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Insurance Contracts Act 1984

No. 80, 1984

Compilation No. 28

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This compilation includes commenced amendments made by Act 2, 2020. Amendments made by Act No. 13, 2021 have not commenced but are noted in the endnotes.

About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* that shows the effect of the law as amended and in force on 5 April 2021 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

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An Act to reform and modernise the law relating to certain contracts of insurance so that a fair balance is struck between the interests of insurers, insureds and other members of the public and so that the provisions included in such contracts, and the practices of insurers in relation to such contracts, operate fairly, and for related purposes

—Preliminary

Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984*.

Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by Proclamation.

Objects

- (1) The Imperial Acts known as The Life Assurance Act, 1774, The Fires Prevention (Metropolis) Act, 1774 and The Marine Insurance Act, 1788, in their application to a contract of insurance or proposed contract of insurance to or in relation to which this Act applies, are repealed in so far as they are part of the law of the Commonwealth or of an external Territory to which this Act extends.
- (2) Section 8 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* extends to those Imperial Acts as so repealed as though they were Acts of the Parliament repealed by this Act.

Insurance contracts

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act does not apply to or in relation to

to a contract of insurance that was entered into before the date of commencement of this Act.

- (2) The application of sections 32, 54 and 56 extends to and in relation to a superannuation contract (other than an individual superannuation contract) that was entered into before the date of commencement of this Act in so far as a person who becomes, after that date, a member of the relevant superannuation or retirement scheme is concerned.

When to be bound

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth or of a Territory in which this Act applies or to which this Act extends, but does not bind the Crown in right of a State.
- (2) Nothing in this Act renders the Crown in right of the Commonwealth or of a Territory liable to be prosecuted for an offence arising under this Act.

Extension to external Territories

- (1) This Act extends to Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and to any other external Territory that is for the time being declared by Proclamation to be a Territory to which this Act extends.
- (2) A reference in this Act to the date of commencement of this Act is, in relation to an external Territory to which this Act extends, a reference to that date or to the date on which this Act commences to extend, whichever is the later.

Effect of Act on other laws

It is the intention of the Parliament that this Act is not, except so far as this Act, either expressly or by necessary intendment otherwise provides, to affect the operation of any other law of the Commonwealth, the operation of law of a State or Territory or the operation of any principle or rule of the common law (including common law merchant) or of equity.

Application of Act

- (1) Subject to section 9, the application of this Act extends to contracts of insurance and proposed contracts of insurance the proper law of which is or would be the law of a State or the law of a Territory in which this Act applies or to which this Act extends.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), where the proper law of a contract or proposed contract would, but for an express provision to the contrary included or to be included in the contract or in some other contract, be the law of a State or of a Territory in which this Act applies or to which this Act extends, then, notwithstanding that provision, the proper law of the contract is the law of that State or Territory.

Options to application of Act

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, this Act does not extend to or in relation to contracts and proposed contracts:
 - (a) of reinsurance; or
 - (b) of insurance entered into, or proposed to be entered into, by a private health insurer within the meaning of the *Private Health Insurance Act 2007* in respect of its health insurance business within the meaning of Division 121 of that Act; or

(ba) of insurance entered into, or proposed to be entered in a private health insurer within the meaning of the *Private Health Insurance Act 2007* in respect of its health-related business within the meaning of section 131-15 of that Act is conducted through a health benefits fund (as defined by section 131-10 of that Act); or

(c) of insurance entered into, or proposed to be entered in a friendly society; or

(ca) of insurance entered into, or proposed to be entered in by the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, other than short-term insurance contracts within the meaning of the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991* that entered into on or after the commencement of this paragraph or

(d) to or in relation to which the *Marine Insurance Act 1908* applies; or

(e) entered into or proposed to be entered into for the purpose of a law (including a law of a State or Territory) that relates to

(i) workers' compensation; or

(ii) compensation for the death of a person, or for injury to a person, arising out of the use of a motor vehicle; or

(f) entered into or proposed to be entered into:

(i) for the purposes of a law (including a law of a State or Territory) that relates to workers' compensation; and

(ii) to provide insurance cover in respect of an employment liability under a rule of the common law that requires payment of damages to a person for employment-related personal injury.

(1A) If a contract of insurance, or a proposed contract of insurance, includes:

(a) provisions (the **first group of provisions**) that would, if they comprised a single contract or proposed contract, form a contract referred to in any of paragraphs (1)(a) to (f); and

(b) provisions (the **second group of provisions**) that would, if they comprised a single contract or proposed contract, form a contract other than a contract referred to in any of paragraphs (1)(a) to (f);

then subsection (1) applies as if the first group of provisions and the second group of provisions were each a separate contract or proposed contract.

(1B) Despite subsection (1A), if a contract of insurance, or a proposed contract of insurance, includes:

(a) provisions (the **first group of provisions**) for the purpose of a law referred to in subparagraph (1)(f)(i); and

(b) provisions (the **second group of provisions**) that provide insurance cover of the kind referred to in subparagraph (1)(f)(ii);

then subsection (1) applies as if the first group of provisions and the second group of provisions were together a separate contract or proposed contract.

(1C) If:

(a) a provision (a **related provision**) of a contract of insurance, or a proposed contract of insurance, relates to or affects the operation of a group or groups of provisions included in the contract or proposed contract; and

(b) because of subsection (1A) or (1B), subsection (1) applies

if that group or those groups of provisions were a separate contract or proposed contract;
then the related provision is, for the purposes of subsection (1), to be regarded as a provision included in that separate contract or proposed contract.

(2) This Act does not apply to or in relation to contracts and proposed contracts of insurance entered into, or proposed to be entered into, in the course of State insurance or Northern Territory insurance, including contracts and proposed contracts entered into or proposed to be entered into, by:

- (a) a State or the Northern Territory; and
- (b) some other insurer;

as joint insurers.

(3) Sections 37, 41, 58, 59, 60, 63, 69 and 74 do not apply in relation to contracts, and proposed contracts, of insurance against the loss of the loss of an aircraft, or damage to the hull of an aircraft, as a result of war.

(4) Sections 53 and 63 do not apply in relation to a provision of a contract, or a proposed contract, of insurance to the extent that

- (a) the provision authorises or permits the insurer to vary or cancel either or both of the following:
 - (i) cover for risks related to war;
 - (ii) cover for risks related to terrorism; and
- (b) the provision is prescribed or otherwise identified by the regulations.

Exclusion of pleasure craft from the *Marine Insurance Act 1909*

(1) The *Marine Insurance Act 1909* does not apply to a contract of marine insurance made in respect of a pleasure craft unless the contract is made in connection with the pleasure craft's capacity to carry cargo.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a ***pleasure craft*** is a ship that is:

- (a) used or intended to be used:
 - (i) wholly for recreational activities, sporting activities or both; and
 - (ii) otherwise than for reward; and
- (b) legally and beneficially owned by one or more individuals; and
- (c) not declared by the regulations to be exempt from this subsection.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), any minor, infrequent or irregular use of a ship for activities other than:

- (a) recreational activities; or
- (b) sporting activities;

is to be ignored.

(4) In this section:

contract of marine insurance has the same meaning as in the *Marine Insurance Act 1909*.

Contracts of insurance

(1) A reference in this Act to a contract of insurance includes a reference to a contract that would ordinarily be regarded as a

reference to a contract that would ordinarily be regarded as a contract of insurance although some of its provisions are not by way of insurance.

- (2) A reference in this Act to a contract of insurance includes a reference to a contract that includes provisions of insurance in far as those provisions are concerned, although the contract would not ordinarily be regarded as a contract of insurance.
- (3) Where a provision included in a contract that would not ordinarily be regarded as a contract of insurance affects the operation of a contract of insurance to which this Act applies, the provision shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as a provision included in the contract of insurance.

Interpretation

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

annual turnover, of a body corporate during a 12-month period means the sum of the values of all the supplies that the body corporate, and any body corporate related to the body corporate, have made, or are likely to make, during the 12-month period, other than:

- (a) supplies made from any of those bodies corporate to another of those bodies corporate; or
- (b) supplies that are input taxed; or
- (c) supplies that are not for consideration (and are not taxable supplies under section 72-5 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*); or
- (d) supplies that are not made in connection with an enterprise that the body corporate carries on; or
- (e) supplies that are not connected with Australia.

Expressions used in this definition that are also used in the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* have the same meaning as in that Act.

ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

avoid, in relation to a contract of insurance, means avoid from inception.

benefit derived and detriment avoided because of an offence has the meaning given by section 75F.

binder means an authority given by an insurer to an insurance intermediary to enter into, as agent for the insurer, contracts of insurance on behalf of the insurer as insurer.

broker's placing slip means a document that:

- (a) is evidence of a contract of insurance; and
- (b) bears a notation by an insurer setting out the extent of insurance cover that the insurer agrees to provide under the contract.

business day means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday or bank holiday.

civil penalty provision: a subsection of this Act (or a section of this Act that is not divided into subsections) is a **civil penalty provision** if:

- (a) the words "civil penalty" and one or more amounts in penalty units are set out at the foot of the subsection (or section); or

- (b) another provision of this Act specifies that the subsection (or section) is a civil penalty provision.

consumer credit insurance means insurance provided by a contract of insurance:

- (a) that is declared by the regulations to be a class of contract to which Division 1 of Part V of this Act applies; and
- (b) that is identified by those regulations as consumer credit insurance.

consumer insurance contract has the meaning given by section 11AB.

continuous disability insurance policy means a contract that is a continuous disability policy within the meaning of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

contract of life insurance means a contract that constitutes a policy within the meaning of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

contravention:

- (a) in relation to an offence against a law—includes an offence relating to the offence against the law; and
- (b) in relation to a civil penalty provision—has a meaning affected by section 75Q.

duty of disclosure means the duty referred to in section 21.

duty of the utmost good faith means the duty referred to in subsection 13(1).

duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation means the duty referred to in section 20E.

engage in conduct means:

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

friendly society means:

- (a) a body that is a friendly society for the purposes of the *Insurance Act 1995*; or
- (b) a body that is registered or incorporated as a friendly society under a law of a State or Territory; or
- (c) a body that is permitted, by a law of a State or Territory, to assume or use the expression **friendly society**; or
- (d) a body that, immediately before the date that is the transition date for the purposes of the *Financial Sector Reform (Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1996*, was registered or incorporated as a friendly society under a law of a State or Territory.

group life contract means a contract of life insurance that is maintained for the purposes of:

- (a) a superannuation or retirement scheme under which there can be more than one life insured; or
- (b) another kind of group life scheme (including a scheme that is not related to employment) under which there can be more than one life insured.

guardian, in relation to a person who has not attained the age of 18 years, means a person who acts in the place of a parent of that person but does not include a person who so acts only for limited particular purposes or periods.

holder has the same meaning as in the *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

infringement notice means a notice given under section 75V

insurance broker means a person who carries on the business of arranging contracts of insurance, whether in Australia or elsewhere, as agent for intending insureds.

insurance intermediary means a person who:

- (a) for reward; and
- (b) as an agent for one or more insurers or as an agent for intending insureds;

arranges contracts of insurance in Australia or elsewhere, and includes an insurance broker.

insured and **insurer** include a proposed insured and a proposed insurer, respectively.

involved, in relation to a contravention, has the same meaning in the *Corporations Act 2001*.

life insured includes a proposed life insured.

payment period, in relation to an infringement notice, has the meaning given by section 75Z.

pecuniary penalty order has the meaning given by subsection 75B(4).

policy document, in relation to a contract of insurance, means

- (a) a document prepared by the insurer as evidence of the contract; or
- (b) a broker's placing slip that constitutes evidence of the contract;

and includes, in relation to an interim contract of insurance, a document of the kind usually known as a cover note prepared by the insurer or by an insurance intermediary with the authority of the insurer.

proposal form includes:

- (a) a document containing questions to which a person is asked to give answers (whether in the document or not), where answers are intended (whether by the person who answers them, by the insurer or by some other person) to be used in connection with a proposed contract of insurance; and
- (b) a form relating to the proposed membership of a person in a superannuation, retirement or other group life scheme.

relevant court means:

- (a) the Federal Court of Australia; or
- (b) the Federal Circuit Court of Australia; or
- (c) the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

relevant failure, in relation to a contract of insurance, has the meaning given by section 27AA.

RSA has the same meaning as in the *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

RSA provider has the same meaning as in the *Retirement Savings Accounts Act 1997*.

subject to an infringement notice, in relation to an offence, means a provision or civil penalty provision, has the meaning given by section 75X.

third party beneficiary, under a contract of insurance, means a person who is not a party to the contract but is specified or referred to in the contract, whether by name or otherwise, as a person to whom the benefit of the insurance cover provided by the contract extends.

this Act includes the regulations.

writing means writing in the English language or in another language agreed between the insurer and the insured.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, an interim contract of insurance is a contract of insurance that is intended by the insurer:

- (a) to provide temporary insurance cover; and
- (b) to be replaced or superseded by another contract of insurance;

whether or not the contract is evidenced by a document of the kind usually known as a cover note.

(4) For the purposes of this Act:

- (a) a superannuation contract is a contract of life insurance under which a contract of life insurance is being maintained for the purposes of a superannuation retirement scheme, where the insured is a trustee for the purposes of the scheme; and
- (b) an individual superannuation contract is a superannuation contract as referred to in paragraph (a) under which there can be only one life insured.

(6) For the purposes of this Act, a contract of general insurance is a contract of insurance that is not a contract of life insurance.

(7) For the purposes of this Act, a contract of liability insurance is a contract of general insurance that provides insurance cover in respect of the insured's liability for loss or damage caused to a third person who is not the insured.

(8) For the purposes of this Act, an instalment contract of general insurance is a contract of general insurance the premium for which is, by virtue of a provision of the contract, payable by 7 or more instalments in a year.

(9) Subject to subsection (10), a reference in this Act to the entering into of a contract of insurance includes a reference to:

- (a) in the case of a contract of life insurance—the making of an agreement by the parties to the contract to extend or vary the contract;
- (b) in the case of any other contract of insurance—the making of an agreement by the parties to the contract to renew, extend or vary the contract; or
- (c) the reinstatement of any previous contract of insurance.

(10) Notwithstanding subsection (9):

- (a) subject to paragraph (c), where, after the commencement of this Act and at or before the original entering into, or the renewal, extension or reinstatement, of a contract of insurance, the insurer has given information to the insured as required by section 22, 35, 37, 37C, 40, 44, 49 or 68, the requirement by that section to give information to the insured shall be deemed to be satisfied at or before any subsequent renewal, extension or reinstatement of the contract;
- (b) sections 22 and 40 do not require an insurer to give information to the insured at or before a variation of the

relevant contract of insurance, unless subsection (10A) applies to the variation; and

- (c) sections 35, 37, 37C, 44, 49 and 68 require an insurer to give information to the insured at or before a variation of a relevant contract of insurance, but only to the extent that the information relates to the provision or provisions varied or proposed to be varied.

(10A) This subsection applies to a variation of a contract of insurance if:

(a) the variation:

(i) is involved in a renewal, extension or reinstatement of the contract; or

(ii) will provide a kind of insurance cover that was not provided by the contract immediately before the variation; or

(iii) in the case of a contract of life insurance—will increase the sum insured under the contract in respect of one or more of the life insureds; and

(b) the variation is not an automatic variation but is required to be expressly agreed between the insurer and the insured before the contract is varied.

- (11) Where a provision of this Act requires anything to be done by a particular contract is entered into, it is sufficient compliance with that provision if that thing is done at the time when the contract is entered into.

Application of the *Criminal Code*

Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* applies to all offences against this Act.

Note: Chapter 2 of the *Criminal Code* sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.

Consumer insurance contracts

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a contract of insurance is a **consumer insurance contract** if the insurance is obtained wholly or predominantly for the personal, domestic or household purposes of the insured.

- (2) A contract of insurance is also a **consumer insurance contract** if:

(a) it is for new business; and

(b) the insurer, before the contract is entered into, gives the insured a written notice stating that the contract is a consumer insurance contract.

- (3) If it is alleged in a proceeding in relation to a contract of insurance that the contract is a consumer insurance contract, it is presumed that the contract is a consumer insurance contract unless the contrary is established.

