in force in relation to a person, and that access to
14		data held in the relevant target computer to obtain
15		information relating to the person would be likely to
16		substantially assist in:
17		(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or
18		(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
19		facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
20		(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
21		facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
22		foreign country; or
23		(iv) determining whether the control order, or any
24		succeeding control order, has been, or is being,
25		complied with; and
26	(f)	in the case of an unsworn application—that it would have
27		been impracticable for an affidavit to have been sworn or
28		prepared before the application was made; and
29	(g)	in the case of a remote application—that it would have been
30		impracticable for the application to have been made in
31		person.
32	Note:	For control orders that have been made but not come into force, see
33		section 6C.
34 (2)	) In de	termining whether a computer access warrant should be
35		d, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member must have
36	regar	rd to:

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 $\label{eq:computer access warrants etc.} Schedule\ 2\ \ Computer\ access\ warrants\ etc.$ 

Part 1 Amendments

1 2	(a)	in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence or a mutual assistance authorisation, or for the
3		purposes of an integrity operation—the nature and gravity of the alleged offence; and
5	(b)	in the case of a warrant sought to assist in the location and
6 7		safe recovery of a child to whom a recovery order relates—the circumstances that gave rise to the making of the order;
8		and
9	(c)	the extent to which the privacy of any person is likely to be
10	,	affected; and
11 12	(d)	the existence of any alternative means of obtaining the evidence or information sought to be obtained; and
13	(e)	in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant
14		offence or a recovery order, or for the purposes of an
15		integrity operation—the likely evidentiary or intelligence
16		value of any evidence or information sought to be obtained;
17		and
18	(f)	in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a mutual
19		assistance authorisation—the likely evidentiary or
20		intelligence value of any evidence or information sought to
21		be obtained, to the extent that this is possible to determine
22		from information obtained from the foreign country to which
23		the authorisation relates; and
24	(g)	in the case of a control order access warrant issued on the
25		basis of a control order that is in force in relation to a
26		person—the likely value of the information sought to be
27		obtained, in:
28		(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or
29		(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
30		facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
31		(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
32		facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
33		foreign country; or
34		(iv) determining whether the control order, or any
35		succeeding control order, has been, or is being,
36		complied with; and
37	(h)	in the case of a control order access warrant issued on the
38		basis of a control order that is in force in relation to a

Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1	person—whether the access to data held in the relevant target
2	computer in accordance with the warrant would be the means
3	of obtaining the evidence or information sought to be
4	obtained, that is likely to have the least interference with any
5	person's privacy; and
6	(i) in the case of a control order access warrant issued on the
7	basis of a control order that is in force in relation to a
8	person—the possibility that the person:
9	(i) has engaged, is engaging, or will engage, in a terrorist
10	act; or
11 12	<ul><li>(ii) has provided, is providing, or will provide, support for a terrorist act; or</li></ul>
13	(iii) has facilitated, is facilitating, or will facilitate, a terrorist
14	act; or
15	(iv) has provided, is providing, or will provide, support for
16	the engagement in a hostile activity in a foreign country.
17	or
18	(v) has facilitated, is facilitating, or will facilitate, the
19	engagement in a hostile activity in a foreign country; or
20 21	<ul><li>(vi) has contravened, is contravening, or will contravene, the control order; or</li></ul>
22	(vii) will contravene a succeeding control order; and
23 24	(j) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant offence or a recovery order—any previous warrant sought or
24 25	issued under this Division in connection with the same
26	alleged offence or the same recovery order; and
27	(k) in the case of a control order access warrant issued on the
28	basis of a control order that is in force in relation to a
29	person—any previous control order access warrant sought or
30	issued on the basis of a control order relating to the person.
31	27D What must a computer access warrant contain?
32	(1) A computer access warrant must:
33	(a) state that the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member
34	issuing the warrant is satisfied of the matters referred to in
35	subsection 27C(1) and has had regard to the matters referred
36	to in subsection 27C(2); and

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1	(b) specify:
2	(i) the name of the applicant; and
3	(ii) if the warrant relates to one or more alleged relevant
4 5	offences—the alleged offences in respect of which the warrant is issued; and
6 7	(iii) if the warrant relates to a recovery order—the date the order was made and the name of the child to whom the
8	order relates; and
9	(iv) if the warrant relates to a mutual assistance
10	authorisation—the offence or offences against the law
11	of a foreign country to which the authorisation relates;
12	and
13	(v) if the warrant is issued for the purposes of an integrity
14 15	operation—the integrity authority for the operation and each alleged relevant offence in relation to which the
16	authority was granted; and
17	(vi) the date the warrant is issued; and
	(vii) if the target computer is or includes a particular
18 19	computer—the computer; and
20	(viii) if the target computer is or includes a computer on
21	particular premises—the premises; and
22	(ix) if the target computer is or includes a computer
23	associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
24	person—the person (whether by name or otherwise);
25	and
26	(x) the period during which the warrant is in force (see
27	subsection (3)); and
28	(xi) the name of the law enforcement officer primarily
29	responsible for executing the warrant.
30	(2) If a control order access warrant is issued on the basis of a control
31	order that is in force in relation to a person, the warrant must also
32	specify the following details in relation to the control order:
33	(a) the name of the person;
34	(b) the date the control order was made;
35	(c) whether the control order is an interim control order or a
36	confirmed control order.

1	(3) A warrant may only be issued:
2	(a) for a period of no more than 90 days; or
3	(b) if the warrant is issued for the purposes of an integrity operation—for a period of no more than 21 days.
5 6	Note: The access to data held in the target computer pursuant to a warrant may be discontinued earlier—see section 27H.
7 8 9 10	(4) In the case of a warrant authorising the access to data held in the target computer on premises that are vehicles, the warrant need only specify the class of vehicle in relation to which the access to data held in the target computer is authorised.
11 12	(5) A warrant must be signed by the person issuing it and include the person's name.
13 14 15	<ul><li>(6) As soon as practicable after completing and signing a warrant issued on a remote application, the person issuing it must:</li><li>(a) inform the applicant of:</li></ul>
16	(i) the terms of the warrant; and
17	(ii) the date on which, and the time at which, the warrant
18	was issued; and
19 20	(b) give the warrant to the applicant while retaining a copy of the warrant for the person's own record.
21	27E What a computer access warrant authorises
22 23 24	(1) A computer access warrant must authorise the doing of specified things (subject to any restrictions or conditions specified in the warrant) in relation to the relevant target computer.
25	(2) The things that may be specified are any of the following that the
26	eligible Judge or nominated AAT member considers appropriate in the circumstances:
27	
28 29	(a) entering specified premises for the purposes of doing the things mentioned in this subsection;
30	(b) entering any premises for the purposes of gaining entry to, or
31	exiting, the specified premises;
32	(c) using:
33	(i) the target computer; or

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1		(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
2		the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
3		(iii) any other electronic equipment; or
4		(iv) a data storage device;
5		for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> )
6		that is held in the target computer at any time while the
7		warrant is in force, in order to determine whether the relevant
8		data is covered by the warrant;
9	(d)	if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
10		paragraph (c)—adding, copying, deleting or altering other
11		data in the target computer;
12	(e)	if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access
13		to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is
14		reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
15		(i) using any other computer or a communication in transit
16		to access the relevant data; and
17		(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—adding, copying,
18		deleting or altering other data in the computer or the
19		communication in transit;
20	(f)	removing a computer or other thing from premises for the
21		purposes of doing any thing specified in the warrant in
22		accordance with this subsection, and returning the computer
23		or other thing to the premises;
24	(g)	copying any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
25		(i) appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining
26		whether the relevant data is covered by the warrant; or
27		(ii) is covered by the warrant;
28	(h)	intercepting a communication passing over a
29		telecommunications system, if the interception is for the
30		purposes of doing any thing specified in the warrant in
31		accordance with this subsection;
32	(i)	any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
33	Note:	As a result of the warrant, a person who, by means of a
34		telecommunications facility, obtains access to data stored in a
35 36		computer etc. will not commit an offence under Part 10.7 of the
36 37		<i>Criminal Code</i> or equivalent State or Territory laws (provided that the person acts within the authority of the warrant).
		•

1	(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(g), if:
2	(a) access has been obtained to data; and
3	(b) the data is subject to a form of electronic protection;
4	the data is taken to be relevant for the purposes of determining
5	whether the relevant data is covered by the warrant.
	·
6	When data is covered by a warrant
7	(4) For the purposes of this section, data is <i>covered by</i> a warrant if:
8	(a) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a relevant
9	offence—access to the data is necessary as described in
10	paragraph 27A(1)(c); or
11	(b) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a recovery
12	order—access to the data may assist as described in
13	paragraph 27A(3)(b); or
14	(c) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to a mutual
15	assistance authorisation—access to the data is necessary as
16	described in paragraph 27A(4)(b); or
17	(d) in the case of a warrant sought for the purposes of an
18	integrity operation—access to the data will assist as
19	described in paragraph 27A(5)(b); or
20	(e) in the case of a control order access warrant—access to the data would be likely to substantially assist as described in
21 22	paragraph 27A(6)(b).
44	
23	Certain acts not authorised
24	(5) Subsection (2) does not authorise the addition, deletion or
25	alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
26	(a) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
27	(i) a communication in transit; or
28	(ii) the lawful use by other persons of a computer;
29	unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the
30	thing, is necessary to do one or more of the things specified
31	in the warrant; or
32	(b) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons
33	lawfully using a computer.

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1	Warrant must provide for certain matters
2	(6) A computer access warrant must:
3	(a) authorise the use of any force against persons and things that
4	is necessary and reasonable to do the things specified in the
5	warrant; and
6	(b) if the warrant authorises entering premises—state whether
7	entry is authorised to be made at any time of the day or night
8	or during stated hours of the day or night.
9	Concealment of access etc.
10	(7) If any thing has been done in relation to a computer under:
11	(a) a computer access warrant; or
12	(b) this subsection;
13	then, in addition to the things specified in the warrant, the warrant
14	authorises the doing of any of the following:
15	(c) any thing reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that any
16	thing has been done under the warrant or under this
17	subsection;
18	(d) entering any premises where the computer is reasonably
19	believed to be, for the purposes of doing the things
20	mentioned in paragraph (c);
21	(e) entering any other premises for the purposes of gaining entry
22	to or exiting the premises referred to in paragraph (d);
23	(f) removing the computer or another thing from any place
24	where it is situated for the purposes of doing the things
25 26	mentioned in paragraph (c), and returning the computer or other thing to that place;
27 28	(g) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of doing the things mentioned in paragraph (c) which are likely to be as
26 29	effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
30	(i) using any other computer or a communication in transit
31	to do those things; and
32	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—adding, copying,
33	deleting or altering other data in the computer or the
34	communication in transit;

1	(h) intercepting a communication passing over a
2	telecommunications system, if the interception is for the
3	purposes of doing any thing mentioned in this subsection;
4	(i) any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above;
5	at the following time:
6	(j) at any time while the warrant is in force or within 28 days
7	after it ceases to be in force;
8	(k) if none of the things mentioned in paragraph (c) are done
9	within the 28-day period mentioned in paragraph (j)—at the
10 11	earliest time after that 28-day period at which it is reasonably practicable to do the things mentioned in paragraph (c).
12	27F Extension and variation of computer access warrant
13	(1) A law enforcement officer to whom a computer access warrant has
14	been issued (or another person on the law enforcement officer's
15	behalf) may apply, at any time before the expiry of the warrant:
16	(a) for an extension of the warrant for a period of no more than:
17	(i) 90 days after the day the warrant would otherwise
18	expire; or
19	(ii) if the warrant is issued for the purposes of an integrity
20	operation—21 days after the day the warrant would
21	otherwise expire; or
22	(b) for a variation of any of the other terms of the warrant.
23	(2) The application is to be made to an eligible Judge or to a
24	nominated AAT member and must be accompanied by the origina
25	warrant.
26	(3) Sections 27A and 27B apply, with any necessary changes, to an
27	application under this section as if it were an application for the
28	warrant.
29	(4) The eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may grant an
30	application if satisfied that the matters referred to in
31	subsection 27C(1) still exist, having regard to the matters in
32	subsection 27C(2).

