

Annotated Bibliography

Attorney-General's Department, [Submissions to the Statutory Review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006](#), 28 March 2014.

- Section 251 of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (AML/CTF Act) required a review of the operation of the AML/CTF Act to commence before 13 December 2013, and a report of the review to be prepared and tabled in Parliament. More than 50 public submissions have been received, and are publicly available. The review is currently being prepared.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Personal Fraud Survey 2010–2011](#), Cat.no.4528.0, 19 April 2012

- Topics covered in the survey are identity fraud, including credit or bank card fraud and identity theft, and a selected range of scams.

Australian Crime Commission, [Organised Crime in Australia 2013](#)

- This report provides a comprehensive contemporary profile of serious and organised crime in Australia. The report provides the context in which such crime operates in Australia and gives an overview of each of the key illicit markets and the activities which fundamentally enable serious and organised crime.

Australian Institute of Criminology and Australian Crime Commission, [Serious and Organised Investment Fraud in Australia](#), 2012

- Serious and Organised Investment Fraud refers to the solicitation of investment in non-existent or essentially worthless shares and other securities. This report looks at characteristics of Serious and Organised Investment Fraud, who is targeted by such fraud, and current responses to Serious and Organised Investment Fraud in Australia.

Australian Law Reform Commission, 'Identity Theft,' in [For Your Information: Australian Privacy Law and Practice Report](#), ALRC Report 108, 2008.

- Chapter 12 of this report looks at federal, state and territory legislation regarding identity theft. It also provides an overview of the ways in which privacy laws can assist in preventing identity theft, and minimising the harm caused by it after it has occurred.

Australian Securities and Investments Commission, [Penalties for corporate wrongdoing](#), Report 387, March 2014.

- This report outlines the penalties available for a range of corporate wrongdoing under legislation administered by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), to enable consideration of whether they are proportionate and consistent with those for comparable wrongdoing. The key findings showed that on an international comparison, while Australia's maximum criminal penalties were broadly consistent with those available in other countries, there were significantly higher prison terms in the US, and higher fines in some overseas countries for certain offences.

Australian Transactions Reports and Analysis Centre, [Money Laundering in Australia 2011](#), 2011.

- This report provides an overview of money laundering in Australia, examining significant money laundering channels, less visible money laundering channels, and Australia's response.

Bartels L, '[Unexplained wealth laws in Australia](#),' *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, 395, Australian Institute of Criminology, July 2010.

- This paper considers the scope and impact of unexplained wealth laws in Australia and considers the arguments for and against such provisions.

Cuganesan, S and Lacey, D, 'Identity Fraud in Australia: An Evaluation of its Nature, Cost and Extent,' *Securities Industry Research Centre of Asia-Pacific*, 2003, 55.

- This study presents research conducted across a number of Australian organisations, including all levels of government, private-sector and law enforcement, on the impact of identity fraud and the extent and type of organisational response. It provides an estimate of the total cost of identity fraud to Australia.

Dalyan, S, '[Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Rethinking Strategies for Success](#),' *Defence Against Terrorism Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 2008, 137-153.

- This article argues that achievements in combating the financing of terrorism are very modest and far from being accepted as successful. Strategies require real international and bilateral cooperation in the fields of intelligence sharing, police and judicial cooperation.

International Monetary Fund, [Financial System Abuse, Financial Crime and Money Laundering—Background Paper](#), 2001.

- This paper looks at the economic effects of financial abuse and financial crime and money laundering, and international efforts to counter financial abuse and crime.

KPMG, [Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Survey 2012: Australia and New Zealand](#), February 2013

- KPMG Forensic releases this major fraud survey every two years. The 2012 edition is based on the survey of 281 respondents in Australia and New Zealand, and provides long term fraud trends as well as 2010-2012 data.

Model Criminal Law Officers' Committee of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, '[Identity Crime Discussion Paper](#),' March 2007.

- This discussion paper looks at definitions of identity crime, the extent and cost of identity crime, overseas responses to identity crime, the existing legislative framework and model identity crime offences.

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, 'Preventing the Abuse of Non-Profit Organisations for Terrorist Financing,' [CTN Electronic Journal](#), June 2011.

- This electronic journal contains 20 articles relating to preventing the abuse of non-profit organisations for the financing of terrorism.

Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission, [Inquiry into the legislative arrangements to outlaw serious and organised crime groups](#), August 2009

- The Terms of Reference required the committee to examine the effectiveness of legislative efforts to disrupt and dismantle serious and organised crime groups and associations with these groups.

Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement, [Inquiry into Commonwealth unexplained wealth legislation and arrangements](#), March 2012

- This [Report](#) concluded that nationally consistent unexplained wealth provisions would be a powerful new tool supporting the national response to serious and organised crime. Recommendations included that the Commonwealth government create and commit to a plan for the development of national unexplained wealth scheme.

Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement, [Inquiry into the gathering and use of Criminal Intelligence](#), May 2013.

- This report examined the capacity of the Australian Crime Commission and the Australian Federal Police to gather, use and share criminal intelligence to reduce the threat and impact of serious and organised crime.

Pieth, L, '[Criminalizing the Financing of Terrorism](#),' *Journal of International Criminal Justice* 4 (5), 2006, pp. 1074-1086.

- This article concludes that the effectiveness of the international mechanisms to deal with the financing of terrorism is uncertain.

Rollings, K, [Counting the cost of crime in Australia: a 2005 update](#) *Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series*, No. 91, 2008.

- This paper estimates the costs of crime for the calendar year 2005, estimating the costs for a range of offences as well as the criminal justice system. The overall cost of crime in Australia amounted to nearly \$36 billion per year, which is 4.1 percent of national gross domestic product.

Schneider, F, 'Money laundering and financial means of organised crime: some preliminary empirical findings,' *Global Business and Economics Review*, 2008

- This paper attempts a quantification of the volume of money laundering activities from 1995 to 2006 for 20 highly developed OECD countries.

United States, Department of State, '[Volume II: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes](#)', Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, 2014.

- The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report is an annual report by the Department of State to Congress prepared in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act. It describes the efforts of key countries to attack all aspects of the international drug trade in 2013. Volume II covers money laundering and financial crimes, providing an overview of jurisdictions of primary concern.