IA—Administration

Definition

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:

relevant legislation means:

(a) this Act; or

(b) Part 3 of the *Medical Indemnity (Prudential Supervision and Product Standards) Act 2003*.

ASIC responsible for general administration of Act

Subject to any directions of the Treasurer, ASIC has the general administration of this Act.

Powers of the ASIC

For the purpose of undertaking the general administration of the relevant legislation, ASIC has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the administration of the relevant legislation and, without limiting the generality of that power, has power:

- (a) to promote the development of facilities for handling inquiries in relation to insurance matters; and
- (b) to monitor complaints in relation to insurance matters;
- (c) to liaise generally with other persons or bodies having responsibility to deal with inquiries, complaints and disputes concerning insurance matters; and
- (d) to review documents (including documents promoting particular kinds of insurance cover) issued by insurers and given to ASIC in compliance with section 11C; and
- (e) to review particulars, statistics and documents given to ASIC in compliance with section 11D; and
- (f) to monitor legal judgments, industry trends and the development of community expectations that are, or are likely to be, of relevance to the efficient operation of the relevant legislation; and
- (g) to promote the education of the insurance industry, the legal profession and consumers as to the objectives and requirements of the relevant legislation.

Supervisory powers—ASIC may obtain insurance documents

- (1) ASIC may, for any purpose connected with the general administration of the relevant legislation, by notice in writing to an insurer, require the insurer to give to ASIC, within 30 days of receipt of the notice, or such longer period as is specified in the notice, copies of:
 - (a) documents specified in the notice relating to insurance cover provided, or proposed to be provided, by the insurer;
 - (b) documents relating to insurance cover of a kind specified in the notice provided, or proposed to be provided, by the insurer.

- (2) An insurer must not fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements of a notice under subsection (1).

Penalty: 150 penalty units.

Note: For the liability of a director, employee or agent of an insurer, see section 11DA.

- (2A) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

Note: For **strict liability**, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not require an insurer to give to ASIC a document dealing with the insurance cover provided to a particular person unless:
 - (a) that person, or another person having an entitlement to claim under that insurance cover, has given a written authorisation to ASIC permitting ASIC to require the giving of that document; and

(b) ASIC has given a copy of the authorisation to the insurer with the notice.

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

(4) It is a reasonable excuse for an insurer to refuse or fail to comply with the requirements of a notice under subsection (1) if to do so would tend to incriminate the insurer.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters subsection (4) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Supervisory powers—ASIC may review administrative arrangements etc.

(1) ASIC may, for any purpose connected with the general administration of the relevant legislation, by notice in writing to an insurer, require the insurer to give to ASIC, within 30 days, receipt of the notice or such longer period as is specified in the notice:

- (a) written particulars of the organisational structure and administrative arrangements of the insurer either generally or in a particular area of insurance; or
- (b) statistics relating to the nature and volume of the insurer's business of the insurer either generally or in a particular area of insurance; or
- (c) copies of any training guides, work manuals or other materials of a similar nature used by an insurer in instructing its employees or any insurance intermediaries dealing with persons who have, or may be likely to seek, insurance cover from the insurer.

(2) An insurer must not, intentionally or recklessly, give ASIC, in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (1), particulars or statistics that are false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: 150 penalty units.

Note: For the liability of a director, employee or agent of an insurer, see section 11DA.

(3) An insurer must not fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements of a notice under subsection (1).

Penalty: 150 penalty units.

Note: For the liability of a director, employee or agent of an insurer, see section 11DA.

(3A) An offence against subsection (3) is a strict liability offence.

Note: For **strict liability**, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

(4) Subsection (1) does not require an insurer to give ASIC a copy of any document or any information:

- (a) that reveals the identity of a particular insured or third party claimant; or
- (b) from which the identity of a particular insured or third party claimant can be deduced.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters subsection (4), see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

(5) It is a reasonable excuse for an insurer to refuse or fail to comply with the requirements of a notice under subsection (1) if to do so would tend to incriminate the insurer.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters subsection (5), see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*.

(6) In this section:

third party claimant means a person, other than the insured is, or might be, entitled to make a claim under a contract of insurance.

Supervisory powers—liability of directors, employees and agents of insurers

(1) A person commits an offence if:

(a) the person is:

(i) a director of a company that is an insurer; or

(ii) an employee or agent of an insurer; and

(b) the person permits or authorises the insurer to engage in conduct; and

(c) the conduct constitutes an offence (the **insurer offence**) against subsection 11C(2) or 11D(2) or (3); and

(d) the insurer commits the insurer offence.

Penalty: 150 penalty units.

(2) There is no fault element for the physical element described in paragraph (1)(d) other than the fault elements (if any) for the physical elements of the insurer offence.

(3) To avoid doubt:

(a) an insurer does not commit the insurer offence, for the purposes of subsection (1), if the insurer has a defence to the insurer offence; and

(b) a person may be convicted of an offence against subsection (1) even if the insurer concerned has not been prosecuted for, or convicted of, the insurer offence.

(4) In this section:

conduct means:

(a) an act; or

(b) an omission to perform an act.

engage in conduct means:

(a) do an act; or

(b) omit to perform an act.

Examination of documents by ASIC not to imply compliance with relevant legislation

The fact that documents in use by an insurer previously have been given to ASIC under section 11C or 11D does not imply:

(a) that ASIC has found that the documents comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation; or

(b) that ASIC endorses any practice or procedure described in the documents.

ASIC's power to intervene in proceedings

(1) ASIC may intervene in any proceeding relating to a matter arising under:

(a) this Act; or

(b) Part 3 of the *Medical Indemnity (Prudential Supervision and Product Standards) Act 2003*.

- (2) If ASIC intervenes in a proceeding under subsection (1):
 - (a) ASIC is taken to be a party to the proceeding; and
 - (b) ASIC has all the rights, duties and liabilities of such a party (subject to this Act or Part 3 of the *Medical Indemnity (Prudential Supervision and Product Standards) Act 2003* the case requires).
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), ASIC may appear and be represented in a proceeding in which it intervenes under subsection (1):
 - (a) by a staff member of ASIC; or
 - (b) by a natural person or body to whom ASIC has delegated functions and powers under this Act; or
 - (c) by a solicitor or by counsel.

I—The duty of the utmost good faith

Part not to be read down

The effect of this Part is not limited or restricted in any way by any other law, including the subsequent provisions of this Act, so that this Part does not have the effect of imposing on an insured, in relation to the disclosure of a matter to the insurer, a duty other than:

- (a) in relation to a consumer insurance contract or proposed consumer insurance contract—the duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation; or
- (b) in relation to any other contract of insurance or proposed contract of insurance—the duty of disclosure.

Note: This Part operates in addition to the unfair contract terms provisions of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (see paragraph 15(2)(d) of this Act).

Duty of the utmost good faith

- (1) A contract of insurance is a contract based on the utmost good faith and there is implied in such a contract a provision requiring each party to it to act towards the other party, in respect of any matter arising under or in relation to it, with the utmost good faith.
- (2) A failure by a party to a contract of insurance to comply with the provision implied in the contract by subsection (1) is a breach of the requirements of this Act.
- (2A) An insurer under a contract of insurance contravenes this subsection if the insurer fails to comply with the provision implied in the contract by subsection (1).

Civil penalty: 5,000 penalty units.
- (3) A reference in this section to a party to a contract of insurance includes a reference to a third party beneficiary under the contract.
- (4) This section applies in relation to a third party beneficiary under a contract of insurance only after the contract is entered into.

Provisions not to rely on provisions except in the utmost good faith

- (1) If reliance by a party to a contract of insurance on a provision of the contract would be to fail to act with the utmost good faith, the party may not rely on the provision.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the operation of section 13.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the operation of section 10.
- (3) In deciding whether reliance by an insurer on a provision of a contract of insurance would be to fail to act with the utmost good faith, the court shall have regard to any notification of the provision that was given to the insured, whether a notification of a kind mentioned in section 37 or otherwise.

Powers of ASIC—insurer’s failure to comply with the duty of the utmost good faith in relation to handling or settlement of claims

- (1) This section applies if an insurer under a contract of insurance has failed to comply with the duty of the utmost good faith in the handling or settlement of a claim or potential claim under the contract.
- (2) Despite any provision of Chapter 7 of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any regulation made under that Chapter, ASIC may exercise powers under Subdivision C of Division 4 of Part 7.6 of that Act or Subdivision A of Division 8 of that Part in relation to the insurer if the insurer’s failure to comply with the duty of the utmost good faith were a failure by the insurer to comply with a financial services law.

Note: Subdivision C of Division 4 of Part 7.6 of the *Corporations Act 2001* deals with variation, suspension and cancellation of an Australian financial services licence, and Subdivision A of Division 8 of that Part deals with banning persons from providing financial services.

- (3) In this section:

financial services law has the meaning given by section 761 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

When other laws not to apply

- (1) A contract of insurance is not capable of being made the subject of relief under:
- (a) any other Act; or
 - (b) a State Act; or
 - (c) an Act or Ordinance of a Territory.
- (2) Relief to which subsection (1) applies means relief in the form of:
- (a) the judicial review of a contract on the ground that it is harsh, oppressive, unconscionable, unjust, unfair or inequitable; or
 - (b) relief for insureds from the consequences in law of misrepresentation;
- but does not include:
- (c) relief in the form of compensatory damages; or
 - (d) relief relating to the effect of section 12BF (unfair contract terms) of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*.

Note: See Subdivision G (enforcement and remedies) of Division 2 of Part 7.6 of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* for remedies relating to the effect of section 12BF of that Act.

III—Insurable interests

Division 1—General insurance

When insurable interest not required

- (1) A contract of general insurance is not void by reason only that

the insured did not have, at the time when the contract was entered into, an interest in the subject-matter of the contract.

al or equitable interest not required at time of loss

Where the insured under a contract of general insurance has suffered a pecuniary or economic loss by reason that property subject-matter of the contract has been damaged or destroyed insurer is not relieved of liability under the contract by reason that, at the time of the loss, the insured did not have an interest in law or in equity in the property.

Division 2—Other contracts of insurance

Insurable interest not required

- (1) This section applies to:
 - (a) a contract of life insurance; or
 - (b) a contract that provides for the payment of money on the death of a person by sickness or accident.
- (2) A contract to which this section applies is not void by reason that the insured did not have, at the time when the contract was entered into, an interest in the subject-matter of the contract.

Division 3—Naming of persons benefited

Persons benefited need not be named

An insurer under a contract of insurance is not relieved of liability under the contract by reason only that the names of the persons who may benefit under the contract are not specified in the policy document.

Part V—Disclosures and misrepresentations

Division 1A—Consumer insurance contracts: insured's duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation

Application of this Division

- This Division applies in relation to:
- (a) consumer insurance contracts; and
 - (b) proposed contracts of insurance that, if entered into, would be consumer insurance contracts.

The insured's duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation

- (1) Subject to this Act, an insured has a duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation to the insurer before the relevant contract of insurance is entered into.
- (2) Whether or not an insured has taken reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation is to be determined with regard to all the relevant circumstances.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the following matters may be taken into account in determining whether an insured has taken reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation:
 - (a) the type of consumer insurance contract in question, and the target market;
 - (b) explanatory material or publicity produced or authorised by the insurer;

- (c) how clear, and how specific, any questions asked by the insurer of the insured were;
 - (d) how clearly the insurer communicated to the insured the importance of answering those questions and the possible consequences of failing to do so;
 - (e) whether or not an agent was acting for the insured;
 - (f) whether the contract was a new contract or was being renewed, extended, varied or reinstated.
- (4) Any particular characteristics or circumstances of the insured which the insurer was aware, or ought reasonably to have been aware, are to be taken into account in determining whether an insured has taken reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation.
- (5) The insured is not to be taken to have made a misrepresentation merely because the insured:
- (a) failed to answer a question; or
 - (b) gave an obviously incomplete or irrelevant answer to a question.
- (6) To avoid doubt, a misrepresentation made fraudulently is made in breach of the duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation.

Warranties of existing facts to be representations

A statement with respect to the existence of a state of affairs is:

- (a) made in or in connection with a contract of insurance;
- (b) made by or attributable to the insured;

does not have effect as a warranty but has effect as though it were a statement made to the insurer by the insured during the negotiations for the contract but before it was entered into.

Division 1—Other contracts: insured's duty of disclosure

Application of this Division

This Division applies in relation to:

- (a) contracts of insurance that are not consumer insurance contracts; and
- (b) proposed contracts of insurance that, if entered into, would not be consumer insurance contracts.

The insured's duty of disclosure

- (1) Subject to this Act, an insured has a duty to disclose to the insurer, before the relevant contract of insurance is entered into, every matter that is known to the insured, being a matter that:
- (a) the insured knows to be a matter relevant to the decision of the insurer whether to accept the risk and, if so, on what terms; or
 - (b) a reasonable person in the circumstances could be expected to know to be a matter so relevant, having regard to factors including, but not limited to:
 - (i) the nature and extent of the insurance cover to be provided under the relevant contract of insurance; and
 - (ii) the class of persons who would ordinarily be expected to apply for insurance cover of that kind.

- (2) The duty of disclosure does not require the disclosure of a matter:
- (a) that diminishes the risk;
 - (b) that is of common knowledge;
 - (c) that the insurer knows or in the ordinary course of the insurer's business as an insurer ought to know; or
 - (d) as to which compliance with the duty of disclosure is waived by the insurer.
- (3) Where a person:
- (a) failed to answer; or
 - (b) gave an obviously incomplete or irrelevant answer to;
- a question included in a proposal form about a matter, the insurer shall be deemed to have waived compliance with the duty of disclosure in relation to the matter.

Insurer to inform of duty of disclosure

- (1) The insurer must, before a contract of insurance is entered into, clearly inform the insured in writing:
- (a) of the general nature and effect of the duty of disclosure and
 - (c) if the contract is a contract of life insurance—of the effect of subsection 27AA(2); and
 - (d) that the duty of disclosure applies until the proposed contract is entered into.
- (2) If the proposed contract is a contract of life insurance, the insurer must also, before the contract is entered into, clearly inform, in writing, any person (other than the insured) who, upon the contract, would become a life insured of the matters referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) If:
- (a) an insurer complies with subsection (1) in relation to a proposed contract of insurance; and
 - (b) the insurer accepts an offer by the insured to enter into the proposed contract, or makes a counter-offer to enter into another contract of insurance with the insured; and
 - (c) the insurer's acceptance or counter-offer is made more than 2 months after the insured's most recent disclosure for the purpose of complying with the duty of disclosure in relation to the proposed contract;
- then the insurer must give to the insured, with the acceptance or counter-offer, a reminder notice stating that the duty of disclosure applies until the proposed or other contract is entered into.
- (4) If the regulations prescribe a form of writing to be used:
- (a) for informing a person of the matters referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) for the reminder notice referred to in subsection (3);
- the writing to be used may be in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (5) An insurer who has not complied with subsection (1) and (if applicable) subsection (2) may not exercise a right in respect of a failure to comply with the duty of disclosure, unless the failure is fraudulent.
- (6) If:
- (a) an insurer is required to comply with subsection (3) in

relation to a contract of insurance; and

(b) the insurer does not do so;

then the insurer may not exercise a right in respect of a failure to comply with the duty of disclosure in relation to a new matter relating to the contract, unless the failure was fraudulent.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), a **new matter** relating to a contract of insurance is a matter of which the insured first became aware after the insured's most recent disclosure for the purpose of complying with the duty of disclosure in relation to the contract.

Division 2—Other contracts: misrepresentations by the insured

Application of this Division

This Division applies in relation to:

- (a) contracts of insurance that are not consumer insurance contracts; and
- (b) proposed contracts of insurance that, if entered into, would not be consumer insurance contracts.

Meaning of ambiguous questions

Where:

- (a) a statement is made in answer to a question asked in relation to a proposed contract of insurance or the provision of insurance cover in respect of a person who is seeking to become a member of a superannuation, retirement or other group life scheme; and
 - (b) a reasonable person in the circumstances would have understood the question to have the meaning that the person answering the question apparently understood it to have;
- that meaning shall, in relation to the person who made the statement, be deemed to be the meaning of the question.