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1 2 3 4		(5)	application, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member grants the application, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member must endorse the new expiry date or the other varied term on the original warrant.
5		(6)	An application may be made under this section more than once.
6	27G	Revo	cation of computer access warrant
7 8 9 10 11		(1)	A computer access warrant may, by instrument in writing, be revoked by an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member on the initiative of the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member at any time before the expiration of the period of validity specified in the warrant.
12 13 14 15 16 17		(2)	If the circumstances set out in paragraphs 27H(2)(a) and (b), 27H(3)(a) and (b), 27H(4)(a) and (b), 27H(5)(a) and (b), 27H(6)(a) and (b) or 27H(7)(a) and (b) apply in relation to a computer access warrant, the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant was issued belongs or is seconded must, by instrument in writing, revoke the warrant.
19 20 21		(3)	The instrument revoking a warrant must be signed by the eligible Judge, the nominated AAT member or the chief officer of the law enforcement agency, as the case requires.
22 23 24 25 26		(4)	If an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member revokes a warrant, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member must give a copy of the instrument of revocation to the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant was issued belongs or is seconded.
27 28 29		(5)	(a) an eligible Judge or nominated AAT member revokes a warrant; and
30 31 32 33 34			<ul><li>(b) at the time of the revocation, a law enforcement officer is executing the warrant;</li><li>the law enforcement officer is not subject to any civil or criminal liability for any act done in the proper execution of that warrant before the officer is made aware of the revocation.</li></ul>

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#### 27H Discontinuance of access under warrant

1

2	Scope
3	(1) This section applies if a computer access warrant is issued to a law
4	enforcement officer.
5	Discontinuance of access
6	(2) If:
7	(a) the computer access warrant has been sought by or on behalf
8	of a law enforcement officer in relation to a relevant offence
9	and
10	(b) the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the
11	law enforcement officer belongs or is seconded is satisfied
12	that access to data under the warrant is no longer required for
13	the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
14	(i) the commission of the relevant offence; or
15	(ii) the identity or location of the offender;
16	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
17	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure that access to data
18	authorised by the warrant is discontinued.
19	(3) If:
20	(a) the computer access warrant has been sought by or on behalf
21	of a law enforcement officer in relation to a recovery order;
22	and
23	(b) the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the
24	law enforcement officer belongs or is seconded is satisfied
25	that access to data under the warrant is no longer required for
26	the purpose of locating and safely recovering the child to
27	whom the recovery order relates;
28	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
29	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure that access to data
30	authorised by the warrant is discontinued.
31	(4) If:

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1	(a) the computer access warrant has been sought by or on behalf
2	of a law enforcement officer as authorised under a mutual
3	assistance authorisation; and
4	(b) the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the
5	law enforcement officer belongs or is seconded is satisfied
6	that access to data under the warrant is no longer required for
7	the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
8	(i) the commission of the offence against a law of a foreign
9	country to which the authorisation relates; or
10	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of
11	committing the offence;
12	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
13	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure that access to data
14	authorised by the warrant is discontinued.
15	(5) If:
16	(a) the computer access warrant has been sought by or on behalf
17	of a federal law enforcement officer for the purposes of an
18	integrity operation; and
19	(b) the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the
20	law enforcement officer belongs or is seconded is satisfied
21	that:
22	(i) access to data under the warrant is no longer necessary
23	for the purposes of the integrity operation; or
24	(ii) the integrity authority for the integrity operation is no
25	longer in effect;
26	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
27	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure access to data
28	authorised by the warrant is discontinued.
29	(6) If:
30	(a) the computer access warrant is a control order access warrant
31	issued on the basis of a control order that was in force in
32	relation to a person; and
33	(b) the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the
34	law enforcement officer belongs or is seconded is satisfied
35	that access to data under the warrant to obtain information

1	relating to the person is no longer required for any of the
2	following purposes:
3	(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act;
4	(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
5	facilitation of, a terrorist act;
6	(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
7	facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
8	foreign country;
9	(iv) determining whether the control order, or any
10	succeeding control order, has been, or is being,
11	complied with;
12	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
13	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure that access to data
14	authorised by the warrant is discontinued as soon as practicable.
15	(7) If:
16	(a) the computer access warrant is a control order access warrant
17	issued on the basis of a control order that was in force in
18	relation to a person; and
19	(b) no control order is in force in relation to the person;
20	the chief officer must, in addition to revoking the warrant under
21	section 27G, take the steps necessary to ensure that access to data
22	authorised by the warrant is discontinued as soon as practicable.
23	(8) If the chief officer of a law enforcement agency is notified that a
24	warrant has been revoked by an eligible Judge or a nominated
25	AAT member under section 27G, the eligible Judge or nominated
26	AAT member must take the steps necessary to ensure that access to
27	data authorised by the warrant is discontinued as soon as
28	practicable.
29	(9) If the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant is issued, or
30	who is primarily responsible for executing the warrant, believes
31	that access to data under the warrant is no longer necessary for the
32	purpose:
33	(a) if the warrant was issued in relation to a relevant offence—of
34	enabling evidence to be obtained of the commission of the
35	relevant offence or the identity or location of the offender; or

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1	(b) if the warrant was issued in relation to a recovery order—of
2	enabling the location and safe recovery of the child to whom the order relates; or
4	(c) if the warrant was issued in relation to a mutual assistance
5	authorisation—of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
6	(i) the commission of the offence against a law of a foreign
7	country to which the authorisation relates; or
8	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of
9	committing the offence;
10	the law enforcement officer must immediately inform the chief
11	officer of the law enforcement agency to which the law
12	enforcement officer belongs or is seconded.
13	(10) In the case of a warrant issued for the purposes of an integrity
14	operation, if the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant is
15	issued, or who is primarily responsible for executing the warrant,
16	believes that:
17	(a) access to data under the warrant is no longer necessary for
18	those purposes; or
19 20	(b) the integrity authority for the integrity operation is no longer in effect;
21	the law enforcement officer must immediately inform the chief
22	officer of the law enforcement agency to which the law
23	enforcement officer belongs or is seconded.
24	50 After subsection 28(1)
25	Insert:
26	(1A) A law enforcement officer may apply to an appropriate authorising
27	officer for an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a
28	computer (the <i>target computer</i> ) if, in the course of an investigation
29	of a relevant offence, the law enforcement officer reasonably
30	suspects that:
31	(a) an imminent risk of serious violence to a person or
32	substantial damage to property exists; and
33	(b) access to data held in the target computer is immediately
34	necessary for the purpose of dealing with that risk; and

1 2 3	(c) the circumstances are so serious and the matter is of such urgency that access to data held in the target computer is warranted; and
4 5	(d) it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.
6	(1B) The target computer may be any one or more of the following:
7	(a) a particular computer;
8	(b) a computer on particular premises;
9 10	(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a person (whose identity may or may not be known).
11	51 Subsections 28(2), (3) and (4)
12	After "application", insert "mentioned in subsection (1) or (1A)".
13	52 After subsection 29(1)
14	Insert:
15	(1A) A law enforcement officer may apply to an appropriate authorising
16 17	officer for an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i> ) if:
18	(a) a recovery order is in force; and
19	(b) the law enforcement officer reasonably suspects that:
20 21	(i) the circumstances are so urgent as to warrant immediate access to data held in the target computer; and
22	(ii) it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a
23	computer access warrant.
24	(1B) The target computer may be any one or more of the following:
25	(a) a particular computer;
26	(b) a computer on particular premises;
27	(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
28	person (whose identity may or may not be known).
29	53 Subsections 29(2) and (3)
30	After "application", insert "mentioned in subsection (1) or (1A)".

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1	54 After subsection 30(1)	
2	Insert:	
3	(1A) If:	
4	(a) a law enforcement officer is conducting an investigation in	to.
5	(i) an offence against section 233BAA of the Customs Ac	ct
6	1901 (with respect to goods listed in Schedule 4 to the	
7	Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 or in	
8	Schedule 8 or 9 to the <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports)</i>	
9	Regulations 1958); or	
10	(ii) an offence under the Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drug	-
11	and Psychotropic Substances) Act 1990 or an offence	
12	against Part 9.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> (other than	
13	section 308.1 or 308.2); or	c
14 15	(iii) an offence against section 73.2 or 73.3 or Division 91 the <i>Criminal Code</i> ; or	of
16	(iv) an offence under Subdivision A of Division 72 or	
17	Division 80, 101, 102, 103, 270, 272 or 273 of the	
18	Criminal Code; or	
19	(v) an offence against section 233B or 233C of the	
20	Migration Act 1958;	
21	or more than one offence; and	
22	(b) the law enforcement officer reasonably suspects that:	
23	(i) access to data held in a computer (the target compute	<b>r</b> )
24	is immediately necessary to prevent the loss of any	
25	evidence relevant to that investigation; and	
26	(ii) the circumstances are so serious and the matter is of	
27	such urgency that access to data held in the target	
28	computer is warranted; and	
29	(iii) it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a	ì
30	computer access warrant;	
31	the law enforcement officer may apply to an appropriate	
32	authorising officer for an emergency authorisation for access to	
33	data held in the target computer.	

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(1B) The target computer may be any one or more of the following:

(a) a particular computer;

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	(b) a computer on particular premises;
	(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
	person (whose identity may or may not be known).
55	Subsection 30(2)
	After "application", insert "mentioned in subsection (1) or (1A)".
56	Subsection 30(3)
	Omit "The", substitute "In the case of an application mentioned in subsection (1), the".
57	At the end of section 30
	Add:
	(4) In the case of an application mentioned in subsection (1A), the
	appropriate authorising officer may give the emergency authorisation if satisfied that:
	(a) an investigation is being conducted into an offence referred to in paragraph (1A)(a); and
	(b) there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion referred to in paragraph (1A)(b).
58	Subsections 32(1) and (2)
	After "authorisation", insert "for the use of a surveillance device".
59	After subsection 32(2)
	Insert:
	(2A) An emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer
	may authorise anything that a computer access warrant may authorise.
60	After subsection 32(3)
	Insert:
	(3A) A law enforcement officer may, under an emergency authorisation, access data held in a computer only if the officer is acting in the performance of the officer's duty.

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1	61	Subsection 33(2)
2		Omit "The", substitute "In the case of an application for an emergency
3		authorisation for the use of a surveillance device, the".
4	62	After subsection 33(2)
5		Insert:
6 7		(2A) In the case of an application for an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer, the application:
8		(a) must specify:
9		(i) the name of the applicant for the approval; and
10		<ul><li>(ii) if a warrant is sought—the nature and duration of the warrant; and</li></ul>
12		(b) must be supported by an affidavit setting out the grounds on which the approval (and warrant, if any) is sought; and
4		(c) must be accompanied by a copy of the written record made
15		under section 31 in relation to the emergency authorisation.
16	63	Subsection 34(1)
17		Omit "section 28", substitute "subsection 28(1)".
8	64	After subsection 34(1)
19		Insert:
20		(1A) Before deciding an application for approval of the giving of an
21		emergency authorisation given in response to an application under
22		subsection 28(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member
23		considering the application must, in particular, and being mindful
24		of the intrusive nature of accessing data held in the target computer
25		mentioned in that subsection, consider the following:
26		(a) the nature of the risk of serious violence to a person or
27		substantial damage to property;
28 29		(b) the extent to which issuing a computer access warrant would have helped reduce or avoid the risk;
30		(c) the extent to which law enforcement officers could have used
81		alternative methods of investigation to help reduce or avoid
32		the risk;

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1 2		(d) how much the use of alternative methods of investigation could have helped reduce or avoid the risk;
3 4		(e) how much the use of alternative methods of investigation would have prejudiced the safety of the person or property
5		because of delay or for another reason;
6 7		(f) whether or not it was practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.
8	65	Subsection 34(2)
9		Omit "section 29", substitute "subsection 29(1)".
10	66	After subsection 34(2)
11		Insert:
12		(2A) Before deciding an application for approval of the giving of an
13		emergency authorisation given in response to an application under
14		subsection 29(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member
15		considering the application must, in particular, and being mindful
16 17		of the intrusive nature of accessing data held in the target computer mentioned in that subsection, consider the following:
18		(a) the urgency of enforcing the recovery order;
19		(b) the extent to which access to data held in the target computer
20		mentioned in that subsection would assist in the location and
21		safe recovery of the child to whom the recovery order relates;
22		(c) the extent to which law enforcement officers could have used
23		alternative methods to assist in the location and safe recovery
24		of the child;
25		(d) how much the use of alternative methods to assist in the
26		location and safe recovery of the child might have prejudiced
27		the effective enforcement of the recovery order;
28 29		<ul><li>(e) whether or not it was practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.</li></ul>
30	67	Subsection 34(3)
31		Omit "section 30", substitute "subsection 30(1)".
32	68	At the end of section 34
33		Add:

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	(4) Before deciding an application for approval of the giving of an emergency authorisation given in response to an application under subsection 20(1A), the eligible Judge or remineted AAT members
	subsection 30(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member must, in particular, and being mindful of the intrusive nature of
	accessing data held in the target computer mentioned in that
	subsection, consider the following:  (a) the nature of the risk of the loss of evidence;
	(a) the nature of the risk of the ross of evidence,  (b) the extent to which issuing a computer access warrant would
	have helped reduce or avoid the risk;
	<ul> <li>(c) the extent to which law enforcement officers could have used alternative methods of investigation to help reduce or avoid the risk;</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>(d) how much the use of alternative methods of investigation could have helped reduce or avoid the risk;</li></ul>
	(e) whether or not it was practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.
69	Section 35 (heading)
	Repeal the heading, substitute:
35	Judge or nominated AAT member may approve giving of an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device
70	Subsection 35(1)
, ,	• •
	Omit "under section 28", substitute "in response to an application under subsection 28(1)".
71	Subsection 35(1)
	Omit "approve the application", substitute "give the approval".
72	Subsection 35(2)
72	Subsection 35(2)  Omit "under section 29", substitute "in response to an application under subsection 29(1)".
	Omit "under section 29", substitute "in response to an application under
	Omit "under section 29", substitute "in response to an application under subsection 29(1)".
	Omit "under section 29", substitute "in response to an application under subsection 29(1)".  Subsection 35(2)

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1	74 Subsection 35(3)
2 3	Omit "under section 30", substitute "in response to an application under subsection $30(1)$ ".
4	75 Subsection 35(3)
5	Omit "approve the application", substitute "give the approval".
6	76 After section 35
7	Insert:
8 9 10	35A Judge or nominated AAT member may approve giving of an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer
11 12 13 14	(1) After considering an application for approval of the giving of an emergency authorisation in response to an application under subsection 28(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may give the approval if satisfied that there were reasonable
15 16 17	grounds to suspect that:  (a) there was a risk of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property; and
18 19	(b) accessing data held in the target computer mentioned in that subsection may have helped reduce the risk; and
20 21	(c) it was not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.
22 23 24 25 26	(2) After considering an application for approval of the giving of an emergency authorisation in response to an application under subsection 29(1A) in relation to a recovery order, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may give the approval if satisfied that:
27 28	(a) the recovery order was in force at the time the emergency authorisation was given; and
29 30	<ul><li>(b) there were reasonable grounds to suspect that:</li><li>(i) the enforcement of the recovery order was urgent; and</li></ul>
31 32	<ul><li>(ii) accessing data held in the target computer mentioned in that subsection may have assisted in the prompt location</li></ul>