Effect of warranties of existing facts to be representations

A statement made in or in connection with a contract of insurance, being a statement made by or attributable to the insured, with respect to the existence of a state of affairs does not have effect as a warranty but has effect as though it were a statement made to the insurer by the insured during the negotiations for the contract but before it was entered into.

Effect of misrepresentation by life insured

Where, during the negotiations for a contract of life insurance, before it was entered into, a misrepresentation was made to the insurer by a person who, under the contract, became the life insured or one of the life insureds, this Act has effect as though the misrepresentation had been so made by the insured.

When statements are not misrepresentations

- (1) Where a statement that was made by a person in connection with a proposed contract of insurance was in fact untrue but was made on the basis of a belief that the person held, being a belief that a reasonable person in the circumstances would have held, the statement shall not be taken to be a misrepresentation.
- (2) A statement that was made by a person in connection with a proposed contract of insurance shall not be taken to be a misrepresentation unless the person who made the statement

knew, or a reasonable person in the circumstances could be expected to have known, that the statement would have been relevant to the decision of the insurer whether to accept the risk and, if so, on what terms.

(3) This section extends to the provision of insurance cover in respect of:

- (a) a person who is seeking to become a member of a superannuation, retirement or other group life scheme; or
- (b) a person who is a holder, or is applying to become a holder, of an RSA.

Failure to answer questions

A person shall not be taken to have made a misrepresentation on the reason only that the person failed to answer a question included on a proposal form or gave an obviously incomplete or irrelevant answer to such a question.

Division 3—Remedies for relevant failures

Meaning of *relevant failure*

(1) In this Act, a ***relevant failure*** in relation to a contract of insurance is:

- (a) if the contract is, or would be, a consumer insurance contract—a misrepresentation made by the insured in breach of the duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation; or
- (b) otherwise:
 - (i) a failure by the insured to comply with the duty of disclosure; or
 - (ii) a misrepresentation made by the insured to the insurer before the contract was entered into.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), if, in relation to a contract of insurance under which a person other than the insured would become a life insured:

- (a) the life insured made a misrepresentation during the negotiations for the contract but before it was entered into; and
- (b) the misrepresentation would have been a breach of the duty to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation if that duty had applied to the life insured in relation to the contract, then the misrepresentation is a ***relevant failure*** in relation to the contract (whether or not the contract is a consumer insurance contract).

Certain contracts of life insurance may be treated as if they comprised 2 or more separate contracts of life insurance

(1) If:

- (a) a contract of life insurance includes 2 or more groups of provisions (for example, provisions that are grouped into 2 or more separate parts); and
- (b) each group of provisions could form a single contract of life insurance;

then this Division applies as if each group of provisions were a separate contract of life insurance.

(2) If:

- (a) a contract of life insurance includes 2 or more groups of

provisions (for example, provisions that are grouped into more separate parts); and

(b) because of subsection (1), this Division applies as if each group of provisions were a separate contract of life insurance and

(c) the contract also includes provisions (**related provisions**) that relate to or affect the operation of one or more of the groups of provisions referred to in paragraph (a);

then the related provisions are, for the purposes of this Division, to be regarded as provisions included in each relevant separate contract of life insurance referred to in paragraph (b).

(3) If a contract of life insurance provides insurance cover in relation to 2 or more life insureds, this Division applies as if the insurance cover provided in relation to each life insured were provided by a separate contract of life insurance.

(4) If a contract of life insurance provides:

(a) insurance cover in relation to a life insured that is underwritten on particular terms; and

(b) insurance cover in relation to that life insured that:

(i) is not underwritten; or

(ii) is underwritten on different terms;

then this Division applies as if the insurance cover referred to in paragraph (a) and the insurance cover referred to in paragraph (b) were each provided by a separate contract of life insurance.

Note: The effect of this section in relation to a contract of life insurance to which subsection (1), (3) or (4) applies is that different remedies may be available to the insurer in respect of each separate contract of life insurance that is taken to exist by virtue of the relevant subsection.

General insurance

(1) This section applies if a relevant failure occurs in relation to a contract of general insurance, but does not apply if the insurer would have entered into the contract, for the same premium and on the same terms and conditions, even if the failure had not occurred.

(2) If the relevant failure was fraudulent, the insurer may avoid the contract.

(3) If the insurer is not entitled to avoid the contract or, being entitled to avoid the contract (whether under subsection (2) or otherwise) has not done so, the liability of the insurer in respect of a claim is reduced to the amount that would place the insurer in the position in which the insurer would have been if the relevant failure had not occurred.

Life insurance

Scope

(1) This section applies if a relevant failure occurs in relation to a contract of life insurance, but does not apply if:

(a) the insurer would have entered into the contract even if the failure had not occurred; or

(b) the failure was in respect of the date of birth of one or more of the life insureds.

Note: If subsection 27A(1), (3) or (4) applies to the contract of life insurance, different remedies may be available to the insurer in respect of each separate contract of life insurance that is taken to exist by virtue of the

relevant subsection.

Insurer may avoid contract

- (2) If the relevant failure was fraudulent, the insurer may avoid contract.
- (3) If:
- (a) the relevant failure was not fraudulent; and
 - (b) the insurer would not have been prepared to enter into contract of life insurance with the insured on any terms, if the relevant failure had not occurred;
- the insurer may, within 3 years after the contract was entered into, avoid the contract.

Insurer may vary contract

- (4) If the insurer has not avoided the contract, whether under subsection (2) or (3) or otherwise, the insurer may, by notice in writing given to the insured, vary the contract by substituting the sum insured (including any bonuses) a sum that is not less than the sum ascertained in accordance with the formula

$$\frac{SP}{Q}$$

where:

S is the number of dollars that is equal to the sum insured (including any bonuses).

P is the number of dollars that is equal to the premium that has been paid to the sum of the premiums that have, become payable under the contract; and

Q is the number of dollars that is equal to the premium, or to the sum of the premiums, that the insurer would have been likely to have charged if the relevant failure had not occurred.

Note: This subsection applies differently in relation to a contract with a surrender value, or a contract that provides insurance cover in respect of the death of a life insured (see subsection (10)).

- (5) In the application of subsection (4) in relation to a contract that provides for periodic payments, **the sum insured** means each payment (including any bonuses).

- (6) If the insurer has not avoided the contract or has not varied the contract under subsection (4), the insurer may, by notice in writing given to the insured, vary the contract in such a way as to place the insurer in the position (subject to subsection (7)) in which the insurer would have been if the relevant failure had not occurred.

Note: This subsection does not apply in relation to a contract with a surrender value, or a contract that provides insurance cover in respect of the death of a life insured (see subsection (10)).

- (7) The position of the insurer under a contract (the **relevant contract**) that is varied under subsection (6) must not be inconsistent with the position in which other reasonable and prudent insurers would have been if:

- (a) they had entered into similar contracts of life insurance on the terms of the relevant contract; and
- (b) there had been no relevant failure in relation to the similar contracts.

- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), a contract of life insurance

(the **similar contract**) is similar to another contract of life insurance (the **relevant contract**) if:

- (a) the similar contract provides insurance cover that is the same as, or similar to, the kind of insurance cover provided by the relevant contract; and
- (b) the similar contract was entered into at, or close to, the time when the relevant contract was entered into.

Date of effect of variation of contract

- (9) A variation of a contract under subsection (4) or (6) has effect from the time when the contract was entered into.

Exception for contracts with a surrender value or that provide cover on death

- (10) If the contract is a contract with a surrender value, or a contract that provides insurance cover in respect of the death of a life insured:
- (a) the insurer may vary the contract under subsection (4) before the expiration of 3 years after the contract was entered into, but not after that period; and
 - (b) subsections (6), (7) and (8) do not apply in relation to the contract.

statements of age

- (1) In this section, **the standard formula**, in relation to a contract of life insurance means the formula

$$\frac{SP}{Q}$$

where:

S is the number of dollars that is equal to the sum insured (including any bonuses).

P is the number of dollars that is equal to the premium that has been paid to the sum of the premiums that have, become payable under the contract; and

Q is the number of dollars that is equal to the premium, or to the sum of the premiums, that would have become payable under the contract if it or they had been ascertained on the basis of the correct date of birth or dates of birth.

- (2) If the date of birth of one or more of the life insureds under a contract of life insurance was not correctly stated to the insurer at the time when the contract was entered into:

- (a) where the sum insured (including any bonuses) exceeds the amount in dollars ascertained in accordance with the standard formula—the insurer may at any time vary the contract by substituting for the sum insured (including any bonuses) an amount that is not less than the amount in dollars so ascertained; and

- (b) where the sum insured (including any bonuses) is less than the amount so ascertained, the insurer shall either:

- (i) reduce, as from the date on which the contract was entered into, the premium payable to the amount that would have been payable if the contract had been based on the correct date of birth or correct dates of birth and the amount of overpayments of premium (less any amount that has been paid as the cash value of bonuses in excess of the amount so ascertained); or

that has been paid as the cash value or bonuses in excess of the cash value that would have been paid if the contract had been based on the correct date of birth or correct dates of birth) together with interest on that amount at a prescribed rate computed from the date on which the contract was entered into; or

(ii) vary the contract by substituting for the sum insured (including any bonuses) the amount in dollars so ascertained.

(3) In the application of subsection (2) in relation to a contract that provides for periodic payments, **the sum insured** means each payment (including any bonuses).

(3A) If:

(a) the expiration date of a contract of life insurance is calculated by reference to the date of birth of a person who is life insured under the contract; and

(b) the person's date of birth was not correctly stated to the insurer at the time when the contract was entered into;

then the insurer may (instead of doing any of the things referred to in subsection (2)) vary the contract by changing its expiration date to the date that would have been the expiration date if the contract had been based on the correct date of birth.

(4) A variation of a contract under subsection (2) or (3A) has effect from the time when the contract was entered into.

Court may disregard avoidance in certain circumstances

(1) In any proceedings by the insured in respect of a contract of life insurance that has been avoided on the ground of fraudulent conduct or relevant failure, the court may, if it would be harsh and unfair to do so, but subject to this section, disregard the avoidance and, if it does so, shall allow the insured to recover the whole, or such part of it as the court thinks just and equitable in the circumstances, of the amount that would have been payable if the contract had not been avoided.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) may be exercised only where the court is of the opinion that, in respect of the loss that is the subject of the proceedings before the court, the insurer has not been prejudiced by the relevant failure or, if the insurer has been so prejudiced, the prejudice is minimal or insignificant.

(3) In exercising the power conferred by subsection (1), the court

(a) shall have regard to the need to deter fraudulent conduct in relation to insurance; and

(b) shall weigh the extent of the culpability of the insured in respect of the fraudulent conduct against the magnitude of the loss that would be suffered by the insured if the avoidance were not disregarded;

but may also have regard to any other relevant matter.

(4) The power conferred by subsection (1) applies only in relation to the loss that is the subject of the proceedings before the court and any disregard by the court of the avoidance does not otherwise operate to reinstate the contract.

Relevant failure by life insured covered under group life contract

(1) This Division extends to the case where there was a relevant failure in respect of a proposed life insured under a group life

failure in respect of a proposed life insured under a group life contract, as if:

- (a) the insurance cover provided by the group life contract in respect of the life insured were provided by an individual contract of life insurance between the insurer and the insured and
- (b) the group life contract had been entered into at the time when the proposed life insured became a life insured under the group life contract.

(2) For the purposes of this Division, if the relevant failure occurred after the proposed life insured became a member of the relevant superannuation, retirement or other group life scheme but before the insurance cover was provided by the group life contract in respect of the life insured, then the failure is taken to have occurred before the proposed life insured became a life insured under the group life contract.

Relevant failure by holder of RSA

This Division extends to the case where there was a relevant failure in relation to a holder, or a person applying to become a holder, of an RSA as though:

- (a) the insurance cover provided in relation to that RSA in respect of that person were provided by a contract between the insurer as insurer and the RSA provider as the insured and
- (b) that contract has been entered into at the time when the holder became the holder, or the person applying to become the holder, became the holder.

Other remedies

The provisions of this Division are exclusive of any right that an insurer has otherwise than under this Act in respect of a failure by the insured to disclose a matter to the insurer before the contract was entered into and in respect of a misrepresentation or incorrect statement.

Division 4—Key Facts Sheets

Application of this Division

This Division applies in relation to:

- (a) a contract of insurance (in this Division called a **prescribed contract**) that is included in a class of contracts of insurance declared by the regulations to be a class of contracts in relation to which this Division applies; and
- (b) a proposed or possible contract of insurance (in this Division called a **potential prescribed contract**) that would, if entered into, be a prescribed contract.

What is a Key Facts Sheet?

For the purposes of this Division, a **Key Facts Sheet** for a prescribed contract, or a potential prescribed contract, is a document:

- (a) that contains the information relating to the prescribed contract, or the potential prescribed contract, that is required by the regulations; and
- (b) that complies with any other requirements prescribed by the regulations.

Insurer's obligation to provide Key Facts Sheet

- (1) An insurer must provide a Key Facts Sheet for a prescribed contract, or a potential prescribed contract, in the circumstances and in the manner, prescribed by the regulations.

Civil penalty: 5,000 penalty units.

- (2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) may prescribe circumstances in which a Key Facts Sheet may or may not be provided by electronic means. The regulations have effect despite subsection 77(1).

- (3) The regulations may prescribe exceptions to the requirement in subsection (1).

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

- (4) The following provisions do not apply in relation to the requirement in subsection (1):

- (a) subsection 11(11);
- (b) section 69.

Offence

- (5) An insurer commits an offence if:
- (a) the insurer is subject to a requirement under subsection (1) and
 - (b) the insurer engages in conduct; and
 - (c) the conduct contravenes the requirement.

Penalty: 150 penalty units.

Provision of Key Facts Sheet does not constitute clearly informing

For the purposes of this Act, the provision by an insurer of a Key Facts Sheet to a person does not constitute clearly informing that person of the matters contained in the Key Facts Sheet.

Part 7—The contract

Division 1—Standard cover

Interpretation

In this Division:

minimum amount, in relation to a claim, means the amount declared by the regulations to be the minimum amount in relation to a class of claims in which that claim is included.

prescribed contract means a contract of insurance that is included in a class of contracts of insurance declared by the regulations to be a class of contracts in relation to which this Division applies.

prescribed event, in relation to a prescribed contract, means an event that is declared by the regulations to be a prescribed event in relation to that contract.

Application of certain provisions

- (1) Where:
- (a) a claim is made under a prescribed contract; and
 - (b) the event the happening of which gave rise to the claim is a prescribed event in relation to the contract

prescribed event in relation to the contract;
the insurer may not refuse to pay an amount equal to the minimum amount in relation to the claim by reason only that the effect of the contract, but for this subsection, would be that the event the happening of which gave rise to the claim was an event in respect of which:

- (c) the amount of the insurance cover provided by the contract was less than the minimum amount; or
- (d) insurance cover was not provided by the contract.

(2) Subsection (1) does not have effect where the insurer proves that, before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured in writing (whether by providing the insured with a document containing the provisions, or the relevant provisions, of the proposed contract or otherwise) or the insurer knew, or a reasonable person in the circumstances could be expected to have known:

- (a) where the effect of the contract, but for subsection (1), would be that the liability of the insurer in respect of a claim arising upon the happening of the event would be less than the minimum amount—what the extent of the insurer's liability under the contract in respect of such a claim would be; or
- (b) where the effect of the contract, but for subsection (1), would be that the insurer would be under no liability in respect of such a claim—that the contract would not provide insurance cover in respect of the happening of that event.

(3) Regulations made for the purposes of this section take effect on the expiration of 60 days after the day on which they are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation under the *Legislation Act 2003*.

(4) Where regulations made for the purposes of this section are amended after the day on which a particular contract of insurance is entered into, the amendments shall be disregarded in relation to the application of subsection (1) to that contract.

Interpretation of regulations

If a question arises whether an event is a prescribed event, the relevant provisions of the regulations shall be construed as though they were provisions of a contract put forward by the insurer.