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1 2	and safe recovery of the child to whom the order relates; and
3	(iii) it was not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a computer access warrant.
5	(3) After considering an application for approval of the giving of an
6	emergency authorisation in response to an application under
7 8	subsection 30(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may give the approval if satisfied that:
9	(a) there were reasonable grounds to suspect that:
10	(i) there was a risk of loss of evidence; and
11	(ii) accessing data held in the target computer mentioned in
12	that subsection may have helped reduce the risk; and
13	(b) it was not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a
14	computer access warrant.
15	(4) If, under subsection (1), (2) or (3), the eligible Judge or nominated
16	AAT member approves the giving of an emergency authorisation,
17	the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may:
18	(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—issue a computer access
19 20	warrant relating to the continued access to data held in the relevant target computer as if the application for the approval
21	were an application for a computer access warrant under
22	Division 4 of Part 2; or
23	(b) if the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied
24	that, since the application for the emergency authorisation,
25	the activity that required access to data held in the relevant
26	target computer has ceased—order that access to data held in
27	that computer cease.
28	(5) If, under subsection (1), (2) or (3), the eligible Judge or nominated
29	AAT member does not approve the giving of an emergency
30	authorisation, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may:
31	(a) order that access to data held in the relevant target computer
32	cease; or
33	(b) if the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is of the
34	view that, although the situation did not warrant the
35	emergency authorisation at the time that authorisation was
36	given, the use of a computer access warrant under Division 4

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1 2 3 4		of Part 2 is currently justified—issue a computer access warrant relating to the subsequent access to such data as if the application for the approval were an application for a computer access warrant under Division 4 of Part 2.
5		(6) In any case, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may
6 7		order that any information obtained from or relating to the exercise of powers under the emergency authorisation, or any record of that
8		information, be dealt with in a manner specified in the order, so
9 10		long as the manner does not involve the destruction of that information.
11	77	Section 36
12		After "section 35", insert "or 35A".
13	78	Section 41 (definition of appropriate consenting official)
14		Repeal the definition, substitute:
15		appropriate consenting official, in relation to a foreign country:
16		(a) when used in section 42 or 43—means an official of that
17		country having authority in that country to give consent to the use of surveillance devices in that country or on a vessel
18 19		or aircraft registered under the laws of that country; or
20		(b) when used in section 43A or 43B—means an official of that
21		country having authority in that country to give consent to
22 23		access to data held in computers in that country or on a vessel or aircraft registered under the laws of that country.
24	79	Section 42 (heading)
25		Repeal the heading, substitute:
26	42	Extraterritorial operation of surveillance device warrants
27	80	Subsection 42(1)
28		Before "warrant" (first occurring), insert "surveillance device".
29	81	After paragraph 42(2)(a)
30		Insert:

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1 2	(aa) the emergency authorisation was given in response to an application under subsection 28(1); and
3	82 Paragraph 42(2)(b)
4	After "of that", insert "section 33".
5	83 Subsection 42(2)
6	After "whom the", insert "section 33".
7	84 Subsection 42(2)
8	After "consideration of that", insert "section 33".
9	85 Paragraph 42(3)(a)
10	Before "warrant", insert "surveillance device".
11	86 Subsections 42(6) and (9)
12	Before "warrant" (first occurring), insert "surveillance device".
13	87 At the end of Part 5
14	Add:
15	43A Extraterritorial operation of computer access warrants
16	(1) If, before the issue of a computer access warrant in relation to the
17	investigation of a relevant offence in response to an application made by or on behalf of a federal law enforcement officer, it
18 19	becomes apparent to the applicant that there will be a need for
20	access to data held in a computer:
21	(a) in a foreign country; or
22	(b) on a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the law of a
23	foreign country and is in or above waters beyond the outer
24	limits of the territorial sea of Australia;
25	to assist in that investigation, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT
26 27	member considering the application for the warrant must not permit the warrant to authorise that access unless the eligible Judge
28	or nominated AAT member is satisfied that the access has been

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1 2	agreed to by an appropriate consenting official of the foreign country.
-	•
3	(2) If:
4	(a) application is made under section 33 by an appropriate
5	authorising officer who is a federal law enforcement officer
6	for approval of the giving of an emergency authorisation
7	relating to the investigation of a relevant offence; and
8	(b) the emergency authorisation was given in response to an
9	application under subsection 28(1A); and
10	(c) before the completion of consideration of that section 33
11	application, it becomes apparent to the applicant that there
12	will be a need for access to data held in a computer:
13	(i) in a foreign country; or
14	(ii) on a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the law of
15	a foreign country and is in or above waters beyond the
16	outer limits of the territorial sea of Australia;
17	to assist in the investigation to which the emergency
18	authorisation related;
19	the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member to whom the
20	section 33 application was made must not permit any computer
21	access warrant issued on consideration of that section 33
22	application to authorise that access unless the eligible Judge or
23	nominated AAT member is satisfied that the access has been
24	agreed to by an appropriate consenting official of the foreign
25	country.
26	(3) If:
27	(a) a computer access warrant has been issued in relation to the
28	investigation of a relevant offence in response to an
29	application by or on behalf of a federal law enforcement
30	officer; and
31	(b) after the issue of the warrant, it becomes apparent to the law
32	enforcement officer primarily responsible for executing the
33	warrant that there will be a need for access to data held in a
34	computer that is:
35	(i) in a foreign country; or
	5

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1 2	(ii) on a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the law of a foreign country and is in or above waters beyond the
3	outer limits of the territorial sea of Australia;
4	to assist in that investigation;
5	the warrant is taken to permit that access if, and only if, the access
6	has been agreed to by an appropriate consenting official of the
7	foreign country.
8	(4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a computer access
9	warrant authorising access to data if:
10	(a) the person, or each of the persons, responsible for executing
11	the warrant will be physically present in Australia; and
12	(b) the location where the data is held is unknown or cannot
13	reasonably be determined.
14	(5) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), if:
15	(a) a vessel that is registered under the law of a foreign country
16	is in waters beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea of
17	Australia but not beyond the outer limits of the contiguous
18	zone of Australia; and
19	(b) the relevant offence in respect of which it becomes apparent
20	that access to data held in a computer on the vessel will be
21	required is an offence relating to the customs, fiscal,
22	immigration or sanitary laws of Australia;
23	there is no requirement for the agreement of an appropriate
24	consenting official of the foreign country concerned in relation to
25	that access while the vessel is in such waters.
26	(6) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), if:
27	(a) a vessel that is registered under the law of a foreign country
28	is in waters beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea of
29	Australia but not beyond the outer limits of the Australian
30	fishing zone; and
31	(b) the relevant offence in respect of which it becomes apparent
32	that access to data held in a computer on the vessel will be
33	required is an offence against section 100, 100A, 100B, 101,
34	101A or 101AA of the Fisheries Management Act 1991 or
35	section 46A, 46B, 46C, 46D, 49A or 51A of the <i>Torres Strait</i>
36	Fisheries Act 1984;

1 2 3		there is no requirement for the agreement of an appropriate consenting official of the foreign country concerned in relation to that access while the vessel is in those waters.
4	(7)	As soon as practicable after the commencement of access to data
5		held in a computer under the authority of a computer access
6		warrant in circumstances where consent to that access is required:
7		(a) in a foreign country; or
8		(b) on a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the law of a
9		foreign country;
10		the chief officer of the law enforcement agency to which the law
11		enforcement officer who applied for the warrant belongs or is
12		seconded must give the Minister evidence in writing that the access
13		has been agreed to by an appropriate consenting official of the
14		foreign country.
15	(8)	An instrument providing evidence of the kind referred to in
16		subsection (7) is not a legislative instrument.
17	(9)	If a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the laws of a foreign
18		country is in or above the territorial sea of another foreign country,
19		subsections (1), (2) and (3) have effect as if the reference to an
20		appropriate consenting official of the foreign country were a
21		reference to an appropriate consenting official of each foreign
22		country concerned.
23	(10)	For the avoidance of doubt, there is no requirement for the
24		agreement of an appropriate consenting official of the foreign
25		country to the access to data held in a computer under the authority
26		of a computer access warrant of a vessel or aircraft of a foreign
27		country that is in Australia or in or above waters within the outer
28		limits of the territorial sea of Australia.
29	43B Evide	ence obtained from extraterritorial computer access not to
30		be tendered in evidence unless court satisfied properly
31		obtained
32		Evidence obtained from access to data held in a computer
33		undertaken in a foreign country in accordance with
34		subsection 43A(1), (2) or (3) in relation to a relevant offence

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

1			be tendered in evidence to a court in any proceedings
2			g to the relevant offence unless the court is satisfied that the
3			was agreed to by an appropriate consenting official of the a country.
5	88		44(1) (after paragraph (a) of the definition of
6		protected	d information)
7		Insert:	
8 9			ny information (other than general computer access ntercept information) obtained from access to data under:
10			(i) a computer access warrant; or
11 12		(	(ii) an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer; or
13	90		44(1) (at the end of subparagraph (d)(iii) of the
14		definition	of protected information)
15		Add "or".	
16 17	91		44(1) (after subparagraph (d)(iii) of the of protected information)
18		Insert:	
19		(	iv) in a case where the information was obtained through
20 21			access to data held in a computer in a foreign country, or on a vessel or aircraft that is registered under the law
22			of a foreign country and that is in or above waters
23			beyond the outer limit of Australia's territorial sea—
24			without the agreement of the appropriate consenting
25			official of that foreign country, and of any other foreign
26			country, whose agreement is required under
27			section 43A;
28 29	91		n 44(1) (at the end of the definition of dinformation)
30		Add:	•
31		Note:	For protection of general computer access intercept information, see
32			Part 2-6 of the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act
33			1979.

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1	92	Section 46 (heading)
2		Repeal the heading, substitute:
3 4	46	Dealing with records obtained by using a surveillance device or accessing data held in a computer
5	93	Paragraph 46(1)(a)
6 7		After "protected information", insert "or general computer access intercept information".
8	94	Subsection 46(2)
9 10 11 12		Omit "The officer in charge of any agency that is not a law enforcemen agency but that, as described in subsection 45(4) or (5) or 45A(1), receives records or reports obtained by use of a surveillance device:", substitute:
13 14 15		If an agency is not a law enforcement agency but, as described in subsection 45(4) or (5) or 45A(1), receives records or reports obtained by:
16		(aa) using a surveillance device; or
17		(ab) accessing data held in a computer;
18		the officer in charge of the agency:
19	95	After subsection 46A(1)
20		Insert:
21		(1A) If:
22		(a) a record or report is in the possession of a law enforcement
23		agency; and
24		(b) the record or report comprises information obtained from
25		access to data under a control order access warrant issued on
26		the basis of a control order made in relation to a person; and
27 28		(c) the warrant was issued for the purpose, or for purposes that include the purpose, of obtaining information that would be
20 29		likely to substantially assist in connection with determining
30		whether the control order, or any succeeding control order,
31		has been, or is being, complied with; and

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1 2	(d) access to the data occurred when the control order had been made, but had not come into force because it had not been
3	served on the person; and
4	(e) the chief officer of the agency is satisfied that none of the
5	information obtained from accessing the data is likely to
6	assist in connection with:
7	(i) the protection of the public from a terrorist act; or
8	(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
9	facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
10	(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
11	facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
12	foreign country;
13	the chief officer of the agency must cause the record or report to be
14	destroyed as soon as practicable.
15	96 Subsection 46A(2)
16	After "subsection (1)", insert "or (1A)".
17	97 After section 47
18	Insert:
19	47A Protection of computer access technologies and methods
20	(1) In a proceeding, a person may object to the disclosure of
21	information on the ground that the information, if disclosed, could
22	reasonably be expected to reveal details of computer access
23	technologies or methods.
24	(2) If the person conducting or presiding over the proceeding is
25	satisfied that the ground of objection is made out, the person may
26	order that the person who has the information not be required to
27	disclose it in the proceeding.
28	(3) In determining whether or not to make an order under
29	subsection (2), the person conducting or presiding over the
30	proceeding must take into account whether disclosure of the
31	information:
32	(a) is necessary for the fair trial of the defendant; or

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1	(b) is in the public interest.
2	(4) Subsection (2) does not affect a provision of another law under
3	which a law enforcement officer cannot be compelled to disclose
4	information or make statements in relation to the information.
5	(5) If the person conducting or presiding over a proceeding is satisfied
6	that publication of any information disclosed in the proceeding
7	could reasonably be expected to reveal details of computer access
8	technologies or methods, the person must make any orders
9 10	prohibiting or restricting publication of the information that the person considers necessary to ensure that those details are not
11	revealed.
	10 realed.
12	(6) Subsection (5) does not apply to the extent that the person
13	conducting or presiding over the proceeding considers that the
14	interests of justice require otherwise.
15	(7) In this section:
16	computer access technologies or methods means:
17	(a) technologies or methods relating to the use of:
18	(i) a computer; or
19	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
20	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
21	(iii) any other electronic equipment; or
22	(iv) a data storage device;
23	for the purpose of obtaining access to data held in the
24	computer; or
25	(b) technologies or methods relating to adding, copying, deleting
26	or altering other data in a computer, if doing so is necessary
27	to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a);
28	where the technologies or methods have been, or are being,
29	deployed in giving effect to:
30	(c) a computer access warrant; or
31	(d) an emergency authorisation given in response to an
32	application under subsection 28(1A), 29(1A) or 30(1A).
33	proceeding includes a proceeding before a court, tribunal or Royal
34	Commission.