Interpretation of unusual terms

An insurer may not rely on a provision included in a contract of insurance (not being a prescribed contract) of a kind that is not usually included in contracts of insurance that provide similar insurance cover unless, before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured in writing of the effect of the provision (whether by providing the insured with a document containing the provisions, or the relevant provisions, of the proposed contract or otherwise).

Division 1A—Definition of flood

Application of this Division

- (1) This Division applies in relation to a contract of insurance (including a Division called a **prescribed contract**) if:
- (a) the contract is included in a class of contracts of insurance declared by the regulations to be a class of contracts in relation to which this Division applies; and

(b) the contract was entered into after the day on which the regulations were made.

- (2) However, this Division does not apply in relation to a prescribed contract at any time before the transition time for the prescribed contract.
- (3) Also, this Division does not affect the operation of a prescribed contract in relation to an event that occurred before the transition time for the prescribed contract.
- (4) In this section:

transition time, for a prescribed contract, means the time when the regulations made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), declaring a class of contracts of insurance including the contract to be a class of contracts in relation to which this Division applies, commenced.

Meaning of *flood* in prescribed contracts etc.

- (1) The regulations must define the meaning of **flood** for the purposes of this Division.
- (2) In a prescribed contract (or a notice or other document or information given by the insurer in relation to a prescribed contract):
- (a) the word **flood** has the meaning given by the regulations and
 - (b) other parts of speech or grammatical forms of that word have corresponding meanings.
- (3) Subsection (2) has effect in relation to a prescribed contract (or a notice or other document or information given by the insurer in relation to a prescribed contract) even if the meaning of the word **flood** (or other parts of speech or grammatical forms of that word) provided by the contract (or the notice or other document or information) is different from the meaning of **flood** given by the regulations.

Insurer must clearly inform insured whether prescribed contract provides insurance cover in respect of flood

Before entering into a prescribed contract, the insurer must clearly inform the insured in writing whether the contract provides insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, flood as defined by the regulations.

Circumstances in which prescribed contract is taken to provide insurance cover etc. in respect of flood

- (1) This section applies in relation to a prescribed contract that includes provisions (**flood provisions**) that provide insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, one or more flood events (whether or not the contract expressly provides insurance cover for flood as defined by the regulations).
- (2) The flood provisions of the prescribed contract are taken to provide insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, flood as defined by the regulations.
- (3) The insurer under the prescribed contract may not refuse to pay a claim in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, the happening of a flood event by reason only that, but for subsection (2), insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, that event was not provided by the contract.

(4) If the prescribed contract includes provisions (also ***flood provisions***) that provide different maximum amounts of insurance cover in respect of different flood events, those provisions are taken to provide a maximum amount of insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, flood, as defined by the regulations, equal to the highest maximum amount (the ***maximum flood cover amount***) of insurance cover provided by those provisions in respect of any flood event.

(5) The insurer under the prescribed contract may not refuse to pay an amount equal to the maximum flood cover amount in relation to a claim in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, the happening of a flood event by reason only that, but for subsection (4), the maximum amount of insurance cover provided by the contract in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, that event was less than the maximum flood cover amount.

(5A) To avoid doubt, this section does not affect the operation of the provisions of a prescribed contract that are not flood provisions.

(6) This section has effect in relation to a prescribed contract whether or not the insurer clearly informed the insured of the purported effect of the flood provisions in the contract.

(7) In this section:

flood event means an event that is, or would be, a flood as defined by the regulations.

Provision not to affect provision of insurance cover for certain events

If:

(a) a prescribed contract is expressed to provide insurance cover in respect of loss or damage caused by, or resulting from, a particular event; and

(b) the effect of another provision of this Division is that the contract would not provide that insurance cover;

then that provision is taken not to have that effect.

Division 2—General provisions relating to insurance contracts

Interim contracts of insurance

(1) Where, under a provision included in an interim contract of insurance, the liability of the insurer is dependent upon the submission to, or the acceptance by, the insurer of a proposal for a contract of insurance intended to replace the interim contract of insurance, the provision is void.

(2) Where:

(a) an insurer has entered into an interim contract of insurance; and

(b) before the insurance cover provided by the contract has expired, the insured has submitted a proposal to the insurer for a contract of insurance intended to replace the interim contract of insurance;

the insurer remains liable in accordance with the interim contract of insurance until the earliest of the following times:

(c) the time when insurance cover commences under another contract of insurance (whether or not it is an interim contract of insurance) between the insured and the insurer or some other person;

other insurer, being insurance cover that is intended to replace the insurance cover provided by the interim contract of insurance;

(d) the time when the interim contract of insurance is cancelled;

(e) if the insured withdraws the proposal—the time of withdrawal.

(3) Sections 35, 37, 37C, 40 and 44 and subsection 68(1) do not apply in relation to interim contracts of insurance.

Instalment contracts of general insurance

Where a provision included in an instalment contract of general insurance has the effect of limiting the liability of the insurer in relation to non-payment of an instalment of the premium, the insurer may not refuse to pay a claim, in whole or in part, by reason only of the operation of that provision unless:

(a) at least one instalment of the premium has remained unpaid for a period of at least 14 days; and

(b) before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured, in writing, of the effect of the provision.

Liability contracts of liability insurance

(1) This section applies in relation to a contract of liability insurance the effect of which is that the insurer's liability is excluded or limited by reason that notice of a claim against the insured in respect of a loss suffered by some other person is not given to the insurer before the expiration of the period of the insurance cover provided by the contract.

(2) The insurer shall, before the contract is entered into:

(a) clearly inform the insured in writing of the effect of subsection (3); and

(b) if the contract does not provide insurance cover in relation to events that occurred before the contract was entered into, clearly inform the insured in writing that the contract does not provide such cover.

Penalty: 300 penalty units.

(3) Where the insured gave notice in writing to the insurer of facts that might give rise to a claim against the insured as soon as was reasonably practicable after the insured became aware of those facts but before the insurance cover provided by the contract expired, the insurer is not relieved of liability under the contract in respect of the claim, when made, by reason only that it was made after the expiration of the period of the insurance cover provided by the contract.

Contracts of liability insurance—consent of insurer required for settlement etc. of claim

(1) This section applies in relation to a contract of liability insurance if it would constitute a breach of the contract if, without the consent of the insurer, the insured or any third party beneficiary were:

(a) to settle or compromise a claim against the insured or any third party beneficiary; or

(b) to make an admission or payment in respect of such a claim.

(2) If the insured or any third party beneficiary (the **claimant**) under the contract has made a claim under the contract, the claimant

the contract has made a claim under the contract, the claimant, at any time, by notice in writing given to the insurer, require the insurer to inform the claimant in writing:

- (a) whether the insurer admits that the contract applies to the claim; and
 - (b) if the insurer so admits—whether the insurer proposes to conduct, on behalf of the claimant, the negotiations and any legal proceedings in respect of the claim made against the claimant.
- (3) If the insurer does not, within a reasonable time after being given a notice under subsection (2), inform the claimant:
- (a) that the insurer admits that the contract of liability insurance applies to the claim; and
 - (b) that the insurer proposes to conduct, on behalf of the claimant, the negotiations and any legal proceedings in respect of the claim made against the claimant;
- then:
- (c) the insurer may not refuse payment of the claim; and
 - (d) the amount payable in respect of the claim is not reduced by reason only that the claimant breached the contract as mentioned in subsection (1).

Maximum cover for premium

The maximum liability of the insurer under a contract of general insurance is the highest amount of insurance cover that the insurer would, at the time when the contract was entered into, have been prepared to provide under a contract that was, apart from the maximum liability under that contract, in the same terms and respect of the same subject-matter and risk as those of the first-mentioned contract.

Arbitration provisions

- (1) Where a provision included in a contract of insurance has the effect of:
- (a) requiring, authorizing or otherwise providing for differences or disputes in connection with the contract to be referred to arbitration; or
 - (b) limiting the rights otherwise conferred by the contract on the insured by reference to an agreement to submit a difference or dispute to arbitration;
- the provision is void.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect an agreement to submit a difference or difference to arbitration if the agreement was made after the dispute or difference arose.

Rate provisions

- (1) An insurer may not rely on an average provision included in a contract of general insurance unless, before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured in writing of the nature and effect of the provision including whether the provision is based on indemnity or on replacement value of the property that is the subject-matter of the contract.
- (2) Where the sum insured in respect of property that is the subject-matter of a contract of general insurance that provides insurance cover in respect of loss of or damage to a building used primarily and principally as a residence for the insured, for a person with whom the insured has a family or personal relationship, or

with whom the insured has a family or personal relationship, or both the insured and such persons, or loss of or damage to the contents of such a building, or both, is not less than 80% of the value of the property, the liability of the insurer in respect of loss of or damage to the property is not reduced by reason only of the operation of an average provision included in the contract.

(3) Where:

- (a) the sum insured in respect of property that is the subject-matter of such a contract is less than 80% of the value of the property; and
- (b) but for this subsection, an average provision included in the contract would have the effect of reducing the liability of the insurer in respect of loss of or damage to the property to an amount that is less than the amount ascertained in accordance with the formula

$$\frac{A \times S}{P}$$

where:

A is the number of dollars equal to the amount of the loss or damage.

S is the amount of the sum insured under the contract in respect of the property; and

P is 80% of the number of dollars equal to the value of the property.

the average provision has the effect of reducing the liability of the insurer to the amount so ascertained.

(4) In this section:

value, in relation to property, means:

- (a) if the relevant contract provides for indemnifying the insured in respect of loss of or damage to the property^{3/4}the indemnity value of the property; or
- (b) if the relevant contract provides for reinstatement or replacement of the property^{3/4}the reinstatement or replacement value of the property;

at the time when the relevant contract was entered into.

“other insurance” provisions

(1) Where a provision included in a contract of general insurance has the effect of limiting or excluding the liability of the insurer under the contract by reason that the insured has entered into some other contract of insurance, not being a contract required to be effected by or under a law, including a law of a State or Territory, the provision is void.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a contract that provides insurance cover in respect of some or all of so much loss as is not covered by a contract of insurance that is specified in the first-mentioned contract.

“pre-existing defect or imperfection”

(1) This section applies where a claim under a contract of insurance (other than a contract of insurance that is included in a class of contracts declared by the regulations to be a class of contracts to which this section does not apply) is made in respect of a loss that occurred as a result, in whole or in part, of a defect

imperfection in a thing.

- (2) Where, at the time when the contract was entered into, the insured was not aware of, and a reasonable person in the circumstances could not be expected to have been aware of, the defect or imperfection, the insurer may not rely on a provision included in the contract that has the effect of limiting or excluding the insurer's liability under the contract by reference to the condition, at a time before the contract was entered into, of the thing.

-existing sickness or disability

- (1) This section applies where a claim under a contract of insurance is made in respect of a loss that occurred as a result, in whole or in part, of a sickness or disability to which a person was subject or to which the insured had at any time been subject.
- (2) Where, at the time when the contract was entered into, the insured was not aware of, and a reasonable person in the circumstances could not be expected to have been aware of, the sickness or disability, the insurer may not rely on a provision included in the contract that has the effect of limiting or excluding the insurer's liability under the contract by reference to a sickness or disability to which the insured was subject at a time before the contract was entered into.

Contracts of general insurance—entitlements of third party beneficiaries

- (1) A third party beneficiary under a contract of general insurance has a right to recover from the insurer, in accordance with the contract, the amount of any loss suffered by the third party beneficiary even though the third party beneficiary is not a party to the contract.
- (2) Subject to the contract, the third party beneficiary:
- (a) has, in relation to the third party beneficiary's claim, the same obligations to the insurer as the third party beneficiary would have if the third party beneficiary were the insured
 - (b) may discharge the insured's obligations in relation to the loss.
- (3) The insurer has the same defences to an action under this section as the insurer would have in an action by the insured, including but not limited to, defences relating to the conduct of the insured (whether the conduct occurred before or after the contract was entered into).

Life policy in connection with RSA for the benefit of third party beneficiary

- (1) This section applies in relation to a contract of life insurance:
- (a) the contract is entered into in connection with an RSA;
 - (b) the owner of the policy is an RSA provider.
- (1A) A third party beneficiary under the contract has a right to receive a benefit from the insurer in accordance with the contract even though the third party beneficiary is not a party to the contract.
- (2) Subject to the contract, the third party beneficiary:
- (a) has, in relation to the third party beneficiary's claim, the same obligations to the insurer as the third party beneficiary would have if the third party beneficiary were the insured

- (b) may discharge the insured's obligations in relation to the payment of a benefit.
- (3) The insurer has the same defences to an action under this section as the insurer would have in an action by the insured, including but not limited to, defences relating to the conduct of the insured (whether the conduct occurred before or after the contract was entered into).

Effect of policy for the benefit of third party beneficiary

- (1) The following paragraphs have effect in relation to a contract of life insurance to the extent that the contract is expressed to be for the benefit of a third party beneficiary (who may be the life insured):
 - (a) the third party beneficiary has a right to recover from the insurer any money that becomes payable under the contract, even though the third party beneficiary is not a party to the contract;
 - (b) if the third party beneficiary is not the life insured, any money paid to the third party beneficiary under the contract does not form part of the estate of the life insured.
- (1A) Paragraph (1)(a) has effect in relation to a contract of life insurance that is maintained for the purposes of a superannuation or retirement scheme, subject to:
 - (a) the terms of the contract and the scheme; and
 - (b) any other law;
 relating to the payment of money under the contract or the scheme.
- (2) Subject to the contract, the third party beneficiary:
 - (a) has, in relation to the third party beneficiary's claim, the same obligations to the insurer as the third party beneficiary would have if the third party beneficiary were the insured;
 - (b) may discharge the insured's obligations in relation to the payment of any money to the third party beneficiary under the contract.
- (3) Nothing in this section restricts the capacity of a person to exercise any right or power under a contract of life insurance in which the person is a party. In particular, nothing in this section restricts the capacity of a person:
 - (a) to surrender a contract of life insurance to which the person is a party; or
 - (b) to borrow money on the security of a contract of life insurance; or
 - (c) to obtain a variation of a contract of life insurance, including a variation having the result that the contract ceases to be a contract to which this section applies.

Where sum insured exceeds value of insured's interest

- (1) This section applies where:
 - (a) a loss occurs in respect of property that is the subject-matter of a contract of general insurance; and
 - (b) the insured and some other person each have an interest in the property;
 but does not apply where:
 - (c) the contract of insurance does not provide insurance cover in respect of an interest in the property that is not the insured's interest; and

- (d) before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured in writing that the insurance cover provided by the contract would not extend to such an interest;
- (2) A reference in this section to the amount of the insurer's notional liability is a reference to the amount for which the insurer would have been liable to the insured in respect of the particular claim if the insured had been the only person who had an interest in the property.
- (3) Where:
- (a) the amount of the insurer's notional liability exceeds the amount of the insurer's liability to the insured in respect of the loss; and
 - (b) within 3 months after the day on which the loss occurred a person who is not the insured but has an interest in the property gives to the insurer a notice in writing informing the insurer of the person's interest;
- the insurer is liable, at the expiration of that period, to pay to that person an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of the insurer's notional liability exceeds the amount of the insured's liability.
- (4) Where 2 or more persons have served notices under this section, the amount ascertained under subsection (3) shall be divided between them in proportion to the values of their interests in the property.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (3) renders the insurer liable to pay to any person an amount exceeding the amount of the loss suffered by that person.

- (6) Where:
- (a) the amount of the insurer's notional liability exceeds the amount of the liability to the insured in respect of the loss;
 - (b) the insurer has paid to the insured the amount of the notional liability; and
 - (c) the insurer did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that a person other than the insured had an interest in the property;
- subsection (3) does not apply, but a person who is not the insured may recover from the insured an amount that bears to the amount of the notional liability the same proportion as the value of the person's interests in the property bears to the total value of all persons' interests in the property.

Sale of insured property

- (1) Where:
- (a) a person (in this section called the **purchaser**) agrees to purchase, or to take an assignment of, property and in consequence the purchaser has, or will have, a right to occupy or use a building;
 - (b) the building is the subject-matter of a contract of general insurance to which the vendor or assignor under the agreement is a party; and
 - (c) the risk in respect of loss of or damage to the building has been passed to the purchaser;

the purchaser shall be deemed to be an insured under the contract of insurance, so far as the contract provides insurance cover in respect of loss of or damage to the building and such of the contents of the building as are being sold or assigned to the purchaser at the same time, during the period commencing on

purchaser at the same time, during the period commencing on the day on which the risk so passed and ending at whichever of the following times is the earliest:

- (d) the time when the sale or assignment is completed;
- (e) the time when the purchaser enters into possession of the building;
- (f) the time when insurance cover under a contract of insurance effected by the purchaser in respect of the building commences;
- (g) the time when the sale or assignment is terminated.

(2) A reference in this section to a building includes a reference to a part of a building and also includes a reference to a structure.

Claims against insurer in respect of liability of insured or third party beneficiary

(1) If:

- (a) the insured or any third party beneficiary under a contract of liability insurance is liable in damages to another person and
- (b) the contract provides insurance cover in respect of the liability; and
- (c) the insured or third party beneficiary has died or cannot, after reasonable inquiry, be found;

then the other person may recover from the insurer an amount equal to the insurer's liability under the contract in respect of the liability of the insured or third party beneficiary.

(2) A payment under subsection (1) is a discharge, to the extent of the payment, in respect of:

- (a) the insurer's liability under the contract; and
- (b) the liability of the insured or third party beneficiary, or of a legal personal representative of the insured or third party beneficiary, to the other person.

(3) This section does not affect any right that the other person has in respect of the liability of the insured or third party beneficiary, including a right under some other law of the Commonwealth or under a law of a State or Territory.

"Contracting out" prohibited

(1) Where a provision of a contract of insurance (including a provision that is not set out in the contract but is incorporated into the contract by another provision of the contract) purports to exclude, restrict or modify, or would, but for this subsection, have the effect of excluding, restricting or modifying, to the prejudice of a person other than the insurer, the operation of this Act, the provision is void.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to a provision of which in the contract is expressly authorized by the Act.

Invalidation of contracts of insurance

Where a provision included in a contract of insurance (other than a contract of insurance that is included in a class of contracts declared by the regulations to be a class of contracts in relation to which this section does not apply) authorizes or permits the insured to vary, to the prejudice of a person other than the insurer, the contract, the provision is void.

Division 3—Remedies

Insurer may not refuse to pay claims in certain circumstances

- (1) Subject to this section, where the effect of a contract of insurance would, but for this section, be that the insurer may refuse to pay a claim, either in whole or in part, by reason of an act of the insured or of some other person, being an act that occurred after the contract was entered into but not being an act in respect of which subsection (2) applies, the insurer may not refuse to pay the claim by reason only of that act but the insurer's liability in respect of the claim is reduced by the amount that fairly represents the extent to which the insurer's interests were prejudiced as a result of that act.
- (2) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, where the act could reasonably be regarded as being capable of causing or contributing to a loss in respect of which insurance cover is provided by the contract, the insurer may refuse to pay the claim.
- (3) Where the insured proves that no part of the loss that gave rise to the claim was caused by the act, the insurer may not refuse to pay the claim by reason only of the act.
- (4) Where the insured proves that some part of the loss that gave rise to the claim was not caused by the act, the insurer may not refuse to pay the claim, so far as it concerns that part of the loss, by reason only of the act.
- (5) Where:
 - (a) the act was necessary to protect the safety of a person or to preserve property; or
 - (b) it was not reasonably possible for the insured or other person not to do the act;the insurer may not refuse to pay the claim by reason only of the act.
- (6) A reference in this section to an act includes a reference to:
 - (a) an omission; and
 - (b) an act or omission that has the effect of altering the state or condition of the subject-matter of the contract or of allowing the state or condition of that subject-matter to alter.

Other remedies

The provisions of this Division with respect to an act or omission are exclusive of any right that the insurer has otherwise than under this Act in respect of the act or omission.

Representative actions by the ASIC

- (1) If:
 - (a) an insured has entered into a contract of insurance with an insurer; and
 - (b) ASIC is satisfied that the insured or any third party beneficiary under the contract has suffered damage, or is likely to suffer damage, because the terms of the contract, or the conduct of the insurer, breaches the requirements of this Act;ASIC may, by application, if ASIC is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so:
 - (c) bring an action against the insurer on behalf of the insured or third party beneficiary under or in respect of that contract.

or

(d) take over and continue, on behalf of the insured or third party beneficiary, an action brought against the insurer by the insured or third party beneficiary under or in respect of the contract.

(2) If:

(a) a number of insureds have entered into contracts of insurance with an insurer; and

(b) ASIC is satisfied that those insureds or any third party beneficiaries under the contract have suffered damage, or are likely to suffer damage, because the terms of the contract or the conduct of the insurer, breaches the requirements of the Act;

ASIC may, by application, if ASIC is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, bring a single action against the insurer on behalf of all of those insureds or third party beneficiaries under the contracts so entered into.

(3) ASIC may only bring or take over an action under subsection (2) or bring an action under subsection (2), if ASIC has obtained the written consent of the insured or third party beneficiary, or of all of the insureds or third party beneficiaries, on whose behalf the action is being brought or is being continued.

VI—Claims

Fraudulent claims

(1) Where a claim under a contract of insurance, or a claim made under this Act against an insurer by a person who is not the insured under a contract of insurance, is made fraudulently, the insured may not avoid the contract but may refuse payment of the claim.

(2) In any proceedings in relation to such a claim, the court may, if only a minimal or insignificant part of the claim is made fraudulently and non-payment of the remainder of the claim would be harsh and unfair, order the insurer to pay, in relation to the claim, such amount (if any) as is just and equitable in the circumstances.

(3) In exercising the power conferred by subsection (2), the court shall have regard to the need to deter fraudulent conduct in relation to insurance but may also have regard to any other relevant matter.

Interest on claims

(1) Where an insurer is liable to pay to a person an amount under a contract of insurance or under this Act in relation to a contract of insurance, the insurer is also liable to pay interest on the amount to that person in accordance with this section.

(2) The period in respect of which interest is payable is the period commencing on the day as from which it was unreasonable for the insurer to have withheld payment of the amount and ending on the day, whichever is the earlier of the following days:

(a) the day on which the payment is made;

(b) the day on which the payment is sent by post to the person to whom it is payable.

(3) The rate at which interest is payable in respect of a day included in the period referred to in subsection (2) is the rate applicable to that day that is prescribed by an award made in a

respect or that day that is prescribed by, or worked out in a manner prescribed by, the regulations.

(4) This section applies to the exclusion of any other law that would otherwise apply.

(5) In subsection (4):

law means:

- (a) a statutory law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory or
- (b) a rule of common law or equity.

VII—Expiration, renewal and cancellation

Insurer to notify of expiration of contracts of general insurance

(1) In this section, **renewable insurance cover** means insurance cover that:

- (a) is provided for a particular period of time; and
- (b) is of a kind that it is usual to renew or for the renewal of which it is usual to negotiate.

(2) Not later than 14 days before the day on which renewable insurance cover provided under a contract of general insurance (in this section called the **original contract**) expires, the insurer must give to the insured or a person acting as agent for the insured notice in writing informing the person to whom the notice is given of the day on which and the time at which the cover will expire and whether the insurer is prepared to negotiate to renew or extend the cover.

(3) Where:

- (a) an insurer has failed to comply with subsection (2); and
- (b) before the original contract expired, the insured had not obtained from some other insurer insurance cover to replace that provided by the original contract;

then, by force of this section, there exists between the parties to the original contract a contract of insurance that provides insurance cover as provided by the original contract, except that the cover provided is in respect of the period that:

- (c) commences immediately after the insurance cover provided by the original contract expires; and
- (d) expires, unless the contract is sooner cancelled, at:
 - (i) the expiration of a period equal to the period during which insurance cover was provided by the original contract; or
 - (ii) the time when the insured obtains from the original insurer or some other insurer insurance cover to replace that provided by the original contract;whichever is the earlier.

(4) Where a contract of insurance is in force by virtue of subsection (3):

- (a) except in a case to which paragraph (b) applies, no premium is payable in respect of the contract; but
- (b) if a claim is made under the contract, there is payable by the insured to the insurer, as a premium in respect of the contract, an amount worked out in accordance with subsection (5) or (6), as the case requires.

- (5) If the claim is for total loss of the property insured, the premium is an amount equal to the amount (the **hypothetical premium**) that, if the original contract had been renewed for the same period and on the same terms and conditions (including the same subject-matter and risk), would have been payable by the insured in respect of the renewal.
- (6) If the claim is not for total loss of the property insured, the premium is an amount worked out in accordance with the formula

$$\frac{\text{Period until claim} \times \text{Hypothetical premium}}{\text{Period of original contract}}$$

where:

period until claim means the number of days in the period that began on the day on which the contract came into force and ended on the day on which the claim was made.

hypothetical premium has the meaning given in subsection (5).

period of original contract means the number of days in the period of the original contract.

Cancellation procedure

- (1) An insurer who wishes to exercise a right to cancel a contract of insurance shall give notice in writing of the proposed cancellation to the insured.
- (2) The notice has effect to cancel the contract at whichever is the earlier of the following times:
- (a) the time when another contract of insurance between the insured and the insurer or some other insurer, being a contract that is intended by the insured to replace the first-mentioned contract, is entered into;
 - (b) whichever is the latest of the following times:
 - (i) 4 pm on the applicable business day;
 - (ii) if a time is specified for the purpose in the contract, that time;
 - (iii) if a time is specified in the notice—that time.

(2A) In subparagraph (2)(b)(i):

applicable business day means:

- (a) in respect of a contract that is not a contract of life insurance:
 - (i) if the contract is in force because of section 58³/₄ of the *Life Insurance Act 1994*, the fourteenth business day; or
 - (ii) otherwise³/₄the third business day; or
 - (b) in respect of a contract of life insurance³/₄the twentieth business day;
- after the day on which the notice was given to the insured.

- (3) This section does not apply to a contract of life insurance if the life policy that is constituted by the contract may be forfeited in accordance with subsection 210(5) of the *Life Insurance Act 1994*.

Cancellation of contracts of life insurance

- (1) An insurer under a contract of life insurance (the **first contract**) may cancel the contract if the insured has made a fraudulent claim:
 - (a) under the first contract; or
 - (b) under another contract of insurance with the insurer to which the first contract is assigned.

provides insurance cover during any part of the period during which the first contract provides insurance cover.

- (2) If an insurer has cancelled a contract of life insurance under subsection (1) because of a fraudulent claim by the insured under that contract, then, in any proceedings in relation to the claim, the court may, if it would be harsh and unfair not to do so:
 - (a) disregard the cancellation of the contract; and
 - (b) order the insurer to pay, in relation to the claim, such amount (if any) as the court considers just and equitable in the circumstances; and
 - (c) order the insurer to reinstate the contract.
- (3) If an insurer has cancelled a contract of life insurance (the ***cancelled contract***) under subsection (1) because of a fraudulent claim by the insured under another contract of insurance with the insurer, then, in any proceedings in relation to the claim, the court may, if it would be harsh and unfair not to do so:
 - (a) order the insurer to pay, in relation to the claim, such amount (if any) as the court considers just and equitable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) order the insurer to reinstate the cancelled contract.
- (4) If an insurer has cancelled a contract of life insurance under subsection (1), then, in any proceedings in relation to the cancellation, the court may, if it would be harsh and unfair not to do so, order the insurer to reinstate the contract. This subsection does not limit, and is not limited by, subsection (2) or (3).
- (5) In exercising the power conferred by subsection (2), (3) or (4), the court:
 - (a) must have regard to the need to deter fraudulent conduct in relation to insurance; and
 - (b) may also have regard to any other relevant matter.

Cancellation of contracts of general insurance

- (1) Where, in relation to a contract of general insurance:
 - (a) a person who is or was at any time the insured failed to comply with the duty of the utmost good faith; or
 - (b) there was a relevant failure; or
 - (c) a person who is or was at any time the insured failed to comply with a provision of the contract, including a provision with respect to payment of the premium; or
 - (d) the insured has made a fraudulent claim under the contract or under some other contract of insurance (whether with the insurer concerned or with some other insurer) that provided insurance cover during any part of the period during which the first-mentioned contract provides insurance cover;the insurer may cancel the contract.
- (2) Where:
 - (a) a contract of general insurance includes a provision that requires the insured to notify the insurer of a specified act or omission of the insured; or
 - (b) the effect of the contract is to authorize the insurer to refuse to pay a claim, either in whole or in part, by reason of an act or omission of the insured or of some other person;and, after the contract was entered into, such an act or omission has occurred, the insurer may cancel the contract.
- (3) A reference in subsection (2) to an act or omission of the insured

(3) A reference in subsection (2) to an act or omission of the insured includes a reference to an act or omission of the insured that has the effect of altering the state or condition of the subject-matter of the contract or of allowing the state or condition of that subject-matter to alter.

(4) Where a contract of insurance is:

- (a) a contract that is in force by virtue of section 58; or
- (b) an interim contract of general insurance;

the insurer may at any time cancel the contract.

Insurers in liquidation

(1) Where an insurer under a contract of general insurance is a company that is in liquidation, the insurer may at any time cancel the contract.

(2) Subsection (1) does not affect the operation of a law (including a law of a State or Territory) that relates to the disclaimer of unprofitable contracts to which a company that is in liquidation is a party.

Cancellation of instalment contracts of general insurance

(1) An instalment contract of general insurance may include provisions inconsistent with section 59 with respect to the cancellation of the contract for non-payment of an instalment premium.

(2) An insurer may not rely on such a provision unless:

- (a) at least one instalment of the premium has remained unpaid, at the time when the contract is sought to be cancelled, for a period of at least one month; and
- (b) before the contract was entered into, the insurer clearly informed the insured in writing of the effect of the provision.

Cancellations of contracts of insurance void

(1) Except as provided by this Act, an insurer must not cancel a contract of general insurance.

(2) Except as provided by this Act or section 210 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*, an insurer must not cancel a contract of life insurance.

Note: Section 210 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* deals with cancellation of a contract of life insurance because of non-payment of a premium.

(3) Any purported cancellation of a contract of insurance in contravention of subsection (1) or (2) is of no effect.

Part III—Subrogation

Application to third party beneficiaries

In this Part, a reference to an insured includes a reference to a third party beneficiary.

Subrogation to rights against family etc.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), this section applies where:

- (a) an insurer is liable under a contract of general insurance in respect of a loss;
- (b) but for this section, the insurer would be entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the insured against some other person (in this section called the **third party**); and

(c) the insured has not exercised those rights and might reasonably be expected not to exercise those rights by reason of:

- (i) a family or other personal relationship between the insured and the third party; or
- (ii) the insured having expressly or impliedly consented to the use, by the third party, of a road motor vehicle that is the subject-matter of the contract.

(2) This section does not apply where the conduct of the third party that gave rise to the loss:

- (a) occurred in the course of or arose out of the third party's employment by the insured; or
- (b) was serious or wilful misconduct.

(3) Where the third party is not insured in respect of the third party's liability to the insured, the insurer does not have the right to be subrogated to the rights of the insured against the third party in respect of the loss.

(4) Where the third party is so insured, the insurer may not, in the exercise of the insurer's rights of subrogation, recover from the third party an amount that exceeds the amount that the third party may recover under the third party's contract of insurance in respect of the loss.

(5) An insured need not comply with a condition requiring the insured to assign those rights to the insurer in order to be entitled to payment in respect of the loss and an insurer shall not purport to impose such a condition on the making of such a payment or, before making such a payment, invite the insured so to assign rights, or suggest that the insured so assign them.

Penalty: 300 penalty units.

(6) An assignment made in compliance with such a condition or in pursuance of such an invitation or suggestion is void.

(7) In subsection (1), **road motor vehicle** means a motor vehicle that is so constructed as to be capable of carrying by road at least one person other than the driver.

Subrogation to rights against employees

Where:

- (a) the rights of an insured under a contract of general insurance in respect of a loss are exercisable against a person who is the insured's employee; and
- (b) the conduct of the employee that gave rise to the loss occurred in the course of or arose out of the employment and was not serious or wilful misconduct;

the insurer does not have the right to be subrogated to the rights of the insured against the employee.