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1	98	Subsection 49	(2)
2 3		"an emergency	orisation referred to in paragraph (1)(b) or (c),", substitute authorisation for the use of a surveillance device, or a southerisation."
4		tracking device	authorisation,".
5	99	After subsection	on 49(2A)
6		Insert:	
7 8 9			e of a computer access warrant, or an emergency ion, for access to data held in a computer, the report
10		(a) state (b) if so	whether the warrant or authorisation was executed; and :
12		(i)	state the name of the person primarily responsible for the execution of the warrant or authorisation; and
14		(ii)	state the name of each person involved in accessing data under the warrant or authorisation; and
16		(iii)	state the period during which the data was accessed; and
17 18		(iv)	state the name, if known, of any person whose data was accessed; and
19 20		(v)	give details of any premises at which the computer was located; and
21		(vi)	if the warrant is issued, or the authorisation is given, in respect of the investigation of a relevant offence—give
23 24 25			details of the benefit to the investigation of the accessed data and of the general use made, or to be made, of any evidence or information obtained by the access to data;
26			and
27		(vii)	if the warrant is issued, or the authorisation is given, in
28			respect of the location and safe recovery of a child to
29			whom a recovery order relates—give details of the use
30 31			of the accessed data in assisting with the location and safe recovery of the child; and
32		(viii)	if the warrant is issued, or the authorisation is given, for
33 34		(133)	the purposes of an integrity operation—give details of the benefit to the operation of the accessed data and of

1 2		the general use made, or to be made, of any evidence or information obtained by the access to data; and
3		(ix) if the warrant is a control order access warrant—give the details specified in subsection (2C); and
5		(x) give details of the communication of evidence or
6		information obtained by access to data held in the
7		computer to persons other than officers of the agency;
8		and
9		(xi) give details of the compliance with the conditions (if
10		any) to which the warrant or authorisation was subject;
11		and
12		(c) if the warrant or authorisation was extended or varied, state:
13		(i) the number of extensions or variations; and
14		(ii) the reasons for them.
15		(2C) For the purposes of subparagraph (2B)(b)(ix), the details are:
16		(a) the benefit of obtaining access to data held in the computer
17		in:
18		(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or
19		(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
20		facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
21		(iii) preventing the provision of support for, or the
22		facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a
23		foreign country; or
24		(iv) determining whether a control order has been, or is
25		being, complied with; and
26		(b) the general use to be made of any evidence or information
27		obtained by access to data held in the computer.
28	100	Subsection 49A(1)
29		After "control order warrant", insert "or control order access warrant".
30	101	Paragraph 49A(2)(a)
31		After "control order warrant", insert "or control order access warrant".
32	102	After paragraph 49A(2)(b)
		Insert:
33		miscrt.

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1 2		(ba) subsection 27G(2), to the extent it applies to a control order access warrant;
3	103	After paragraph 49A(2)(c)
4		Insert:
5		(ca) section 45 or subsection 46(1), to the extent it applies to
6		protected information obtained, under a control order access
7		warrant, from access to data held in a computer;
8	104	Subsection 49A(3)
9		After "control order warrant", insert "or control order access warrant".
10	105	Paragraphs 50(1)(g), (h) and (i)
11		Repeal the paragraphs, substitute:
12		(g) the number of arrests made by law enforcement officers of
13		the agency during that year on the basis (wholly or partly) of
14		information obtained by:
15		(i) the use of a surveillance device under a warrant; or
16		(ii) access under a warrant to data held in a computer; or
17 18		(iii) an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device; or
19		(iv) an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a
20		computer; or
21		(v) a tracking device authorisation; and
22		(h) the number of instances during that year in which the
23		location and safe recovery of children to whom recovery
24		orders related was assisted (wholly or partly) by information
25		obtained by:
26		(i) the use of a surveillance device under a warrant; or
27		(ii) access under a warrant to data held in a computer; or
28 29		(iii) an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device; or
30		(iv) an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a
31		computer; or
32		(v) a tracking device authorisation; and

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1	(1) the number of prosecutions for relevant offences that were
2 3	commenced during that year in which information obtained by:
4	(i) the use of a surveillance device under a warrant; or
	(ii) access under a warrant to data held in a computer; or
5	(iii) an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance
6 7	device; or
8 9	(iv) an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer; or
10	(v) a tracking device authorisation;
11	was given in evidence and the number of those prosecutions
12	in which a person was found guilty; and
13	106 Paragraph 50(1)(j)
14	After "surveillance devices", insert ", access to data held in computers".
15	107 Subsection 50A(6) (definition of control order
16	information)
17	Repeal the definition, substitute:
18	control order information means:
19	(a) information that, if made public, could reasonably be
20	expected to enable a reasonable person to conclude that a
21	control order warrant authorising:
22	(i) the use of a surveillance device on particular premises;
23	or
24	(ii) the use of a surveillance device in or on a particular
25	object or class of object; or
26	(iii) the use of a surveillance device in respect of the
27	conversations, activities or location of a particular
28	person;
29	is likely to be, or is not likely to be, in force; or
30	(b) information that, if made public, could reasonably be
31	expected to enable a reasonable person to conclude that a control order access warrant authorising:
32	(i) access to data held in a particular computer; or
33	(1) access to data neighbor a particular computer, of

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1 2		(ii) access to data held in a computer on particular premises or
3		(iii) access to data held in a computer associated with, used
4		by or likely to be used by, a particular person;
5		is likely to be, or is not likely to be, in force.
6	108	Paragraph 51(b)
7		Omit "or 27(4)", substitute ", 27(4) or 27G(4)".
8	109	Paragraphs 52(1)(e), (f), (g) and (h)
9		Repeal the paragraphs, substitute:
10		(e) details of each use by the agency, or by a law enforcement
11		officer of the agency, of information obtained by:
12		(i) the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement
13		officer of the agency; or
14 15		(ii) access, by a law enforcement officer of the agency, to data held in a computer;
16		(f) details of each communication by a law enforcement officer
17		of the agency to a person other than a law enforcement
18		officer of the agency of information obtained by:
19		(i) the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement
20		officer of the agency; or
21 22		(ii) access, by a law enforcement officer of the agency, to data held in a computer;
23		(g) details of each occasion when, to the knowledge of a law
24		enforcement officer of the agency, information obtained by:
25		(i) the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement
26		officer of the agency; or
27		(ii) access, by a law enforcement officer of the agency, to
28		data held in a computer;
29		was given in evidence in a relevant proceeding;
30 31		(h) details of each occasion when, to the knowledge of a law enforcement officer of the agency, information obtained by:
32		(i) the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement
33		officer of the agency; or
34 35		(ii) access, by a law enforcement officer of the agency, to data held in a computer;

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	was used in the location and safe recovery of a child to whom a recovery order related;
110	Paragraph 52(1)(j) After "subsection 46A(1)", insert "or (1A)".
111	After subparagraph 53(2)(c)(iiic)
	Insert:
	(iiid) if the warrant is a control order access warrant that was issued on the basis of a control order—the date the control order was made; and
112	At the end of subsection 62(1)
	Add:
	; or (c) anything done by the law enforcement officer in connection with:
	(i) the communication by a person to another person; or
	(ii) the making use of; or
	(iii) the making of a record of; or
	(iv) the custody of a record of;
	information obtained from access to data under:
	(v) a computer access warrant; or
	<ul><li>(vi) an emergency authorisation for access to data held in a computer.</li></ul>
113	Subsection 62(3)
	After "section 35", insert "or 35A".
114	After section 64
	Insert:
64A	Person with knowledge of a computer or a computer system to assist access etc.
	(1) A law enforcement officer (or another person on the officer's behalf) may apply to an eligible Judge or to a nominated AAT member for an order (the <i>assistance order</i> ) requiring a specified

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1	person to provide any information or assistance that is reasonable
2	and necessary to allow the law enforcement officer to do one or
3	more of the following:
4	(a) access data held in a computer that is the subject of:
5	(i) a computer access warrant; or
6	(ii) an emergency authorisation given in response to an
7	application under subsection 28(1A), 29(1A) or 30(1A);
8	(b) copy data held in the computer described in paragraph (a) to
9	a data storage device;
10 11	<ul><li>(c) convert into documentary form or another form intelligible to a law enforcement officer:</li></ul>
12	(i) data held in the computer described in paragraph (a); or
13	(ii) data held in a data storage device to which the data was
14	copied as described in paragraph (b).
15	Warrants and emergency authorisations relating to relevant
16	offences
17	(2) In the case of a computer that is the subject of:
18 19	(a) a computer access warrant issued in relation to a relevant offence; or
20	(b) an emergency authorisation given in response to an
21	application under subsection 28(1A);
22	the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may grant the
23	assistance order if the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is
24	satisfied that:
25	(c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
26	data held in the computer is necessary in the course of the
27	investigation for the purpose of enabling evidence to be
28	obtained of:
29	(i) the commission of those offences; or
30	(ii) the identity or location of the offenders; and
31	(d) the specified person is:
32	(i) reasonably suspected of having committed any of the
33	offences to which the warrant or emergency
34	authorisation relates; or
35	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
	_

1 2	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
3	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
5 6	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer or device; or
7	<ul><li>(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the system including the computer or device; and</li></ul>
9	(e) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
10	(i) the computer or device or a computer network of which
11	the computer or device forms or formed a part; or
12 13	<ul><li>(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer or device.</li></ul>
14	Warrants and emergency authorisations relating to recovery
15	orders
16	(3) In the case of a computer that is the subject of:
17	(a) a computer access warrant issued in relation to a recovery
18	order; or
19 20	(b) an emergency authorisation given in response to an application under subsection 29(1A);
21	the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may grant the
22	assistance order if the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is
23	satisfied that:
24	(c) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
25	data held in the computer may assist in the location and safe
26	recovery of the child to whom the recovery order relates; and
27	(d) the specified person is:
28	(i) the owner or lessee of the computer or
29	(ii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer; or
30 31	(iii) a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer; or
32	(iv) a person who uses or has used the computer; or
33	(v) a person who is or was a system administrator for the
34	system including the computer; and
35	(e) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:

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1	(i) the computer or a computer network of which the
2	computer forms or formed a part; or
3	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer.
4	Warrants relating to mutual assistance authorisations
5	(4) In the case of a computer that is the subject of a computer access
6	warrant issued in relation to a mutual assistance authorisation, the
7	eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may grant the assistance
8	order if the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied
9	that:
10	(a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
11	data held in the computer is necessary, in the course of the
12	investigation or investigative proceeding to which the
13	authorisation relates, for the purpose of enabling evidence to
14	be obtained of:
15	(i) the commission of the offence to which the
16	authorisation relates; or
17 18	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of committing the offence; and
	(b) the specified person is:
19	* * *
20 21	(i) reasonably suspected of committing the offence to which the authorisation relates; or
22	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer; or
23	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer; or
24	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the
25	owner or lessee of the computer; or
26	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer; or
27	(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the
28	system including the computer; and
29	(c) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
30	(i) the computer or a computer network of which the
31	computer forms or formed a part; or
32	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer.

1	Warrants relating to integrity operations
2	(5) In the case of a computer that is the subject of a computer access
3	warrant issued in relation to an integrity operation, the eligible
4	Judge or nominated AAT member may grant the assistance order it
5	the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied that:
6	(a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
7	data held in the computer will assist the conduct of the
8 9	integrity operation by enabling evidence to be obtained relating to the integrity, location or identity of a particular
10	staff member of the target agency; and
11	(b) the specified person is:
12	(i) the staff member; or
13	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer; or
14	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer; or
15	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the
16	owner or lessee of the computer; or
17	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer; or
18	(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the
19	system including the computer; and
20	(c) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
21	(i) the computer or a computer network of which the
22	computer forms or formed a part; or
23	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer.
24	Warrants relating to control orders
25	(6) In the case of a computer that is subject to a computer access
26	warrant issued on the basis of a control order, the eligible Judge or
27	nominated AAT member may grant the assistance order if the
28	eligible Judge or nominated AAT member is satisfied that:
29	(a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to the
30	data held in the computer would be likely to substantially assist in:
31	
32	<ul><li>(i) protecting the public from a terrorist act; or</li><li>(ii) preventing the provision of support for, or the</li></ul>
33 34	facilitation of, a terrorist act; or
<i>∪</i> T	radination of, a torrorist act, or

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Schedule 2 Computer access warrants etc.