Rights with respect to money recovered under subrogation etc.

Scope

(1) This section applies if:

- (a) an insurer is liable under a contract of general insurance in respect of a loss; and
- (b) the insurer has a right of subrogation in respect of the loss.

and

- (c) an amount is recovered (whether by the insurer or the insured) from another person in respect of the loss.

Amount recovered by insurer

- (2) If the amount is recovered by the insurer in exercising the insurer's right of subrogation in respect of the loss:
 - (a) the insurer is entitled under this paragraph to so much of the amount as does not exceed the sum of:
 - (i) the amount paid by the insurer to the insured in respect of the loss; and
 - (ii) the amount paid by the insurer for administrative and legal costs incurred in connection with the recovery; and
 - (b) if the amount recovered exceeds the amount to which the insurer is entitled under paragraph (a)—the insured is entitled under this paragraph to so much of the excess as does not exceed the insured's overall loss; and
 - (c) if the amount recovered exceeds the sum of:
 - (i) the amount to which the insurer is entitled under paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) the amount (if any) to which the insured is entitled under paragraph (b);the insurer is entitled to the excess.

Amount recovered by insured

- (3) If the amount is recovered by the insured:
 - (a) the insured is entitled under this paragraph to so much of the amount as does not exceed the sum of:
 - (i) the insured's overall loss; and
 - (ii) the amount paid by the insured for administrative and legal costs incurred in connection with the recovery; and
 - (b) if the amount recovered exceeds the amount to which the insured is entitled under paragraph (a)—the insurer is entitled to so much of the excess as does not exceed the amount paid by the insurer to the insured in respect of the loss; and
 - (c) if the amount recovered exceeds the sum of:
 - (i) the amount to which the insured is entitled under paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) the amount (if any) to which the insurer is entitled under paragraph (b);the insured is entitled to the excess.

Amount recovered by insurer and insured jointly

- (4) Subsections (5), (6) and (7) apply if the amount is recovered by the insurer and the insured jointly.
- (5) If the amount recovered is less than the sum of the paragraph (2)(a) amount and the paragraph (3)(a) amount, the insurer and the insured are each entitled to a portion of the amount recovered calculated on a pro rata basis in proportion to the paragraph (2)(a) amount and the paragraph (3)(a) amount.
- (6) If the amount recovered is equal to the sum of the paragraph (2)(a) amount and the paragraph (3)(a) amount:
 - (a) the insurer is entitled to the paragraph (2)(a) amount; and
 - (b) the insured is entitled to the paragraph (3)(a) amount.
- (7) If the amount recovered exceeds the sum of the paragraph (2)(a) amount and the paragraph (3)(a) amount, then:

- (a) the insurer is entitled to the paragraph (2)(a) amount;
- (b) the insured is entitled to the paragraph (3)(a) amount;
- (c) in addition to those amounts, the insurer and the insured are each entitled to a portion of the remainder of the amount recovered, calculated on a pro rata basis in proportion to amounts referred to in subparagraphs (2)(a)(ii) and (3)(a)

Amount awarded by way of interest

- (8) If an amount (the **interest amount**) by way of interest is awarded in respect of the amount recovered (the **principal amount**), the following apply:
- (a) if the principal amount was recovered by the insurer, the insurer is entitled to the interest amount;
 - (b) if the principal amount was recovered by the insured, the insured is entitled to the interest amount;
 - (c) if the principal amount was recovered by the insurer and insured jointly, the interest amount is to be divided fairly between the insurer and the insured, having regard to:
 - (i) the amounts to which the insurer and the insured each entitled under subsection (5), (6) or (7), as the case requires; and
 - (ii) the periods of time during which the insurer and the insured have lost the use of their money.

Rights of insurer and insured are subject to contract and any agreement

- (9) The rights of the insurer and the insured under this section in respect of a loss are subject to:
- (a) the relevant contract of insurance; and
 - (b) any agreement made between the insurer and the insured after the loss occurred.

Definitions

- (10) In this section:

insured's overall loss, in relation to a loss incurred by an insured to which this section applies, means the amount of the loss recovered by any amount paid to the insured by the insurer in respect of the loss.

paragraph (2)(a) amount means the sum of the amounts referred to in subparagraphs (2)(a)(i) and (ii).

paragraph (3)(a) amount means the sum of the amounts referred to in subparagraphs (3)(a)(i) and (ii).

Contracts affecting rights of subrogation

- (1) Where a contract of general insurance includes a provision that has the effect of excluding or limiting the insurer's liability in respect of a loss by reason that the insured is a party to an agreement that excludes or limits a right of the insured to recover damages from a person other than the insurer in respect of the loss, the insurer may not rely on the provision unless the insurer has clearly informed the insured in writing, before the contract of insurance was entered into, of the effect of the provision.
- (2) The duty of disclosure does not require the insured to disclose the existence of a contract that so limits the insured's rights.

giving of information to insureds

(1) Where:

- (a) by reason of a provision of this Act, information in relation to a contract of insurance is to be or may be given in writing to a person before the contract is entered into; and
- (b) it is not reasonably practicable for the information to be given in writing but it is reasonably practicable for it to be given orally;

the provision shall be deemed to have been complied with if:

- (c) the information is so given orally; and
- (d) the information is also given in writing within 14 days after the day on which the contract was entered into.

(1A) If:

- (a) an insured may, because of subsection (1), be informed orally of the matters referred to in subsection 22(1); and
- (b) the regulations prescribe a form of words to be used in giving the information orally;

the information may be given using the prescribed form of words.

(2) Where, by reason of a provision of this Act:

- (a) information in relation to a contract of insurance is to be or may be given in writing to a person before the contract is entered into; and
- (b) it was not reasonably practicable for the information to be so given orally or in writing;

the provision shall be deemed to have been complied with, and the information shall be deemed to have been given, if the information is given in writing within 14 days after the day on which the contract was entered into.

(3) Where information as mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) is given in writing after the contract was entered into, but at a time later than 14 days after the day on which the contract was entered into:

- (a) the rights of a person other than the insurer in respect of a loss that occurred during the period commencing at the expiration of 14 days after the day on which the contract was entered into and ending at the time when the information was so given are the same as though the information had not been given; and
- (b) the rights of a person other than the insurer in respect of a loss that occurred at any other time are the same as though the information had been given in writing before the contract was entered into.

(4) Where:

- (a) by reason of this Act, information in relation to a contract of insurance is to be or may be given in writing by the insurer to a person before, or at the time when, the contract is entered into;
- (b) it is reasonably practicable for the information to be so given; and
- (c) the information is not so given, but is given in writing at a later time;

the rights of a person other than the insurer in respect of a loss that occurred after the contract was entered into but before the information was given are the same as though the information

not been given.

ices to be given to life insureds in certain cases

Where, by this Act, provision is made with respect to the giving of a notice or other document or information to an insured, then, in the case of an individual superannuation contract, a reference to the provision to the insured shall be read as a reference to the insured.

Agency

- (1) A provision of this Act (other than subsection 58(2)) for or with respect to the giving of a notice or other document or information to an insured before a contract of insurance is entered into does not apply where the contract was arranged by an insurance broker not being an insurance broker acting under a binder, as agent for the insured.
- (2) Where:
 - (a) a person who is not an insurance intermediary acted as agent of an insured in arranging a contract of insurance; and
 - (b) the insurer gave that person a notice or other document or information as mentioned in this Act;the insurer shall be deemed to have given the notice, other document or information to the insured.
- (3) An insurance intermediary, other than an insurance broker who is not acting under a binder, shall, in relation to the giving of a notice or other document or information that, by this Act, is required or permitted to be given, be deemed to be the agent of the insurer and not of the insured.

Content and other requirements for notices etc. to be given in writing

A reference in this Act to the giving of a notice or other document or information to a person, in writing, is a reference to giving that person a notice or other document or information in writing that complies with the requirements (if any) prescribed as to:

- (a) the content and legibility of the notice, other document or information; and
- (b) the material that may accompany the notice, other document or information.

Method for giving written notices or documents

A notice or other document that is required or permitted by this Act to be given to a person in writing may be given:

- (a) to a body corporate in any way in which documents may be served on the body corporate; or
- (b) to a natural person:
 - (i) personally; or
 - (ii) by post to that person at the person's last-known address.

Note: A notice or other document may also be given to a person by electronic communication in accordance with the *Electronic Transactions Act 1999* and any regulations made under that Act.

Policy documents to be supplied on request

- (1) Where the insured under a contract of insurance so requests in writing given to the insurer, the insurer shall give to the insured

statement in writing that sets out all the provisions of the contract.

Penalty: 300 penalty units.

- (2) An insurer need not comply with the requirements of subsection (1) if the insurer has already given to the insured a statement, whether as required by this Act or otherwise.

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

Reasons for cancellation etc. to be given

- (1) Where an insurer:

- (a) does not accept an offer to enter into a contract of insurance;
- (b) cancels a contract of insurance;
- (c) indicates to the insured that the insurer does not propose to renew the insurance cover provided under a contract of insurance; or
- (d) by reason of some special risk relating to the insured or the subject-matter of the contract, offers insurance cover to the insured on terms that are less advantageous to the insured than the terms that the insurer would otherwise offer;

the insurer shall, if the insured so requests in writing given to the insurer, give to the insured a statement in writing setting out the insurer's reasons for not accepting the offer, for cancelling the contract, for not renewing the insurance cover or for offering insurance cover on less advantageous terms, as the case may be.

Penalty: 300 penalty units.

- (2) In relation to a contract of general insurance, if the state of health of the insured was the reason, or one of the reasons, that the insurer did not accept the offer, cancelled the contract, did not renew the insurance cover or offered insurance cover on less advantageous terms, as the case may be, the insurer may require the insured to inform the insurer in writing of the name of a legally qualified medical practitioner to whom the statement may be given on behalf of the insured and, where the statement is given to that medical practitioner so nominated, the insurer shall be taken to have complied with subsection (1) in relation to the request.

- (3) In relation to a contract of life insurance where the insured is the life insured, subsection (1) does not apply if the state of health of the life insured was the only reason that the insurer did not accept the offer, cancelled the contract, did not renew the insurance cover or offered insurance cover on less advantageous terms, as the case may be.

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

- (4) In relation to a contract of life insurance where the insured is the life insured, a statement given under subsection (1) shall not include any reference to the state of health of the life insured.

- (5) Where an insurer:

- (a) does not accept an offer to enter into a contract of life insurance;
- (b) cancels such a contract;
- (c) indicates to the insured that the insurer does not propose to renew the insurance cover provided under such a contract; or
- (d) by reason of some special risk relating to the life insured

offers life insurance cover to the insured on terms that are more advantageous to the insured than the terms that the insurer would otherwise offer;

the insurer shall, if the life insured so requests in writing given to the insurer, give to the life insured a statement in writing setting out the insurer's reasons for not accepting the offer, for cancelling the contract, for not renewing the insurance cover or for offering life insurance cover on less advantageous terms, as the case may be, being reasons that relate to the state of health of the life insured.

Penalty: 300 penalty units.

(6) The insurer may require the life insured to inform the insurer in writing of the name of a legally qualified medical practitioner to whom the statement may be given on behalf of the life insured; where the statement is given to the medical practitioner so nominated, the insurer shall be taken to have complied with subsection (5) in relation to the request.

(7) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence arising under this section if the insurer proves that compliance with this section would have unreasonably put at risk the interests of the insured or of some other person.

Note: A defendant bears a legal burden in relation to a matter mentioned in subsection (7), see section 13.4 of the *Criminal Code*.

XA—Enforcement

Division 1—Civil penalty provisions

Division A—Obtaining a pecuniary penalty order

Declaration of contravention of civil penalty provision

Application for declaration of contravention

- (1) ASIC may apply to a relevant court for a declaration that the person contravened the provision.
- (2) ASIC must make the application within 6 years of the alleged contravention.

Declaration of contravention

- (3) The court must make the declaration if it is satisfied that the person has contravened the provision.
- (4) The declaration must specify the following:
 - (a) the court that made the declaration;
 - (b) the civil penalty provision that was contravened;
 - (c) the person who contravened the provision;
 - (d) the conduct that constituted the contravention.

Declaration of contravention conclusive evidence

- (5) The declaration is conclusive evidence of the matters referred to in subsection (4).

Pecuniary penalty orders

Application for order

- (1) ASIC may apply to a relevant court for an order that a person who is alleged to have contravened a civil penalty provision, pay to the Commonwealth a pecuniary penalty.

- (2) ASIC must make the application within 6 years of the alleged contravention.

Court may order person to pay pecuniary penalty

- (3) If a declaration has been made under section 75A that the person has contravened the provision, the court may order the person to pay to the Commonwealth a pecuniary penalty that the court considers is appropriate (but not more than the amount specified in section 75C).

- (4) An order under subsection (3) is a **pecuniary penalty order**.

Determining pecuniary penalty

- (5) In determining the pecuniary penalty, the court must take into account all relevant matters, including:
- (a) the nature and extent of the contravention; and
 - (b) the nature and extent of any loss or damage suffered because of the contravention; and
 - (c) the circumstances in which the contravention took place and
 - (d) whether the person has previously been found by a court (including a court in a foreign country) to have engaged in similar conduct.

Maximum pecuniary penalty

The pecuniary penalty must not be more than the pecuniary penalty applicable to the contravention of the civil penalty provision.

Pecuniary penalty applicable

Pecuniary penalty applicable to the contravention of a civil penalty provision—by an individual

- (1) The **pecuniary penalty applicable** to the contravention of a civil penalty provision by an individual is the greater of:
- (a) the penalty specified for the civil penalty provision; and
 - (b) if the court can determine the benefit derived and detriment avoided because of the contravention—that amount multiplied by 3.

Pecuniary penalty applicable to the contravention of a civil penalty provision—by a body corporate

- (2) The **pecuniary penalty applicable** to the contravention of a civil penalty provision by a body corporate is the greatest of:
- (a) the penalty specified for the civil penalty provision, multiplied by 10; and
 - (b) if the court can determine the benefit derived and detriment avoided because of the contravention—that amount multiplied by 3; and
 - (c) either:
 - (i) 10% of the annual turnover of the body corporate in the 12-month period ending at the end of the month in which the body corporate contravened, or began to contravene, the civil penalty provision; or
 - (ii) if the amount worked out under subparagraph (i) is greater than an amount equal to 2.5 million penalty units, 2.5 million penalty units.

Contrary intention

- (3) This section applies in relation to a contravention of a civil penalty provision by an individual or a body corporate unless there is a contrary intention under this Act in relation to the penalty applicable to the contravention. In that case, the **penalty applicable** is the penalty specified for the civil penalty provision.

Civil enforcement of pecuniary penalty orders

- (1) A pecuniary penalty is a debt payable to the Commonwealth.
- (2) The Commonwealth may enforce a pecuniary penalty order as if it were an order made in civil proceedings against the person to recover a debt due by the person. The debt arising from the order is taken to be a judgment debt.

Meaning of *benefit derived and detriment avoided* because of a contravention of a civil penalty provision

The ***benefit derived and detriment avoided*** because of a contravention of a civil penalty provision is the sum of:

- (a) the total value of all benefits obtained by one or more persons that are reasonably attributable to the contravention, and
- (b) the total value of all detriments avoided by one or more persons that are reasonably attributable to the contravention.

Conduct contravening more than one civil penalty provision

- (1) If conduct constitutes a contravention of 2 or more civil penalty provisions, proceedings may be instituted under this Division against a person in relation to the contravention of any one or more of those provisions.
- (2) However, the person is not liable to more than one pecuniary penalty under this Division in relation to the same conduct.

Multiple contraventions

- (1) A relevant court may make a single pecuniary penalty order against a person for multiple contraventions of a civil penalty provision if proceedings for the contraventions are founded on the same facts, or if the contraventions form, or are part of, a series of contraventions of the same or a similar character.

Note: For continuing contraventions of civil penalty provisions, see section 75R.

- (2) However, the penalty must not exceed the sum of the maximum penalties that could be ordered if a separate penalty were ordered for each of the contraventions.