Part 1 Amendments

2 3 4 5	facilitation of the angagement in a hagtile activity in a
4	facilitation of, the engagement in a hostile activity in a foreign country; or
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3	(iv) determining whether the control order, or any succeeding control order, has been, or is being,
6	complied with; and
7	(b) the specified person is:
	(i) the subject of the control order; or
8	•
9	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer; or
10	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer; or
11 12	<ul><li>(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer; or</li></ul>
13	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer; or
14	(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the
15	system including the computer; and
16	(c) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
17	(i) the computer or a computer network of which the
18	computer forms or formed a part; or
19	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer.
20	Emergency authorisations relating to risk of loss of evidence
21	(7) In the case of a computer that is the subject of an emergency
22	authorisation given in response to an application under
23	subsection 30(1A), the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member
24	may grant the assistance order if the eligible Judge or nominated
25	AAT member is satisfied that:
26	(a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
27	data held in the computer is necessary to prevent the loss of
20	any evidence relevant to the investigation to which the
28	subsection 30(1A) application relates; and
28 29	(b) the specified person is:
29 30 31	(i) reasonably suspected of having committed any of the
29 30 31 32	offences to which the emergency authorisation relates;
29 30 31	

1 2	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
3 4	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
5 6	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer or device; or
7	(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the system including the computer or device; and
9	(c) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
10	(i) the computer or device or a computer network of which
11	the computer or device forms or formed a part; or
12	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer or
13	device.
14	Offence
15	(8) A person commits an offence if:
16	(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
17	(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the
18	order; and
19	(c) the person omits to do an act; and
20	(d) the omission contravenes the requirement.
21 22	Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 10 years or 600 penalty units, or both.
23	115 After subsection 65(1)
24	Insert:
25	(1A) If:
26	(a) information or a record is purportedly obtained through
27	accessing, under a computer access warrant or emergency
28	authorisation, particular data held in a computer; and
29	(b) there is a defect or irregularity in relation to the warrant or
30	emergency authorisation; and
31	(c) but for that defect or irregularity, the warrant or emergency
32	authorisation would be a sufficient authority for accessing the
33	data;

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Schedule\ 2 & Computer\ access\ warrants\ etc. \end{tabular}$ 

Part 1 Amendments

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1	then:
2	(d) access to the data is taken to be as valid; and
3	(e) the information or record obtained through accessing the data
4	may be dealt with, or given in evidence in any proceeding;
5	as if the warrant or emergency authorisation did not have that
6	defect or irregularity.
7	116 Subsection 65(2)
8	After "subsection (1)", insert "or (1A)".
9	117 After subsection 65A(2)
10	Insert:
11	Control order access warrant
12	(2A) If:
13	(a) a control order access warrant was issued on the basis that an
14	interim control order was in force; and
15 16	(b) a court subsequently declares the interim control order to be void;
17 18	a criminal proceeding does not lie against a person in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, in good faith by the person:
19	(c) in the purported execution of the warrant; or
20	(d) in the purported exercise of a power, or the purported
21	performance of a function or duty, in a case where the
22	purported exercise of the power, or the purported
23	performance of the function or duty, is consequential on the
24	warrant.
25	(2B) Subsection (2A) does not apply to a thing done, or omitted to be
26	done, at a particular time if, at that time, the person knew, or ought
27	reasonably to have known, of the declaration.
28	118 Section 65B (heading)
29	Repeal the heading, substitute:

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Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1 2 3	65B Dealing with information obtained under a control order warrant, control order access warrant, tracking device authorisation etc.—control order declared to be void
4	119 After subparagraph 65B(1)(a)(i)
5	Insert:
6 7	<ul><li>(ia) a control order access warrant was issued on the basis that an interim control order was in force;</li></ul>
8	Telecommunications Act 1997
9	119A After paragraph 313(7)(c)
10	Insert:
11 12	(caa) giving effect to authorisations under section 31A of that Act; or
13	Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979
14	120 Subsection 5(1)
15	Insert:
16 17	<b>ASIO</b> computer access intercept information means information obtained under:
18	(a) an ASIO computer access warrant; or
19 20	(b) subsection 25A(8) of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979; or
21 22	(c) subsection 27A(3C) of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979; or
23 24	(d) an authorisation under section 27E of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979; or
25 26	(e) subsection 27E(6) of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979;
27	by intercepting a communication passing over a
28	telecommunications system.
29	ASIO computer access warrant means:

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

1 2	(a) a warrant issued under section 25A of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979; or
3	(b) a warrant issued under section 27A of the Australian Security
4	Intelligence Organisation Act 1979 that authorises the
5	Organisation to do any of the acts or things referred to in
6	subsection 25A(4) or (8) of that Act; or
7 8	(c) an authorisation under section 27E of the <i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979</i> .
9	general computer access intercept information means information
10	obtained under a general computer access warrant by intercepting a
11	communication passing over a telecommunications system.
12	general computer access warrant means a warrant issued under
13	section 27C of the Surveillance Devices Act 2004.
14	121 Subsection 5(1) (at the end of the definition of restricted
15	record)
16	Add ", but does not include a record of general computer access
17	intercept information".
18 19	122 Subsection 5(1) (paragraph (b) of the definition of warrant)
20	After "definition)", insert ", a general computer access warrant or an
21	ASIO computer access warrant'.
22	123 After paragraph 7(2)(b)
23	Insert:
24	(ba) the interception of a communication under subsection 25A(4)
25	or (8), 27A(1) or (3C), 27E(2) or 27E(6) of the Australian
26	Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979; or
27	(bb) the interception of a communication under subsection 27E(7)
28	of the Surveillance Devices Act 2004; or
29	123A Subsection 31(1)
30	Omit "system by employees of the authority authorised under
31	section 31B.", substitute:

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Computer access warrants etc. Schedule 2
Amendments Part 1

1	system:
2	(a) if one or more carriers are specified in the request for the
3	purposes of this paragraph—by:
4 5	(i) employees of the security authority authorised under section 31B; and
6	(ii) employees of those carriers; or
7 8 9	(b) if no carriers are specified in the request for the purposes of paragraph (a)—by employees of the security authority authorised under section 31B.
10	123B Subsection 31A(1)
11	Omit "system by employees of the security authority authorised under
12	section 31B.", substitute:
13	system:
14	(a) if one or more carriers are specified in the request for the
15	purposes of paragraph 31(1)(a)—by:
16	(i) employees of the security authority authorised under
17	section 31B; and
18	(ii) employees of those carriers; or
19	(b) if no carriers are specified in the request for the purposes of
20 21	paragraph 31(1)(a)—by employees of the security authority authorised under section 31B.
22	123BA After subsection 31A(4)
23	Insert:
24	(4A) If paragraph (1)(a) applies to the authorisation, this Part does not
25	require that an authorised interception must involve:
26	(a) one or more employees of the security authority referred to in
27	that paragraph; and
28	(b) one or more employees of a carrier referred to in that
29	paragraph;
30	acting together or in the presence of each other.
31	123C After section 31A
32	Insert:

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Schedule 2 Computer access warrants etc. Part 1 Amendments

1	31AA Carrier to be notified of authorisation etc.
2	(1) If:
3 4	(a) the Attorney-General gives a section 31A authorisation in response to an application made by:
5	(i) the head (however described) of a security authority; or
6	(ii) a person acting as that head; and
7	(b) the authorisation covers the employees of a carrier;
8	the head (however described) of the security authority, or a person
9	acting as that head, must cause a copy of the authorisation to be
10 11	given to the authorised representative of the carrier as soon as practicable.
12	(2) If:
13	(a) the Attorney-General has given a section 31A authorisation
14	in response to an application made by:
15	(i) the head (however described) of a security authority; or
16	(ii) a person acting as that head; and
17	(b) the authorisation is varied or revoked; and
18	(c) the authorisation covers the employees of a carrier;
19	the head (however described) of the security authority, or a person
20	acting as that head, must cause:
21 22	(d) an authorised representative of the carrier to be immediately informed of the variation or revocation; and
23	(e) a copy of the variation or revocation to be given to the
24	authorised representative as soon as practicable.
25	123D At the end of Part 2-4
26	Add:
27	31E Employees of security authorities
28	(1) For the purposes of this Part:
29	(a) an ASIO employee is taken to be an employee of the
30	Organisation; and
31	(b) an ASIO affiliate is taken to be an employee of the
32	Organisation.

1	(2) For the purposes of this Part, if:
2	(a) a person is a staff member (within the meaning of the
3	Intelligence Services Act 2001) of an agency (within the
4	meaning of that Act); and
5	(b) the agency is a security authority;
6	the person is taken to be an employee of the security authority.
7	124 After section 63AA
8	Insert:
9	63AB Dealing in general computer access intercept information
10 11	(1) A person may, for the purposes of doing a thing authorised by a general computer access warrant:
12	(a) communicate general computer access intercept information
13	to another person; or
14	(b) make use of general computer access intercept information;
15	or
16	(c) make a record of general computer access intercept
17	information; or
18 19	<ul><li>(d) give general computer access intercept information in evidence in a proceeding.</li></ul>
20	(2) A person may:
21	(a) communicate general computer access intercept information
22	to another person; or
23	(b) make use of general computer access intercept information;
24	or
25	(c) make a record of general computer access intercept
26	information;
27	if the information relates, or appears to relate, to the involvement,
28	or likely involvement, of a person in one or more of the following activities:
29	
30	(d) activities that present a significant risk to a person's safety;
31	(e) acting for, or on behalf of, a foreign power (within the
32 33	meaning of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979);
<i>ل</i> و	110.1777),

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1	(f)	activities that are, or are likely to be, a threat to security;
2	(g)	activities that pose a risk, or are likely to pose a risk, to the
3		operational security (within the meaning of the <i>Intelligence</i>
4		Services Act 2001) of the Organisation or of ASIS, AGO or
5		ASD (within the meanings of that Act);
6	(h)	activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass
7		destruction or the movement of goods listed from time to
8		time in the Defence and Strategic Goods List (within the
9 10		meaning of regulation 13E of the <i>Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958</i> );
11	(i)	activities related to a contravention, or an alleged
12	(1)	contravention, by a person of a UN sanction enforcement law
13		(within the meaning of the Charter of the United Nations Act
14		1945).
15	63AC Dealing	in ASIO computer access intercept information
16	(1) A pe	rson may, for the purposes of doing a thing authorised by an
17	ASIC	O computer access warrant:
18 19	(a)	communicate ASIO computer access intercept information to another person; or
20	(b)	make use of ASIO computer access intercept information; or
21		make a record of ASIO computer access intercept
22	( )	information; or
23	(d)	give ASIO computer access intercept information in evidence
24		in a proceeding.
25	_	rson may:
26	(a)	communicate ASIO computer access intercept information to
27		another person; or
28		make use of ASIO computer access intercept information; or
29	(c)	make a record of ASIO computer access intercept
30		information;
31		e information relates, or appears to relate, to the involvement,
32		tely involvement, of a person in one or more of the following
33	activ	
34	(d)	activities that present a significant risk to a person's safety;

1 2 3	(e)	acting for, or on behalf of, a foreign power (within the meaning of the <i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979</i> );
4	(f)	activities that are, or are likely to be, a threat to security;
5		activities that pose a risk, or are likely to pose a risk, to the
6		operational security (within the meaning of the <i>Intelligence</i>
7		Services Act 2001) of the Organisation or of ASIS, AGO or
8		ASD (within the meanings of that Act);
9	(h)	activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass
10		destruction or the movement of goods listed from time to
11		time in the Defence and Strategic Goods List (within the
12		meaning of regulation 13E of the <i>Customs (Prohibited</i>
13	(')	Exports) Regulations 1958);
14	(1)	activities related to a contravention, or an alleged
15		contravention, by a person of a UN sanction enforcement law (within the meaning of the <i>Charter of the United Nations Act</i>
16 17		1945).
18	124A At the e	nd of section 63B
18 19	124A At the e Add:	nd of section 63B
19	Add:	
19 20	Add: (5) If an	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted
19	Add: (5) If an information information in the image is a second in the information in the image is a second in the image	
19 20 21	Add: (5) If an information inf	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in
19 20 21 22	Add: (5) If an information inf	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee
19 20 21 22 23	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee
19 20 21 22 23 24	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Add:  (5) If an information information of a second may:  (a)	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more other carriers—an employee of any of those other
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Add:  (5) If an information information information information of a second information in	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more other carriers—an employee of any of those other carriers; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Add:  (5) If an information information information information of a second information in	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more other carriers—an employee of any of those other carriers; or  make use of the information; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Add:  (5) If an information information information information of a second information in	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more other carriers—an employee of any of those other carriers; or  make use of the information; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Add:  (5) If an information information information information of a second information in	employee of a carrier has obtained lawfully intercepted mation under a section 31A authorisation that was given in onse to an application made by the head (however described) security authority or a person acting as that head, the employee communicate the information to:  (i) an employee of the security authority; or  (ii) another employee of the carrier; or  (iii) if the authorisation covers the employees of one or more other carriers—an employee of any of those other carriers; or  make use of the information; or  make a record of the information;

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

1 2 3	(e) the communication or use of the information, or the making of the record, as the case may be, does not contravene a condition to which the authorisation is subject.
4	125 Paragraph 64(1)(a)
5 6	After "foreign intelligence information", insert "or ASIO computer access intercept information".
7	126 Paragraph 65(1)(a)
8 9	After "information", insert "other than ASIO computer access intercept information".
10	126AA At the end of section 65 (after the note)
11	Add:
12 13	(4) If lawfully intercepted information was obtained under a section 31A authorisation, subsection (1) of this section does not authorise the communication of the information in accordance with
14 15 16	subsection 18(3) of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979 to:
17	(a) a staff member of an authority of the Commonwealth; or
18	(b) a staff member of an authority of a State;
19 20	unless the communication is for the purpose of the development or testing of technologies, or interception capabilities, of:
21	(c) that authority; or
22	(d) the Organisation.
23	(5) If lawfully intercepted information was obtained under a
24	section 31A authorisation, subsection (1) of this section does not
25	authorise the communication of the information in accordance with
26	subsection 18(4A) of the Australian Security Intelligence
27	Organisation Act 1979 to a staff member of ASIS, ASD or AGO
28	unless the communication is for the purpose of the development or
29	testing of technologies, or interception capabilities, of:
30	(a) ASIS, ASD or AGO, as the case requires; or
31	(b) the Organisation.

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Amendments Part 1

1 2		(6) If lawfully intercepted information was obtained under a section 31A authorisation, subsection (1) of this section does not
3		authorise the communication of the information in accordance with
4		subsection 19A(4) of the Australian Security Intelligence
5		Organisation Act 1979 to a staff member of a body referred to in
6		paragraph 19A(1)(d) or (e) of that Act unless the communication is
7		for the purpose of the development or testing of technologies, or
8		interception capabilities, of:
9		(a) that body; or
10		(b) the Organisation.
11		(7) For the purposes of subsections (4), (5) and (6), authority of the
12		Commonwealth, authority of a State, ASIS, ASD, AGO and staff
13		member have the same respective meanings as in the Australian
14		Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979.
15	126	A Paragraph 65A(1)(a)
16		After "foreign intelligence information", insert "or information obtained
17		under a section 31A authorisation".
18	127	Paragraph 67(1)(a)
19		After "foreign intelligence information", insert "or general computer
20		access intercept information".
21	128	Section 68
22		After "communicate lawfully intercepted information", insert "(other
23		than general computer access intercept information)".
24	129	Subsection 74(1)
25		After "foreign intelligence information", insert ", general computer
26		access intercept information or ASIO computer access intercept
27		information".
28	130	Subsection 75(1)
29		After "other than", insert "a general computer access warrant or".
30	131	Paragraphs 77(1)(a) and (b)
31		After "63A,", insert "63AB, 63AC,".
51		The off, insert off, offe, .