Proceedings may be heard together

A relevant court may direct that 2 or more proceedings for pecuniary penalty orders are to be heard together.

Civil evidence and procedure rules for pecuniary penalty orders

A relevant court must apply the rules of evidence and procedure for civil matters when hearing proceedings for a pecuniary penalty order.

Division B—Civil proceedings and criminal proceedings

civil proceedings after criminal proceedings

A relevant court must not make a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision if the person has been convicted of an offence constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct constituting the contravention.

criminal proceedings during civil proceedings

- (1) Proceedings for a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision are stayed if:
 - (a) criminal proceedings are commenced or have already been commenced against the person for an offence; and
 - (b) the offence is constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct alleged to constitute the contravention.
- (2) The proceedings for the declaration or order (the ***civil proceedings***) may be resumed if the person is not convicted of the offence. Otherwise:
 - (a) the civil proceedings are dismissed; and
 - (b) costs must not be awarded in relation to the civil proceedings.

criminal proceedings after civil proceedings

Criminal proceedings may be commenced against a person for an offence constituted by conduct that is the same, or substantially the same, as conduct that would constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision regardless of whether a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order has been made against the person in relation to the contravention.

evidence given in civil proceedings not admissible in criminal proceedings

- (1) Evidence of information given, or evidence of production of documents, by an individual is not admissible in criminal proceedings against the individual if:
 - (a) the individual previously gave the information or produced the documents in proceedings for a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order against the individual for an alleged contravention of a civil penalty provision (whether or not the order was made); and
 - (b) the conduct alleged to constitute the offence is the same, or substantially the same, as the conduct alleged to constitute the contravention.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to criminal proceedings in relation to the falsity of the evidence given by the individual in the proceedings for the declaration of contravention or the pecuniary penalty order.

Division C—Miscellaneous

attempt and involvement in contravention treated in same way as actual contravention

A person who:

- (a) attempts to contravene a civil penalty provision; or
- (b) is involved in a contravention of a civil penalty provision

is taken to have **contravened** the provision.

Continuing contraventions of civil penalty provisions

- (1) If an act or thing is required under a civil penalty provision to be done:
 - (a) within a particular period; or
 - (b) before a particular time;then the obligation to do that act or thing continues until the act or thing is done (even if the period has expired or the time has passed).
- (2) A person who contravenes a civil penalty provision that requires an act or thing to be done:
 - (a) within a particular period; or
 - (b) before a particular time;commits a separate contravention of that provision in respect of each day during which the contravention occurs (including the day on which the relevant pecuniary penalty order is made or any later day).

State of mind

- (1) In proceedings for a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision, it is not necessary to prove:
 - (a) the person's intention; or
 - (b) the person's knowledge; or
 - (c) the person's recklessness; or
 - (d) the person's negligence; or
 - (e) any other state of mind of the person.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the extent that the proceedings relate to attempting to contravene a civil penalty provision, or to being involved in a contravention of a civil penalty provision.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not affect the operation of section 75T (which is about mistake of fact).
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the extent that the civil penalty provision, or a provision that relates to the civil penalty provision, expressly provides otherwise.

Mistake of fact

- (1) A person is not liable to have a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order made against the person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision if:
 - (a) at or before the time of the conduct constituting the contravention, the person:
 - (i) considered whether or not facts existed; and
 - (ii) was under a mistaken but reasonable belief about those facts; and
 - (b) had those facts existed, the conduct would not have constituted a contravention of the civil penalty provision.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person may be regarded as having considered whether or not facts existed if:
 - (a) the person had considered, on a previous occasion, whether or not those facts existed in the circumstances surrounding that occasion; and
 - (b) the person honestly and reasonably believed that the circumstances surrounding the present occasion were the same as those surrounding the previous occasion.

same, or substantially the same, as those surrounding the previous occasion.

- (3) A person who wishes to rely on subsection (1) or (2) in proceedings for a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.
- (4) In subsection (3), **evidential burden**, in relation to a matter means the burden of adducing or pointing to evidence that suggests a reasonable possibility that the matter exists or does exist.

Exceptions etc. to civil penalty provisions—burden of proof

- (1) If, in proceedings for a declaration of contravention or a pecuniary penalty order against a person for a contravention of a civil penalty provision, the person wishes to rely on any exemption, excuse, qualification or justification provided by the provision creating the civil penalty provision, then the person bears an evidential burden in relation to that matter.
- (2) In subsection (1), **evidential burden**, in relation to a matter means the burden of adducing or pointing to evidence that suggests a reasonable possibility that the matter exists or does exist.

Civil penalty provisions contravened by employees, agents or officers

If an element of a civil penalty provision is done by an employee, agent or officer of a body corporate acting:

- (a) within the actual or apparent scope of the employee's, agent's, or officer's employment; or
- (b) within the employee's, agent's, or officer's actual or apparent authority;

the element must also be attributed to the body corporate.

Division 2—Infringement notices

When an infringement notice may be given

- (1) If ASIC believes on reasonable grounds that a person has contravened a provision subject to an infringement notice under this Division, ASIC may give the person an infringement notice in relation to the alleged contravention.
- (2) The infringement notice must be given within 12 months after the day on which the contravention is alleged to have taken place.
- (3) A single infringement notice must relate only to a single contravention of a single provision unless subsection (4) applies.
- (4) An infringement officer may give a person a single infringement notice relating to multiple contraventions of a single provision if:
 - (a) the provision requires the person to do a thing within a particular period or before a particular time; and
 - (b) the person fails or refuses to do that thing within that period or before that time; and
 - (c) the failure or refusal occurs on more than 1 day; and
 - (d) each contravention is constituted by the failure or refusal on one of those days.

- (5) If a single provision can constitute both a civil penalty provision and an offence provision, the infringement notice must relate to the provision as an offence provision.

provision as an offence provision.

Provisions subject to an infringement notice

The following provisions are ***subject to an infringement notice*** under this Division:

- (a) prescribed offences;
- (b) prescribed civil penalty provisions.

Matters to be included in an infringement notice

- (1) An infringement notice must:
 - (a) be identified by a unique number; and
 - (b) state the day on which it is given; and
 - (c) state the name of the person to whom the notice is given and
 - (d) state the name and contact details of the person who gave the notice; and
 - (e) give brief details of the alleged contravention, or each alleged contravention, to which the notice relates, including
 - (i) the provision that was allegedly contravened; and
 - (ii) the maximum penalty that a court could impose for each contravention, if the provision were contravened;
 - (iii) the time (if known) and day of, and the place of, each alleged contravention; and
 - (f) state the amount that is payable under the notice; and
 - (g) give an explanation of how payment of the amount is to be made; and
 - (h) state that the payment period for the notice will be 28 days beginning on the day on which the notice is given, unless the period is extended, an arrangement is made for payment by instalments or the notice is withdrawn; and
 - (i) state that, if the person to whom the notice is given pays the amount within the payment period, then (unless the notice is withdrawn):
 - (i) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would not also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person will not be liable to be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention; or
 - (ii) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person is not liable to be prosecuted in court, and proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty or will not be brought, in relation to the alleged contravention; or
 - (iii) if the alleged contravention is of a civil penalty provision—proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty or will not be brought in relation to the alleged contravention and
 - (j) state that payment of the amount is not an admission of guilt or liability; and
 - (k) state that the person may apply to ASIC to have the period in which to pay the amount extended or for an arrangement to pay the amount by instalments; and
 - (l) state that the person may choose not to pay the amount if the person does so:
 - (i) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would not also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a

for the alleged contravention; or

(ii) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a court, or proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought, in relation to the alleged contravention; or

(iii) if the alleged contravention is of a civil penalty provision—proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention and

(m) set out how the notice can be withdrawn; and

(n) state that if the notice is withdrawn:

(i) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would not also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention; or

(ii) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a court, or proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought, in relation to the alleged contravention; or

(iii) if the alleged contravention is of a civil penalty provision—proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention and

(o) state that the person may make written representation to ASIC seeking the withdrawal of the notice.

(2) The amount to be stated in the notice for the purposes of paragraph (1)(f) is:

(a) for a single contravention of an offence provision—half the maximum penalty that a court could impose on the person for the contravention; and

(b) for multiple contraventions of an offence provision—the amount worked out under paragraph (a) for a single contravention multiplied by the number of contraventions

(c) for a single contravention of a civil penalty provision—the number of penalty units for an individual and 60 penalty units for a body corporate; and

(d) for multiple contraventions of a civil penalty provision—the amount worked out under paragraph (c) for a single contravention multiplied by the number of contraventions

Payment period

Usual payment period

(1) The **payment period** for an infringement notice begins on the day after the notice is given and, unless otherwise specified in this section, continues for 28 days.

Payment period extended under section 75ZA

(2) If, under section 75ZA, ASIC extends the payment period for the notice, the **payment period** is as extended.

(3) If ASIC refuses an application under subsection 75ZA(1) for extension of the payment period for the notice, the **payment period** ends on the later of the following days:

(a) the last day of the period that, without the extension, would have been the payment period for the notice

- (b) the day that is 7 days after the day the applicant was given notice of ASIC's decision not to extend;
- (c) the day that is 7 days after the day the application is taken to have been refused under subsection 75ZA(4).

Instalments

- (4) If, under section 75ZB, ASIC makes an arrangement for the amount payable under the notice to be paid by instalments, the **payment period** ends on the earlier of the following days:
 - (a) the last day on which an instalment is to be paid under the arrangement;
 - (b) if the person fails to pay an instalment in accordance with the arrangement, the last day on which the missed instalment was to be paid.
- (5) If ASIC refuses an application made under subsection 75ZB to make an arrangement for the amount payable under the notice to be paid by instalments, the **payment period** ends on the earlier of the following days:
 - (a) the last day of the period that, without the instalment arrangement, would be the payment period for the notice;
 - (b) the day that is 7 days after the day the applicant was given notice of ASIC's decision not to make the arrangement;
 - (c) the day that is 7 days after the day the application is taken to have been refused under subsection 75ZB(4).

Payment period if ASIC refuses to withdraw infringement notice

- (6) If ASIC refuses a representation made under subsection 75ZC for the notice to be withdrawn, the **payment period** ends on the later of the following days:
 - (a) the last day of the period that, without the withdrawal, would be the payment period for the notice;
 - (b) the day that is 7 days after the day the person was given notice of ASIC's decision not to withdraw the notice;
 - (c) the day that is 7 days after the day on which, under subsection 75ZC(5), ASIC is taken to have refused to withdraw the infringement notice.

Extension of time to pay amount

- (1) A person to whom an infringement notice has been given may, during the payment period for the notice, apply to ASIC for an extension of the payment period for the notice.
- (2) ASIC may, in writing, extend the payment period for an infringement notice:
 - (a) if a person makes an application in accordance with subsection (1); or
 - (b) on ASIC's own initiative.
 ASIC may do so before or after the end of the payment period.
- (3) ASIC must do each of the following within 14 days after an application in accordance with subsection (1) is made:
 - (a) grant or refuse to grant an extension of the payment period for the infringement notice;
 - (b) give the applicant notice in writing of ASIC's decision.
- (4) If ASIC does not comply with subsection (3):
 - (a) ASIC is taken to have refused to grant an extension of the payment period for the infringement notice; and

(b) the refusal is taken to have occurred on the last day of 14 day period.

(5) ASIC may extend the payment period more than once under subsection (2).

Payment by instalments

(1) A person to whom an infringement notice has been given may, within 28 days after the infringement notice is given, apply to make an arrangement to pay the amount payable under the infringement notice by instalments.

(2) ASIC may, in writing, make an arrangement for a person to pay the amount payable under an infringement notice by instalments:

- (a) if a person makes an application in accordance with subsection (1); or
- (b) on ASIC's own initiative.

ASIC may do so before or after the end of the payment period.

(3) ASIC must do each of the following within 14 days after an application in accordance with subsection (1) is made:

- (a) decide to make, or refuse to make, an arrangement for the applicant to pay the amount payable under the infringement notice by instalments;
- (b) give the applicant notice in writing of ASIC's decision;
- (c) if ASIC decides to make the arrangement, specify in the notice:
 - (i) the day by which each instalment is to be paid; and
 - (ii) the amount of each instalment.

(4) If ASIC does not comply with subsection (3):

- (a) ASIC is taken to have refused to make an arrangement for the applicant to pay the amount payable under the infringement notice by instalments; and
- (b) the refusal is taken to have occurred on the last day of 14 day period.

(5) ASIC may vary an arrangement for a person to pay the amount payable under an infringement notice by instalments.

(6) If:

- (a) a person does not pay all of the instalments in accordance with an arrangement made under this section; and
- (b) the person is prosecuted, or proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order are brought, for the alleged contravention;

ASIC must refund to the person the amount of any instalments paid.

Withdrawal of an infringement notice

Representations seeking withdrawal of notice

(1) A person to whom an infringement notice has been given may, within 28 days after the infringement notice is given, make written representations to ASIC seeking the withdrawal of the notice.

Withdrawal of notice

(2) ASIC may withdraw an infringement notice given to a person:

- (a) if the person makes representations to ASIC in accordance with subsection (1); or

- (b) on ASIC's own initiative.

ASIC may do so before or after the end of the payment period.

- (3) ASIC must, within 14 days after a representation is made in accordance with subsection (1):

- (a) decide to withdraw, or refuse to withdraw, the infringement notice; and
- (b) if ASIC decides to withdraw the notice—give the applicant withdrawal notice in accordance with subsection (6); and
- (c) if ASIC decides to refuse to withdraw the notice—give the applicant notice of that fact.

- (4) When deciding whether to withdraw, or refuse to withdraw, infringement notice, ASIC:

- (a) must take into account any written representations seen by ASIC about the withdrawal that were given by the person to ASIC; and
- (b) may take into account the following:
 - (i) whether a court has previously imposed a penalty on the person for a contravention of a provision of this Act;
 - (ii) the circumstances of the alleged contravention;
 - (iii) whether the person has paid an amount, stated in an earlier infringement notice, for a contravention of a provision of this Act;
 - (iv) any other matter ASIC considers relevant.

- (5) If ASIC does not comply with subsection (3):

- (a) ASIC is taken to have refused to make an arrangement for the applicant to pay the amount payable under the infringement notice by instalments; and
- (b) the refusal is taken to have occurred on the last day of the 14 day period.

Notice of withdrawal

- (6) Notice of the withdrawal of the infringement notice must be given to the person. The withdrawal notice must state:

- (a) the person's name and address; and
- (b) the day the infringement notice was given; and
- (c) the identifying number of the infringement notice; and
- (d) that the infringement notice is withdrawn; and
- (e) that:
 - (i) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would not also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention; or
 - (ii) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may be prosecuted in a court, or proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought, in relation to the alleged contravention; or
 - (iii) if the alleged contravention is of a civil penalty provision—proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may be brought in relation to the alleged contravention.

Refund of amount if infringement notice withdrawn

- (7) If:

- (a) ASIC withdraws the infringement notice; and
- (b) the person has already paid all or part of the amount stated in the notice;

ASIC must refund to the person an amount equal to the amount paid.

Effect of payment of amount

- (1) If the person to whom an infringement notice for an alleged contravention of a provision is given pays the amount stated in the notice before the end of the payment period for the notice:
 - (a) any liability of the person for the alleged contravention is discharged; and
 - (b) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would not also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may not be prosecuted in a court for the alleged contravention; and
 - (c) if the alleged contravention is of an offence provision and would also constitute a contravention of a civil penalty provision—the person may not be prosecuted in a court, and proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may not be brought, in relation to the alleged contravention; and
 - (d) if the alleged contravention is of a civil penalty provision—proceedings seeking a pecuniary penalty order may not be brought in relation to the alleged contravention; and
 - (e) the person is not regarded as having admitted guilt or liability for the alleged contravention; and
 - (f) if the provision is an offence provision—the person is not regarded as having been convicted of the alleged offence.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the notice has been withdrawn.