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 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Schedule 2} & \textbf{Computer access warrants etc.} \\ \textbf{Part 1} & \textbf{Amendments} \end{array}$ 

	131A After pa	ragraph 108(2)(ca)
2	Insert:	
3	(cb)	accessing a stored communication under a general computer
ļ		access warrant; or

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Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Application provisions **Part 2** 

#### Part 2—Application provisions

2

12

13

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132	Application-	-computer	access	warrants
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- The amendments of sections 25A and 27A of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* made by this Schedule apply in relation to a warrant issued after the commencement of this item.
- The amendments of section 27E of the *Australian Security Intelligence*Organisation Act 1979 made by this Schedule apply in relation to an authorisation given after the commencement of this item.
- The amendments of sections 50 and 50A of the *Surveillance Devices*Act 2004 made by this Schedule apply in relation to a report in respect of:
  - (a) the financial year in which this item commences; or
  - (b) a later financial year.
  - (4) The amendment of section 31 of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979* made by this Schedule applies in relation to a request made after the commencement of this item.
- 17 (5) The amendments of section 31A of the *Telecommunications*18 (*Interception and Access*) *Act 1979* made by this Schedule apply in
  19 relation to an authorisation given in response to a request made after the
  20 commencement of this item.

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Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Bill 2018

Schedule 2 Computer access warrants etc.

**Part 3** Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018

1 2 3 4	Part 3—Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018
5	International Criminal Court Act 2002
6 7	133 After Division 12A of Part 4 Insert:
8	Division 12B—Requests for access to data held in computers
10	79B Authorising applications for computer access warrants
11 12 13	<ul><li>(1) The Attorney-General may authorise, in writing, an eligible law enforcement officer to apply for a computer access warrant under section 27A of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> if:</li><li>(a) the ICC has requested the Attorney-General to arrange for the</li></ul>
14 15 16	(a) the ICC has requested the Attorney-General to arrange for the access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i> ); and (b) the Attorney-General is satisfied that an investigation is
17 18	being conducted by the Prosecutor, or a proceeding is before the ICC; and
19 20	(c) the Attorney-General is satisfied that the ICC has given appropriate undertakings for:
21 22 23	<ul><li>(i) ensuring that data obtained as a result of access under the warrant will only be used for the purpose for which it is communicated to the ICC; and</li></ul>
24 25 26	(ii) the destruction of a document or other thing containing data obtained as a result of access under the warrant; and
27 28	(iii) any other matter the Attorney-General considers appropriate.
29 30	Note: The eligible law enforcement officer can only apply for the warrant if the officer reasonably suspects that the access to data held in the target

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Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment
(International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018 **Part 3** 

1 2	computer is necessary for the investigation or proceeding (see subsection 27A(4) of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> ).
3	(2) The target computer may be any one or more of the following:
4	(a) a particular computer;
5	(b) a computer on particular premises;
6	(c) a computer associated with, used by or likely to be used by, a
7	person (whose identity may or may not be known).
8	(3) In this section:
9	computer has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
10	2004.
11	data has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
12	2004.
13	data held in a computer has the same meaning as in the
14	Surveillance Devices Act 2004.
15	eligible law enforcement officer means a person mentioned in
16	column 3 of table item 5 in subsection 6A(6), or column 3 of table
17	item 5 in subsection 6A(7), of the Surveillance Devices Act 2004.
18	International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1995
19	134 After Division 1A of Part 4
20	Insert:
20	msert.
21	Division 1B—Requests for access to data held in computers
22	32B Authorising applications for computer access warrants
23	(1) The Attorney-General may authorise, in writing, an eligible law
24	enforcement officer to apply for a computer access warrant under
25	section 27A of the Surveillance Devices Act 2004 if:
26	(a) a Tribunal has requested the Attorney-General to arrange for
27	access to data held in a computer (the target computer); and
28	(b) the Attorney-General is satisfied that a proceeding is before,
29	or an investigation is being conducted by, the Tribunal; and

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Schedule 2 Computer access warrants etc.

**Part 3** Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018

appropriate undertakings for:  (i) ensuring that data obtained as a result of the access
under the warrant will only be used for the purpose for
which it is communicated to the Tribunal; and
(ii) the destruction of a document or other thing containing
data obtained as a result of access under the warrant;
and
(iii) any other matter the Attorney-General considers
appropriate.
Note: The eligible law enforcement officer can only apply for the warrant if
the officer reasonably suspects that the access to data held in the target
computer is necessary for the investigation or proceeding (see subsection 27A(4) of the <i>Surveillance Devices Act 2004</i> ).
(2) In this section:
computer has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
2004.
data has the same meaning as in the Surveillance Devices Act
2004.
data held in a computer has the same meaning as in the
Surveillance Devices Act 2004.
eligible law enforcement officer means a person mentioned in
column 3 of table item 5 in subsection 6A(6), or column 3 of table
item 5 in subsection 6A(7), of the Surveillance Devices Act 2004.
Surveillance Devices Act 2004
425 Cubaction C(4) (definition of intermetional equiptons
135 Subsection 6(1) (definition of <i>international assistance</i>
application)
Repeal the definition, substitute:
international assistance application means:
(a) an application for a surveillance device warrant; or
(b) an application for a computer access warrant;
made under an international assistance authorisation.
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Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment
(International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018 **Part 3** 

1 2	136	Subsection 6(1) (paragraph (a) of the definition of international assistance authorisation)
3		After "15CA(1)", insert "or 15CC(1)".
4	137	Subsection 27A(4)
5		Repeal the subsection, substitute:
6		Warrants sought for international assistance investigations
7 8		(4) A law enforcement officer (or a person on the officer's behalf) may apply for the issue of a computer access warrant if the officer:
9 10		(a) is authorised to do so under an international assistance authorisation; and
11 12 13 14		(b) suspects on reasonable grounds that access to data held in a computer (the <i>target computer</i> ) is necessary, in the course of the investigation or investigative proceeding to which the authorisation relates, for the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
15 16 17		(i) the commission of an offence to which the authorisation relates; or
18 19		<ul><li>(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of committing the offence.</li></ul>
20	138	Paragraphs 27C(1)(c) and (2)(a)
21 22		Omit "a mutual assistance authorisation", substitute "an international assistance authorisation".
23	139	Paragraph 27C(2)(f)
24		Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
25		(f) in the case of a warrant sought in relation to an international
26		assistance authorisation—the likely evidentiary or
27		intelligence value of any evidence or information sought to
28		be obtained, to the extent that this is possible to determine
29 30		from information obtained from the international entity to which the authorisation relates; and

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**Part 3** Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018

140	Subparagraph 27D(1)(b)(iv)
	Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
	(iv) if the warrant relates to an international assistance
	authorisation—each offence to which the authorisation
	relates; and
141	Paragraph 27E(3)(c)
	Omit "a mutual assistance authorisation", substitute "an international assistance authorisation".
142	Paragraph 27H(4)(a)
	Omit "a mutual assistance authorisation", substitute "an international assistance authorisation".
143	Subparagraph 27H(4)(b)(i)
	Repeal the subparagraph, substitute:
	(i) the commission of any offence to which the
	authorisation relates; or
144	Paragraph 27H(9)(c)
	Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
	(c) if the warrant was issued in relation to an international
	assistance authorisation—of enabling evidence to be obtained of:
	(i) the commission of any offence to which the
	authorisation relates; or
	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of
	committing the offence;
145	Subsection 64A(4)
	Repeal the subsection, substitute:
	Warrants relating to international assistance authorisations
	(4) In the case of a computer that is the subject of a computer access
	warrant issued in relation to an international assistance
	authorisation, the eligible Judge or nominated AAT member may

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Computer access warrants etc. **Schedule 2**Amendments contingent on the commencement of the Crimes Legislation Amendment
(International Crime Cooperation and Other Measures) Act 2018 **Part 3** 

1 2	grant the assistance order if the eligible Judge or nominated AAI member is satisfied that:
3	(a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that access to
4	data held in the computer is necessary, in the course of the
5	investigation or investigative proceeding to which the
6	authorisation relates, for the purpose of enabling evidence to
7	be obtained of:
8	(i) the commission of an offence to which the authorisation
9	relates; or
10 11	(ii) the identity or location of the persons suspected of committing the offence; and
12	(b) the specified person is:
13 14	<ul> <li>(i) reasonably suspected of committing an offence to which the authorisation relates; or</li> </ul>
15	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer; or
16	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer; or
17	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the
18	owner or lessee of the computer; or
19	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer; or
20 21	<ul><li>(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the system including the computer; and</li></ul>
22	(c) the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
23 24	(i) the computer or a computer network of which the computer forms or formed a part; or
25	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in the computer.
26	146 Application of amendments
27	The amendments made by this Part apply in relation to a request made
28	to the Attorney-General by the ICC, a Tribunal or a foreign country:
29	(a) at or after the commencement of this item; or
30	(b) before the commencement of this item, if, immediately
31	before that commencement, the Attorney-General had yet to
32	make a decision on the request;
33	whether conduct, a crime or an offence to which the request relates
34	occurred before, on or after that commencement.

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**Schedule 3** Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914

the Crimes Act 1914
es Act 1914
esection 3C(1)
Insert:
account-based data has the meaning given by section 3CAA.
carrier means:
(a) a carrier within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act</i> 1997; or
(b) a carriage service provider within the meaning of that Act.
communication in transit means a communication (within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> ) passing over a telecommunications network (within the meaning of that Act).
electronic service has the same meaning as in the Enhancing Online Safety Act 2015.
telecommunications facility means a facility within the meaning of the Telecommunications Act 1997.
er section 3C
Insert:
Account-based data
(1) For the purposes of this Part, if:
(a) an electronic service has accounts for end-users; and
(b) either:
<ul><li>(i) a person holds an account with the electronic service; or</li><li>(ii) a person is, or is likely to be, a user of an account with the electronic service; and</li></ul>

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Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914 Schedule 3

1 2	<ul><li>(c) the person can (with the use of appropriate equipment) access particular data provided by the service;</li></ul>
3	the data is <i>account-based data</i> in relation to the person.
4	(2) For the purposes of this Part, if:
5	(a) an electronic service has accounts for end-users; and
6	(b) either:
7	(i) a deceased person held, before the person's death, an
8	account with the electronic service; or
9	(ii) a deceased person, before the person's death, was, or
10 11	was likely to be, a user of an account with the electronic service; and
12	(c) the deceased person could, before the person's death (with
13 14	the use of appropriate equipment), access particular data provided by the service;
15	the data is <i>account-based data</i> in relation to the deceased person.
16 17	(3) For the purposes of this section, <i>account</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Enhancing Online Safety Act 2015</i> .
1,	in the Limitation of States 2010.
18	3 After subsection 3F(2)
19	Insert:
20 21	(2A) A warrant that is in force authorises the executing officer or a constable assisting:
22	(a) to use:
23	(i) a computer, or data storage device, found in the course
24	of a search authorised under the warrant; or
	(ii) a tale company is actions for allity, an emoted an emovided by
25	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
25 26	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
25 26 27	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
25 26 27 28	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or  (iii) any other electronic equipment; or  (iv) a data storage device;  for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> )
25 26 27 28 29 30	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or  (iii) any other electronic equipment; or  (iv) a data storage device;  for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> ) that is held in the computer or device mentioned in
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or  (iii) any other electronic equipment; or  (iv) a data storage device;  for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> ) that is held in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or  (iii) any other electronic equipment; or  (iv) a data storage device;  for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> ) that is held in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in order to determine whether the relevant data is evidential
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or  (iii) any other electronic equipment; or  (iv) a data storage device;  for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> ) that is held in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in

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1 2	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the
3	computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); and
4 5 6	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
7 8	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant data; and
9 10 11	<ul><li>(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and</li></ul>
	•
12 13 14 15	<ul><li>(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:</li><li>(i) appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; or</li></ul>
	•
16	(ii) is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant;
17	and
18	(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the
19	above.
20	Note: As a result of the warrant, a person who, by means of a
21	telecommunications facility, obtains access to data stored in a
22 23	computer etc. will not commit an offence under Part 10.7 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> or equivalent State or Territory laws (provided that the
24	person acts within the authority of the warrant).
25 26	(2B) A warrant that is in force authorises the executing officer or a constable assisting:
27	(a) to use:
28	(i) a computer found in the course of a search authorised
29	under the warrant; or
30	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
31	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
32	(iii) any other electronic equipment;
33	for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant</i>
34	account-based data) that is account-based data in relation to:
35	(iv) a person who is the owner or lessee of the computer
36	mentioned in subparagraph (i); or

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1	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer mentioned
2	in subparagraph (i); or
3	(vi) a deceased person who, before the person's death, was
4	the owner or lessee of the computer mentioned in
5	subparagraph (i); or
6 7	(vii) a deceased person who, before the person's death, used the computer mentioned in subparagraph (i);
8	in order to determine whether the relevant account-based data
9	is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
10	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
11	paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the
12	computer mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); and
13	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access
14	to the relevant account-based data which are likely to be as
15	effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
16	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit
17	to access the relevant account-based data; and
18	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy,
19	delete or alter other data in the computer or the
20	communication in transit; and
21	(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
22	(i) appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining
23	whether the relevant account-based data is evidential
24	material of a kind specified in the warrant; or
25	(ii) is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant;
26	and
27	(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the
28	above.
29	(2C) Subsections (2A) and (2B) do not authorise the addition, deletion
30	or alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
31	(a) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
32	(i) a communication in transit; or
33	(ii) the lawful use by other persons of a computer;
34	unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the
35	thing, is necessary to do one or more of the things specified
36	in the warrant; or
	,

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**Schedule 3** Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914

<ul><li>(b) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons lawfully using a computer.</li></ul>
(2D) In the case of a warrant that is in force in relation to premises, it is
immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (2A) or (2B) is
done:
(a) at the premises; or
(b) at any other place.
(2E) In the case of a warrant that is in force in relation to a person, it is
immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (2A) or (2B) is done:
(a) in the presence of the person; or
(b) at any other place.
4 Subsection 3K(3A)
Omit "14 days.", substitute:
whichever of the following is applicable:
(a) if the thing is a computer or data storage device—30 days;
(b) otherwise—14 days.
5 Subsection 3K(3B)
Omit "14 days", substitute "the time applicable under subsection (3A)".
6 Subsection 3K(3D)
Omit "7 days.", substitute:
whichever of the following is applicable:
(a) if the thing is a computer or data storage device—14 days;
(b) otherwise—7 days.
6A At the end of section 3K
Add:
Extended powers of examination and processing
(5) For the purposes of this section, if a computer or data storage
device (the <i>relevant computer or device</i> ) was found in the course
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Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914 Schedule 3

1	of a search authorised under a warrant, the examination or
2	processing of the relevant computer or device may include:
3	(a) using:
4	(i) the relevant computer or device; or
5	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
6	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
7	(iii) any other electronic equipment; or
8	(iv) a data storage device;
9	for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> )
10	that is held in the relevant computer or device in order to
11	determine whether the relevant computer or device is a thing
12	that may be seized under the warrant; and
13	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
14	paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the
15	relevant computer or device; and
16	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access
17	to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is
18	reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
19	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit
20	to access the relevant data; and
21	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy,
22	delete or alter other data in the computer or the communication in transit; and
23	
24	(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that
25 26	appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining whether the relevant computer or device is a thing that may
26 27	be seized under the warrant; and
	(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the
28 29	above.
2)	above.
30	(6) For the purposes of this section, if a computer (the <i>relevant</i>
31	computer) was found in the course of a search authorised under a
32	warrant, the examination or processing of the relevant computer
33	may include:
34	(a) using:
35	(i) the relevant computer; or

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Schedule 3 Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914

1 2	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
3	(iii) any other electronic equipment;
4	for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant</i>
5	account-based data) that is account-based data in relation to:
6	(iv) a person who is the owner or lessee of the relevant
7	computer; or
8	(v) a person who uses or has used the relevant computer; or
9	(vi) a deceased person who, before the person's death, was
10	the owner or lessee of the relevant computer; or
11 12	(vii) a deceased person who, before the person's death, used the relevant computer;
13	in order to determine whether the relevant computer is a
14	thing that may be seized under the warrant; and
15	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
16	paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the
17	relevant computer; and
18	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access
19	to the relevant account-based data which are likely to be as
20	effective, it is reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
21	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit to access the relevant account-based data; and
22	•
23 24	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or the
25	communication in transit; and
26	(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that
27	appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining
28	whether the relevant computer is a thing that may be seized
29	under the warrant; and
30	(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the
31	above.
32	(7) Subsections (5) and (6) do not authorise the addition, deletion or
33	alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
34	(a) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
35	(i) a communication in transit; or
36	(ii) the lawful use by other persons of a computer;

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1		unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the
2		thing, is necessary to determine:
3		(iii) in the case of subsection (5)—whether the relevant
4		computer or device is a thing that may be seized under
5		the warrant referred to in that subsection; or
6		(iv) in the case of subsection (6)—whether the relevant
7		computer is a thing that may be seized under the warrant
8		referred to in that subsection; or
9		(b) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons
10		lawfully using a computer.
11		(8) In the case of a warrant that was in force in relation to premises, it
12 13		is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) is done:
		(a) at the premises; or
14		
15		(b) at any other place.
16		(9) In the case of a warrant that was in force in relation to a person, it
17		is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) is
18		done:
19		(a) in the presence of the person; or
20		(b) at any other place.
21	7	Subsection 3LAA(1)
22		Omit "to access data (including data held at another place).", substitute:
23		to:
24		(a) access data (including data held at another place); or
		(b) access account-based data.
25		(b) access account-based data.
26	8	After subparagraph 3LA(1)(a)(i)
27		Insert:
28		(ia) is found in the course of an ordinary search of a person,
29		or a frisk search of a person, authorised by a warrant
30		under section 3E; or
31	9	Subsection 3LA(5)
		Repeal the subsection, substitute:
32		repeat the subsection, substitute.

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Schedule 3 Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914

1	Offences
2	(5) A person commits an offence if:
3	(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
4 5	<ul><li>(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the order; and</li></ul>
6	(c) the person omits to do an act; and
7	(d) the omission contravenes the requirement.
,	(a) the omission contavenes the requirement.
8	Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.
9	(6) A person commits an offence if:
10	(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
11	(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the
12	order; and
13	(c) the person omits to do an act; and
14	(d) the omission contravenes the requirement; and
15	(e) the offence to which the relevant warrant relates is:
16	(i) a serious offence; or
17	(ii) a serious terrorism offence.
18	Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 10
19	years or 600 penalty units, or both.
20	10 After paragraph 3N(2)(a)
21	Insert:
22	(aa) the thing embodies data that was accessed under the warrant
23	at a place other than the premises; or
24	11 After subsection 3ZQV(3)
25	Insert:
23	insert.
26	(3A) If the electronic equipment was seized under a warrant,
27	subsection (2) does not apply to data that was generated after the
28	expiry of the warrant.

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Search warrants issued under the Crimes Act 1914 Schedule 3

12 Application of amendments
The amendments of sections 3F, 3K, 3LAA, 3LA, 3N and 3ZQV of the
Crimes Act 1914 made by this Schedule apply in relation to a warrant

issued after the commencement of this item.

2

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**Schedule 4** Search warrants issued under the Customs Act 1901

<b>.</b>	nedule 4—Search warrants issued under the Customs Act 1901
Cus	toms Act 1901
1 S	ubsection 183UA(1) Insert:
	communication in transit means a communication (within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> ) passing over a telecommunications network (within the meaning of that Act).
	<b>recently used conveyance</b> , in relation to a search of a person, means a conveyance that the person had operated or occupied at any time within 24 hours before the search commenced.
1A :	Subsection 183UA(1) (definition of search warrant) After "section 198", insert "or 199A".
2 S	ubsection 183UA(1)
	Insert:
	serious offence has the same meaning as in Part IAA of the Crime. Act 1914.
	telecommunications facility means a facility within the meaning of the Telecommunications Act 1997.
3 S	ection 198 (heading)
	Repeal the heading, substitute:
198	When search warrants relating to premises can be issued
4 S	ection 199 (heading)
	Repeal the heading, substitute:

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1 2	premises
3	4A After subsection 199(4)
4	Insert:
5	(4A) A warrant that is in force in relation to premises authorises the
6	executing officer or a person assisting:
7	(a) to use:
8	(i) a computer, or data storage device, found in the course
9	of a search authorised under the warrant; or
10 11	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
12	(iii) any other electronic equipment; or
13	(iv) a data storage device;
14	for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the <i>relevant data</i> )
15	that is held in the computer or device mentioned in
16	subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in
17	order to determine whether the relevant data is evidential
18	material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
19	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
20	paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the
21	computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); and
22 23	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining access to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is
23 24	reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
25	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit
26	to access the relevant data; and
27	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy,
28	delete or alter other data in the computer or the
29	communication in transit; and
30	(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
31	(i) appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining
32	whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind
33	specified in the warrant; or
34	(ii) is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant;
35	and

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(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the above.
Note: As a result of the warrant, a person who, by means of a telecommunications facility, obtains access to data stored in a computer etc. will not commit an offence under Part 10.7 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> or equivalent State or Territory laws (provided that the person acts within the authority of the warrant).
Subsection (4A) does not authorise the addition, deletion or
alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
(a) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
(i) a communication in transit; or
(ii) the lawful use by other persons of a computer;
unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the
thing, is necessary to do one or more of the things specified in the warrant; or
(b) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons
lawfully using a computer.
It is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (4A) is
done:
(a) at the warrant premises; or
(b) at any other place.
ction 199
t:
n search warrants relating to persons can be issued
A judicial officer may issue a warrant authorising an ordinary
search or a frisk search of a person if the judicial officer is
satisfied, by information on oath or affirmation, that there are
reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person has in the
person's possession, or will within the next 72 hours have in the
person's possession, any computer, or data storage device, that is evidential material.
If the person applying for the warrant has, at any time previously,
applied for a warrant under this section relating to the same person,

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1 2	the person applying for the warrant must state particulars of those applications, and their outcome, in the information.
3	(3) If a judicial officer issues a warrant, the judicial officer is to state
4	in the warrant:
5	(a) the offence to which the warrant relates; and
6	(b) the name or description of the person to whom the warrant
7	relates; and
8	(c) the name of the authorised person who, unless the authorised
9	person inserts the name of another authorised person in the
10	warrant, is to be responsible for executing the warrant; and
11	(d) the time at which the warrant expires (see subsection (4));
12	and
13	(e) whether the warrant may be executed at any time or only
14	during particular hours.
15	(4) The time stated in the warrant under paragraph (3)(d) as the time a
16	which the warrant expires must be a time that is not later than the
17	end of the seventh day after the day on which the warrant is issued
18	Example: If a warrant is issued at 3 pm on a Monday, the expiry time specified
19	must not be later than midnight on Monday in the following week.
20	(5) The judicial officer is also to state, in a warrant in relation to a
21	person:
22	(a) that the warrant authorises the seizure of a computer or data
23	storage device found, in the course of the search, on or in the
24	possession of the person or in a recently used conveyance, if
25	the executing officer or a person assisting believes on
26	reasonable grounds that:
27	(i) the computer or device is evidential material in relation
28	to an offence to which the warrant relates; and
29	(ii) the seizure of the computer or device is necessary to
30 31	prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its use in committing an offence; and
	(b) the kind of search of a person that the warrant authorises.
32	(b) the kind of search of a person that the warrant authorises.
33	(6) Paragraph (3)(d) and subsection (4) do not prevent the issue of
34	successive warrants in relation to the same person.

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1 2	a person
3	(1) A warrant that is in force in relation to a person (the <i>target person</i>
4	authorises the executing officer or person assisting:
5	(a) to search:
6	(i) the target person as specified in the warrant; and
7	(ii) any recently used conveyance;
8	for computers or data storage devices of the kind specified in
9	the warrant; and
10	(b) to:
11	(i) seize computers or data storage devices of that kind; or
12	(ii) record fingerprints from computers or data storage
13	devices; or
14	(iii) to take samples for forensic purposes from computers of
15	data storage devices;
16	found in the course of the search; and
17	(c) to seize other things found on or in the possession of the
18	target person or in the conveyance in the course of the search
19	that the executing officer or person assisting believes on
20	reasonable grounds to be:
21	(i) prohibited goods that are unlawfully carried by the
22	target person; or
23	(ii) seizable items.
24	(2) A warrant that is in force in relation to a person (the target person
25	authorises the executing officer or a person assisting:
26	(a) to use:
27	(i) a computer, or data storage device, found in the course
28	of a search authorised under the warrant; or
29	(ii) a telecommunications facility operated or provided by
30	the Commonwealth or a carrier; or
31	(iii) any other electronic equipment; or
32	(iv) a data storage device;
33	for the purpose of obtaining access to data (the relevant date
34	that is held in the computer or device mentioned in
35	subparagraph (i) at any time when the warrant is in force, in

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1 2	order to determine whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant; and
3	(b) if necessary to achieve the purpose mentioned in
4 5	paragraph (a)—to add, copy, delete or alter other data in the computer or device mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); and
6	(c) if, having regard to other methods (if any) of obtaining acces
7	to the relevant data which are likely to be as effective, it is
8	reasonable in all the circumstances to do so:
9	(i) to use any other computer or a communication in transit
10	to access the relevant data; and
11	(ii) if necessary to achieve that purpose—to add, copy,
12	delete or alter other data in the computer or the
13	communication in transit; and
14	(d) to copy any data to which access has been obtained, and that:
15	(i) appears to be relevant for the purposes of determining
16	whether the relevant data is evidential material of a kind
17	specified in the warrant; or
18	(ii) is evidential material of a kind specified in the warrant;
19	and
20	(e) to do any other thing reasonably incidental to any of the
21	above.
22	Note: As a result of the warrant, a person who, by means of a
23	telecommunications facility, obtains access to data stored in a
24 25	computer etc. will not commit an offence under Part 10.7 of the Criminal Code or equivalent State or Territory laws (provided that the
26	person acts within the authority of the warrant).
27	(3) Subsection (2) does not authorise the addition, deletion or
28	alteration of data, or the doing of any thing, that is likely to:
29	(a) materially interfere with, interrupt or obstruct:
30	(i) a communication in transit; or
31	(ii) the lawful use by other persons of a computer;
32	unless the addition, deletion or alteration, or the doing of the
33	thing, is necessary to do one or more of the things specified
34	in the warrant; or
35	(b) cause any other material loss or damage to other persons
36	lawfully using a computer.