Effect of this Division

This Division does not:

- (a) require an infringement notice to be given to a person for an alleged contravention of a provision subject to an infringement notice under this Division; or
- (b) affect the liability of a person for an alleged contravention of a provision subject to an infringement notice under this Division if:
 - (i) the person does not comply with an infringement notice given to the person for the contravention; or
 - (ii) an infringement notice is not given to the person for the contravention; or
 - (iii) an infringement notice is given to the person for the contravention and is subsequently withdrawn; or
- (c) prevent the giving of 2 or more infringement notices to a person for an alleged contravention of a provision subject to an infringement notice under this Division; or
- (d) limit a court's discretion to determine the amount of a penalty to be imposed on a person who is found to have contravened a provision subject to an infringement notice under this Division.

6—Miscellaneous

Contribution between insurers

- (1) When 2 or more insurers are liable under separate contracts of general insurance to the same insured in respect of the same loss, the insured is, subject to subsection (2), entitled immediately to recover from any one or more of those insurers such amount as will, or such amounts as will in the aggregate, indemnify the

may, or such amounts as may in the aggregate, exceeding the insured fully in respect of the loss.

- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) entitles an insured:
 - (a) to recover from an insurer an amount that exceeds the insured under the contract between the insured and that insurer; or
 - (b) to recover an amount that exceeds, or amounts that in aggregate exceed, the amount of the loss.
- (3) Nothing in this section prejudices the rights of an insurer or insurers from whom the insured recovers an amount or amount in accordance with this section to contribution from any other insurer liable in respect of the same loss.

Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed;
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act; or
- (c) amending the time limits provided for in sections 39, 50 and 69.

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key
Endnote 3—Legislation history
Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Insurance Contracts Act 1984	80, 1984	25 June 1984	1 Jan 1986 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1985, No. S487)	
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985	65, 1985	5 June 1985	s. 3: 3 July 1985 (<i>a</i>)	—
Australian Trade Commission (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1985	187, 1985	16 Dec 1985	Part VIII (s. 60): 6 Jan 1986 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1985, No. S551) (<i>b</i>)	s. 60(3)
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1985	193, 1985	16 Dec 1985	s. 3: 1 Jan 1986 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1985, No. S487) (<i>c</i>)	s. 16
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986	76, 1986	24 June 1986	s. 3: 1 Jan 1986 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1985, No. S487) (<i>d</i>)	s. 9
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1986	168, 1986	18 Dec 1986	s. 3: 1 Jan 1986 (<i>e</i>)	s. 5(1)
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1991	149, 1991	21 Oct 1991	1 Nov 1991	s. 50(2)
Insurance Laws Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994	49, 1994	7 Apr 1994	ss. 1–3 and Schedule (items 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 7–19): Royal Assent Remainder: 1 Oct 1994 (<i>see Gazette</i> 1994, No. GN38)	—
Life Insurance	5, 1995	23 Feb	1 July 1995 (<i>see s.</i>	—

(Consequential Amendments and Repeals) Act 1995		1995	2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1995, No. GN24)	
Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1997	20, 1997	7 Apr 1997	Schedule 2 (item 6): Royal Assent (<i>f</i>)	—
Retirement Savings Accounts (Consequential Amendments) Act 1997	62, 1997	28 May 1997	2 June 1997 (<i>see s. 2 and Gazette</i> 1997, No. S202)	—
Financial Laws Amendment Act 1997	107, 1997	30 June 1997	Schedule 8: Royal Assent (<i>g</i>)	—
Insurance Laws Amendment Act 1998	35, 1998	22 Apr 1998	Sch 1 (items 77–84): 30 Apr 1998 (s 2(2))	Sch 1 (items 82–84)
Financial Sector Reform (Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 1998	54, 1998	29 June 1998	Sch 12: 1 July 1998 (s 2(2)(j))	—
Financial Sector Reform (Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1999	44, 1999	17 June 1999	Sch 7 (item 117): 1 July 1999 (s 3(2) (e), (16) and gaz 1999, No S283)	—
as amended by				
Financial Sector Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2000	160, 2000	21 Dec 2000	Sch 4 (items 4, 5): 18 Jan 2001) (s 2(1))	—
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Amendment Act 2000	11, 2000	15 Mar 2000	Schedule 1 (item 4): 1 July 1998 Schedule 2 (items 2–4): 1 July 2000 Remainder: Royal Assent	—
Treasury Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Act (No. 3) 2001	117, 2001	18 Sept 2001	s 4 and Sch 3 (items 5–14): 15 Dec 2001 (s 2(1))	s 4
Financial Services Reform (Consequential Provisions) Act 2001	123, 2001	27 Sept 2001	Sch 1 (items 246–249): 11 Mar 2002 (s 2(1) and (6))	—
Insurance and Aviation Liability Legislation Amendment Act 2002	96, 2002	10 Nov 2002	Schedule 1 (items 1–4): 23 July 1998 (<i>see s. 2(1)</i>) Remainder: Royal Assent	s. 4
Medical Indemnity (Prudential Supervision and Product Standards) (Consequential Amendments) Act 2003	36, 2003	2 May 2003	1 July 2003	—
Private Health Insurance (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2007	32, 2007	30 Mar 2007	Schedule 2 (item 54): 1 Apr 2007 (<i>see s. 2(1)</i>)	—
Private Health Insurance Legislation Amendment Act 2008	54, 2008	25 June 2008	Sch 1 (item 5): 25 June 2008 (s 2)	—
Statute Law Revision Act 2008	73, 2008	3 July 2008	Sch 4 (items 343–347): 4 July 2008 (s 2(1) item 64)	—
Insurance Contracts	41, 2012	15 Apr 2012	15 Apr 2012 (s 2)	—

Amendment Act 2012				
Personal Liability for Corporate Fault Reform Act 2012	180, 2012	10 Dec 2012	Sch 6 (items 20–22) and Sch 7: 11 Dec 2012 (s 2)	Sch 7
Insurance Contracts Amendment Act 2013	75, 2013	28 June 2013	Sch 1, Sch 3, Sch 4 (items 3–5), Sch 5 (items 1–3, 12–17) and Sch 6 (items 23–29): 28 June 2013 (s 2(1) items 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13) Sch 2 and Sch 7: 28 Dec 2013 (s 2(1) items 3, 15) Sch 4 (items 1, 2, 6–15): 28 Dec 2015 (s 2(1) items 5, 7, 8) Sch 5 (items 4–11) and Sch 6 (items 1–22, 30–40): 28 June 2014 (s 2(1) items 10, 12, 14)	Sch 1 (items 6, 8, 10), Sch 2 (item 9), Sch 3 (item 2), Sch 4 (items 2, 7, 8, 13, 15), Sch 5 (items 3, 11, 14, 17), Sch 6 (items 2, 14, 17, 22, 29, 40) and Sch 7 (item 3)
Territories Legislation Amendment Act 2016	33, 2016	23 Mar 2016	Sch 5 (item 74): 1 July 2016 (s 2(1) item 7)	—
Treasury Laws Amendment (Strengthening Corporate and Financial Sector Penalties) Act 2019	17, 2019	12 Mar 2019	Sch 4: 13 Mar 2019 (s 2(1) item 2) Sch 5 (item 36): never commenced (s 2(1) item 10)	Sch 4 (item 5)
Financial Sector Reform (Hayne Royal Commission Response—Protecting Consumers (2019 Measures)) Act 2020	2, 2020	17 Feb 2020	Sch 1 (items 8–10): 5 Apr 2021 (s 2(1) item 2)	Sch 1 (item 10)
Treasury Laws Amendment (2019 Measures No. 3) Act 2020	64, 2020	22 June 2020	Sch 3 (items 253, 325, 326): 1 Oct 2020 (s 2(1) item 6)	Sch 3 (items 325, 326)
Financial Sector Reform (Hayne Royal Commission Response) Act 2020	135, 2020	17 Dec 2020	Sch 2: 1 Jan 2021 (s 2(1) items 3, 4)	Sch 2 (items 2, 37)
Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 2021	13, 2021	1 Mar 2021	Sch 2 (item 476): <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(1) item 5)</u>	—

(a) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:

(1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent. [also (c)]

(b) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by Part VIII (section 60 of the *Australian Trade Commission (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1985*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Act shall come into operation the commencing day.

Section 3 of the *Australian Trade Commission Act 1985* defines “commencing day” as the day fixed by Proclamation for the purposes of subsection 2(2) of the Act.

- (c) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1985*, subsection 2(8) of which provides as follows:
- (8) Notwithstanding subsection 2(1) of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985*, the amendments of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* made by the first-mentioned Act and the amendment of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* made by this Act shall come into operation on the day on which the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* comes into operation.
- (d) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986*, subsection 2(11) of which provides as follows:
- (11) The amendments of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* made by this Act shall be deemed to have come into operation immediately after that Act comes into operation.
- (e) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1986*, subsections 2(1) and (6) of which provide as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (6) The amendments of section 11 of the *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* made by this Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 January 1987.
- (f) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by Schedule 2 (item 6) of the *Crimes and Other Legislation Amendment Act 1997*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (g) The *Insurance Contracts Act 1984* was amended by Schedule 8 only of the *Financial Laws Amendment Act 1997*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part I	
s 4.....	am No 75, 2013
s 6.....	am No 33, 2016
s 9.....	am No 65, 1985; No 187, 1985; No 76, 1986; No 149, 1991; No 107, 1997; No 11, 2000; No 96, 2002; No 32, 2007; No 54, 2008; No 75, 2013
s 9A.....	ad No 35, 1998
s 11.....	am No 65, 1985; No 168, 1986; No 49, 1994; No 5, 1995; No 62, 1997; No 107, 1997; No 54, 1998; No 44, 1999; No 123, 2001; No 41, 2012; No 75, 2013; No 17, 2019; No 135, 2020; <u>No 13, 2021</u>
s 11AA.....	ad No 117, 2001
s 11AB.....	ad No 135, 2020
Part IA	
Part IA.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
s. 11AAA.....	ad. No. 36, 2003
s. 11A.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	rs. No. 54, 1998
s. 11B.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	am. No. 54, 1998; No. 36, 2003
s. 11C.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	am. No. 54, 1998; No. 117, 2001; No. 36, 2003; No 180, 2012
s. 11D.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	am. No. 54, 1998; No. 117, 2001; No. 36, 2003; No 180, 2012
s. 11DA.....	ad. No. 180, 2012
s. 11E.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	am. No. 54, 1998; No. 36, 2003
s. 11F.....	ad. No. 49, 1994

	rs. No. 107, 1997
	rep. No. 54, 1998
	ad. No. 75, 2013
s 11G.....	ad No 49, 1994
	rep No 54, 1998
s 11H.....	ad No 49, 1994
	rep No 54, 1998
Part II	
s 12.....	am No 2, 2020; No 135, 2020
s 13.....	am No 75, 2013; No 17, 2019
s 14A.....	ad No 75, 2013
s 15.....	rs No 65, 1985; No 49, 1994
	am No 2, 2020
Part III	
Division 1	
s 16.....	am No 5, 1995
Division 2	
Division 2.....	rs No 5, 1995
s 18.....	rs No 5, 1995
s 19.....	rep No 5, 1995
Part IV	
Division 1A	
Division 1A.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 20A.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 20B.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 20C.....	ad No 135, 2020
Division 1	
Division 1 heading.....	rs No 41, 2012; No 135, 2020
s 20E.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 21.....	am No 107, 1997; No 75, 2013
s 21A.....	ad No 35, 1998
	rs No 75, 2013
	rep No 135, 2020
s 21B.....	ad No 75, 2013
	rep No 135, 2020
s 22.....	am No 35, 1998
	rs No 75, 2013
	am No 135, 2020
Division 2	
Division 2 heading.....	rs No 41, 2012; No 135, 2020
s 23A.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 23.....	am No 75, 2013
s 26.....	am No 62, 1997; No 107, 1997; No 75, 2013
s 27.....	am No 107, 1997
Division 3	
Division 3 heading.....	rs No 41, 2012; No 135, 2020
s 27AA.....	ad No 135, 2020
s 27A.....	ad No 75, 2013
s 28.....	am No 107, 1997; No 135, 2020
s 29.....	am No 107, 1997; No 75, 2013; No 135, 2020
s 30.....	am No 75, 2013
s 31.....	am No 135, 2020
s 31A.....	ad No 75, 2013
	rep No 135, 2020
s 32.....	rs No 75, 2013
	am No 135, 2020
s 32A.....	ad No 62, 1997
	am No 75, 2013; No 135, 2020
Division 4	
Division 4.....	ad No 41, 2012
s 33A.....	ad No 41, 2012
s 33B.....	ad No 41, 2012
s 33C.....	ad No 41, 2012
	am No 17, 2019
s 33D.....	ad No 41, 2012
Part V	
Division 1	
s 35.....	am No 65, 1985; No 193, 1985; No 107, 1997; No 64, 2020
s 37.....	am No 65, 1985; No 168, 1986
Division 1A	
Division 1A.....	ad No 41, 2012

DIVISION 1A.....	ad No 41, 2012
ss. 37A-37E.....	ad. No. 41, 2012
Division 2	
s. 38.....	am. No. 41, 2012
s. 40.....	am. No. 49, 1994
s. 41.....	am. No. 65, 1985; No. 107, 1997
	rs No 75, 2013
s. 44.....	am. No. 107, 1997
s 46.....	am No 107, 1997
s 47.....	am No 107, 1997
s. 48.....	am. No. 5, 1995; No. 107, 1997; No. 73, 2008; No 75, 2013
s. 48AA.....	ad. No. 62, 1997; No 75, 2013
s. 48A.....	ad. No. 5, 1995
	am No 75, 2013
s. 49.....	am. No. 168, 1986; No. 107, 1997
s. 51.....	am. No. 107, 1997; No 75, 2013
Division 3	
s. 54.....	am. No. 65, 1985; No. 107, 1997
s. 55A.....	ad. No. 49, 1994
	am. No. 54, 1998; No. 75, 2013
Part VI	
s 57.....	am No 107, 1997; No 35, 1998
Part VII	
s 58.....	am No 168, 1986; No 107, 1997
s 59.....	am No 5, 1995; No 107, 1997
s 59A.....	ad No 75, 2013
s 60.....	am No 135, 2020
s 62.....	am No 75, 2013
s 63.....	rs No 75, 2013
s 64.....	am No 49, 1994; No 5, 1995; No 62, 1997; No 107, 1997
	rep No 123, 2001
	ad No 75, 2013
s 64A.....	ad No 49, 1994
	rep No 123, 2001
s 64B.....	ad No 5, 1995
	rep No 123, 2001
Part VIII	
s 65.....	am No 49, 1994; No 107, 1997; No 73, 2008
s 66.....	am No 107, 1997; No 54, 1998
s 67.....	rs No 75, 2013
s 68.....	am No 107, 1997
Part IX	
s 69.....	am No 65, 1985; No 168, 1986; No 35, 1998
s 70.....	am No 75, 2013
s 71.....	am No 168, 1986; No 75, 2013
s 71A.....	ad No 49, 1994
	rep No 123, 2001
s 72.....	am No 107, 1997
	rs No 75, 2013
s 72A.....	ad No 75, 2013
s 73.....	am No 65, 1985; No 76, 1986; No 168, 1986; No. 49, 1994
	rep No 123, 2001
s 74.....	am No 49, 1994; No 107, 1997; No 117, 2001
s 75.....	am No 49, 1994; No 20, 1997; No 107, 1997; No 117, 2001; No 73, 2008
Part IXA	
Part IXA.....	ad No 17, 2019
Division 1	
Subdivision A	
s 75A.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75B.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75C.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75D.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75E.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75F.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75G.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75H.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75J.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75K.....	ad No 17, 2019
Subdivision B	

Subdivision 2

s 75L.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75M.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75N.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75P.....	ad No 17, 2019

Subdivision C

s 75Q.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75R.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75S.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75T.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75U.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75V.....	ad No 17, 2019

Division 2

s 75W.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75X.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75Y.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75Z.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75ZA.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 76ZB.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75ZC.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75ZD.....	ad No 17, 2019
s 75ZE.....	ad No 17, 2019

Part X

s 76.....	am No 107, 1997
s 76A.....	ad No 49, 1994
	rep No 180, 2012
s 77.....	am No 107, 1997
	rep No 75, 2013