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	(4) It is immaterial whether a thing mentioned in subsection (2) is done:
	(a) in the presence of the target person; or
	(b) at any other place.
	(5) If the warrant states that it may be executed only during particular
	hours, the warrant must not be executed outside those hours.
	(6) If the warrant authorises an ordinary search or a frisk search of the target person, a search of the target person different from that so
	authorised must not be done under the warrant.
5A	Subsection 200(1)
	Omit "executing officer or a person assisting", substitute "executing officer of a warrant in relation to premises, or a person assisting,".
5AA	Subsection 200(2)
	Omit "thing found at the premises", substitute "thing found at warrant
	premises, or a thing found during a search under a warrant that is in
	force in relation to a person,".
5B	Paragraph 200(2)(b)
	Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
	<ul><li>(b) for a thing found at warrant premises—the occupier of the premises consents in writing; or</li></ul>
	(c) for a thing found during a search under a warrant that is in
	force in relation to a person—the person consents in writing.
5C	Paragraph 200(3)(a)
	Omit "occupier", substitute "person referred to in paragraph (2)(b) or
	(c) (as the case requires)".
5D	Paragraph 200(3)(b)
	Omit "the occupier", substitute "that person".
6 S	ubsection 200(3A)
-	

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1	whichever of the following is applicable:
2	(a) if the thing is a computer or data storage device—30 days;
3	(b) otherwise—72 hours.
4	7 Subsection 200(3B)
5	Omit "72 hours", substitute "the time applicable under
6	subsection (3A)".
7	7A Subsection 200(3C)
8	Omit "occupier of the premises, and the occupier", substitute "person
9 10	referred to in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) (as the case requires), and that person".
11	8 After subsection 200(3C)
12	Insert:
13	(3D) If the thing is a computer or data storage device, a single extension
14	cannot exceed 14 days.
15	8AA Subsection 200(4)
16 17	Omit "executing officer or a person assisting", substitute "executing officer of a warrant in relation to premises, or a person assisting,".
18	8A After section 201
19	Insert:
20	201AA Use of electronic equipment at other place
21	(1) If electronic equipment is moved to another place under
22	subsection 200(2), the executing officer or a person assisting may
23	operate the equipment to access data (including data held at
24	another place).
25	(2) If the executing officer or person assisting suspects on reasonable
26	grounds that any data accessed by operating the electronic
27	equipment constitutes evidential material, the executing officer or
28	person assisting may copy any or all of the data accessed by

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2	operating the electronic equipment to a disk, tape or other associated device.
3	(3) If the Comptroller-General of Customs is satisfied that the data is not required (or is no longer required) for:
5	(a) investigating an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory; or
,	(b) judicial proceedings or administrative review proceedings; or
3	(c) investigating or resolving a complaint under the <i>Ombudsman Act 1976</i> or the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> ;
)	the Comptroller-General of Customs must arrange for:
: 2	(d) the removal of the data from any device subject to customs control; and
3  -	(e) the destruction of any other reproduction of the data subject to customs control.
;	(4) If the executing officer or a person assisting, after operating the
,	equipment, finds that evidential material is accessible by doing so, the executing officer or person assisting may:
3	(a) seize the equipment and any disk, tape or other associated
)	device; or
)	(b) if the material can be put in documentary form—put the material in that form and seize the documents so produced.
<u>!</u>	(5) The executing officer or a person assisting may seize equipment under paragraph (4)(a) only if:
; ;	(a) it is not practicable to copy the data as mentioned in subsection (2) or to put the material in documentary form as mentioned in paragraph (4)(b); or
3	(b) possession of the equipment by the person referred to in paragraph 200(2)(b) or (c) (as the case requires) could constitute an offence.
)	9 Paragraphs 201A(1)(a), (b) and (c)
	Repeal the paragraphs, substitute:
	(a) access data held in, or accessible from, a computer or data storage device that:
ŀ	(i) is on warrant premises; or
ŀ	(1) Is on warrant premises; or

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	(ii) has been seized under this Subdivision; or
	(iii) is found in the course of an ordinary search of a person,
	or a frisk search of a person, authorised by a search
	warrant;
	(b) copy data held in, or accessible from, a computer, or data
	storage device, described in paragraph (a) to another data storage device;
	(c) convert into documentary form or another form intelligible to
	an executing officer:
	(i) data held in, or accessible from, a computer, or data storage device, described in paragraph (a); or
	(ii) data held in a data storage device to which the data was
	copied as described in paragraph (b).
10	Paragraph 201A(2)(a)
	After "the computer", insert "or data storage device".
11	Subparagraph 201 A/2\/b\/ii\
	Subparagraph 201A(2)(b)(ii)
	After "the computer", insert "or device".
12	Subparagraph 201A(2)(b)(iii)
	Omit "; and", substitute "or device; or".
13	At the end of paragraph 201A(2)(b)
	Add:
	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the
	owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
	<ul><li>(v) a person who uses or has used the computer or device;</li><li>or</li></ul>
	(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the
	system including the computer or device; and
14	Subparagraph 201A(2)(c)(i)
	After "the computer or", insert "device or".
. –	
15	Subparagraph 201A(2)(c)(i)
. •	After "which the computer", insert "or device".

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1	16	Subparagraph 201A(2)(c)(i)
2		After "forms", insert "or formed".
3	17	Subparagraph 201A(2)(c)(ii)
4		After "the computer", insert "or device".
5	18	Subsection 201A(3)
6		Repeal the subsection, substitute:
7		Offences
8		(3) A person commits an offence if:
9		(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
10 11		(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the order; and
12		(c) the person omits to do an act; and
13		(d) the omission contravenes the requirement.
14		Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.
15		(4) A person commits an offence if:
16		(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
17 18		(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the order; and
19		(c) the person omits to do an act; and
20		(d) the omission contravenes the requirement; and
21 22		(e) the offence to which the relevant warrant relates is a serious offence.
23		Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 10
24		years or 600 penalty units, or both.
25	18/	A Paragraph 201B(1)(a)
26		After "201(1)", insert "or 201AA(1)".
27	18	B Paragraph 201B(1)(d)
28		After "or (2)", insert "or 201AA(2) or (4)".

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1 2	18C	Omit "or 201", substitute ", 201 or 201AA".
3	18D	Paragraph 202A(2)(a)
4		After "201(2)(b)", insert "or 201AA(4)(a)".
5	19 5	Subsection 203K(5)
6		After "198(1),", insert "199A(1),".
7	20 5	Subsection 203M(4)
8		After "198,", insert "199A,".
9	21 <i>A</i>	Application of amendments
10	(1)	The amendments of sections 199, 200 and 201A of the Customs Act
11		1901 made by this Schedule apply in relation to a warrant issued after
12		the commencement of this item.
13	(2)	Section 201AA of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i> (as amended by this Schedule)
14		applies in relation to a warrant issued after the commencement of this
15		item.

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No.

Schedule 5 Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

Sch	nedule 5—Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
Aust	ralian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979
1 Af	ter subsection 16(1)
	Insert:
	(1A) The Director-General may, by writing, delegate any or all of the Director-General's functions or powers under section 21A to a senior position-holder.
2 At	the end of Division 1 of Part III
	Add:
21A	Voluntary assistance provided to the Organisation
	Assistance provided in accordance with a request by the Director-General
	(1) If:
	(a) the Director-General requests a person or body to engage in conduct; and
	(b) the Director-General is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the conduct is likely to assist the Organisation in the performance of its functions; and
	(c) the person engages in the conduct in accordance with the request; and
	(d) the conduct does not involve the person or body committing
	an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a
	Territory; and
	<ul><li>(e) the conduct does not result in significant loss of, or serious damage to, property;</li></ul>
	the person or body is not subject to any civil liability for, or in
	relation to, the conduct.
	(2) A request under paragraph (1)(a) may be made:

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1	(a) orally; or
2	(b) in writing.
3 4	(3) If a request under paragraph (1)(a) is made orally, the Director-General must:
5	(a) make a written record of the request; and
6	(b) do so within 48 hours after the request was made.
7	(4) The Director-General may enter into a contract, agreement or
8	arrangement with a person or body in relation to conduct engaged
9	in by the person or body in accordance with a request under
10	paragraph (1)(a).
11	Unsolicited disclosure of information etc.
12	(5) If:
13	(a) a person or body engages in conduct that consists of, or is
14	connected with:
15	(i) giving information to the Organisation; or
16	(ii) giving or producing a document to the Organisation; or
17	(iii) making one or more copies of a document and giving
18	those copies to the Organisation; and
19	(b) the person reasonably believes that the conduct is likely to
20	assist the Organisation in the performance of its functions;
21	and
22	(c) the conduct does not involve the person or body committing
23	an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a
24	Territory; and
25 26	(d) the conduct does not result in significant loss of, or serious damage to, property; and
26	(e) subsection (1) does not apply to the conduct;
27	***
28 29	the person or body is not subject to any civil liability for, or in relation to, the conduct.
29	relation to, the conduct.
30	Copies of, or extracts from, documents
31	(6) The Organisation may make and retain copies of, or take and retain
32	extracts from, a document given or produced to the Organisation:
33	(a) in accordance with a request under paragraph (1)(a); or

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1		(b) under paragraph (5)(a).
2		Subsections (1) and (5) have effect despite other laws
3	(7)	Subsections (1) and (5) have effect despite anything in a law of the
4		Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (whether passed or made
5		before or after the commencement of this section) unless the law
6		expressly provides otherwise.
7		Certificate
8	(8)	The Director-General may give a certificate in writing certifying
9		one or more facts relevant to the question of whether the
0		Director-General was satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that
1		particular conduct was likely to assist the Organisation in the
2		performance of its functions.
13	(9)	In any proceedings that involve determining whether subsection (1)
4		or (5) applies to particular conduct, a certificate given under
15		subsection (8) is prima facie evidence of the facts certified.
16		Compensation for acquisition of property
17	(10)	If the operation of this section would result in an acquisition of
8		property (within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxxi) of the
9		Constitution) from a person otherwise than on just terms (within
20		the meaning of that paragraph), the Commonwealth is liable to pay
21		a reasonable amount of compensation to the person.
22	(11)	If the Commonwealth and the person do not agree on the amount
23		of the compensation, the person may institute proceedings in the
24		Federal Court of Australia for the recovery from the
25		Commonwealth of such reasonable amount of compensation as the
26		court determines.
27	3 At the	end of Division 2 of Part III
28	Add	:

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1

2 3	34AAA Person with knowledge of a computer or a computer system to assist access to data
4	(1) The Director-General may request the Attorney-General to make
5	an order requiring a specified person to provide any information or
6	assistance that is reasonable and necessary to allow the
7	Organisation to do one or more of the following:
8	(a) access data held in, or accessible from, a computer or data
9	storage device that:
10	(i) is the subject of a warrant under section 25A, 26 or 27A; or
12	(ii) is the subject of an authorisation under section 27E or 27F; or
14	(iii) is on premises in relation to which a warrant under section 25, 26 or 27A is in force; or
6	(iv) is on premises in relation to which an authorisation
17	under section 27D or 27F is in force; or
8	(v) is found in the course of an ordinary search of a person,
9	or a frisk search of a person, authorised by a warrant
20	under section 25 or 27A; or
21	(vi) is found in the course of an ordinary search of a person,
22 23	or a frisk search of a person, authorised under section 27D; or
24	(vii) has been removed from premises under a warrant under
25	section 25, 26 or 27A; or
26	(viii) has been removed from premises under section 27D; or
27	(ix) has been seized under section 34ZB;
28	(b) copy data held in, or accessible from, a computer, or data
29	storage device, described in paragraph (a) to another data
30	storage device;
31	(c) convert into documentary form or another form intelligible to
32	an ASIO employee or ASIO affiliate:
33	(i) data held in, or accessible from, a computer, or data
34	storage device, described in paragraph (a); or

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1	(ii) data held in a data storage device to which the data was
2	copied as described in paragraph (b); or
3	(iii) data held in a computer or data storage device removed
4	from premises under a warrant under section 25, 26 or
5	27A; or
6	(iv) data held in a computer or data storage device removed
7	from premises under section 27D.
8	(2) The Attorney-General may make the order if:
9	(a) in a case where the computer or data storage device:
10	(i) is the subject of a warrant under section 27A; or
11	(ii) is on premises in relation to which a warrant under
12	section 27A is in force; or
13	(iii) is found in the course of an ordinary search of a person,
14	or a frisk search of a person, authorised by a warrant
15	under section 27A; or
16	(iv) has been removed from premises under a warrant under
17	section 27A;
18	the Attorney-General is satisfied, on reasonable grounds,
19	that:
20	(v) access by the Organisation to data held in, or accessible
21	from, the computer or data storage device will be for the
22	purpose of obtaining foreign intelligence relating to a
23	matter specified in the relevant notice under
24	subsection 27A(1); and
25	(vi) on the basis of advice received from the Defence
26	Minister or the Foreign Affairs Minister, the collection
27	of foreign intelligence relating to that matter is in the
28	interests of Australia's national security, Australia's
29	foreign relations or Australia's national economic
30	well-being; and
31	(b) in a case where paragraph (a) does not apply—the
32	Attorney-General is satisfied that there are reasonable
33	grounds for suspecting that access by the Organisation to dat
34	held in, or accessible from, the computer or data storage
35	device will substantially assist the collection of intelligence
36	in accordance with this Act in respect of a matter that is
37	important in relation to security; and

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1 2	(c) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the specified person is:
	* *
3	<ul><li>(i) reasonably suspected of being involved in activities that are prejudicial to security; or</li></ul>
5	(ii) the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
6 7	(iii) an employee of the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
8	(iv) a person engaged under a contract for services by the owner or lessee of the computer or device; or
10 11	(v) a person who uses or has used the computer or device; or
12 13	<ul><li>(vi) a person who is or was a system administrator for the system including the computer or device; and</li></ul>
14 15	(d) the Attorney-General is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the specified person has relevant knowledge of:
16 17	(i) the computer or device or a computer network of which the computer or device forms or formed a part; or
18 19	(ii) measures applied to protect data held in, or accessible from, the computer or device.
20	(3) If the computer or data storage device is not on premises in relation
21	to which a warrant is in force, the order must:
22 23	(a) specify the period within which the person must provide the information or assistance; and
24 25	(b) specify the place at which the person must provide the information or assistance; and
26 27	(c) specify the conditions (if any) determined by the Attorney-General as the conditions to which the requirement
28	on the person to provide the information or assistance is
29	subject.
30	(4) A person commits an offence if:
31	(a) the person is subject to an order under this section; and
32	(b) the person is capable of complying with a requirement in the
33	order; and
34	(c) the person omits to do an act; and
35	(d) the omission contravenes the requirement.

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Schedule 5 Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

Penalty for contravention of this subsection: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

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No. , 2018