



FOI 21-36

13 January 2021

John Telford  
Secretary  
Victims of Financial Fraud

By email: [john@1earth.net](mailto:john@1earth.net)

Dear Mr Telford

**NOTICE OF DECISION MADE UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982 (CTH) (FOI ACT) WITH REASONS FOR DECISION PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 26**

**Applicant:** John Telford, on behalf of Victims of Financial Fraud

**Decision-maker:** Evelyn Ong, an authorised officer of the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**) for the purposes of subsection 23(1) of the FOI Act.

**FOI Request:** *“Victims of Financial Fraud (VOFF) request under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (FOI Act) the 5-page letter written by an Astarra director who resigned in early 2005. The letter is addressed to the directors of Wright Global Asset Management (WGAM) (ACN: 105 796 754) or to WGAM. A copy of the 5-page letter was delivered to APRA.*

*Also include any other letter by the same letter writer to APRA during the time period from early 2005 to mid 2006.*

*Please also include any reply or response that APRA made concerning the issues that the letter writer raised.”*

**(FOI request).**

**My decision:** Refuse access to the relevant documents based on the reasons outlined in this Notice of Decision.

**MATERIAL FACTS**

1. On 29 October 2020, you made the FOI request by email under the FOI Act.
2. On 30 October 2020, APRA acknowledged receipt of your request by email.

3. On 25 November 2020, APRA extended the decision date under section 15AA of the FOI Act until 18 December 2020.
4. On 18 December 2020, APRA provided a Notice of Practical Refusal under section 24AB of the FOI Act.

## **EVIDENCE AND MATERIAL RELIED ON**

5. In making my decision, I have relied on the following evidence and material:
  - a. the Applicant's request received by APRA on 29 October 2020;
  - b. acknowledgment email from FOI Officer to the Applicant dated 30 October 2020;
  - c. the Applicant's response to the Notice of Practical Refusal received by APRA on 21 December 2020;
  - d. searches and correspondence between APRA staff between 18 November 2020 – 8 January 2021;
  - e. relevant sections of the *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998* (Cth) (**APRA Act**);
  - f. relevant sections of the FOI Act; and
  - g. guidelines issued by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner to date (**FOI Guidelines**).

## **REASONS**

### ***Part 1 of the FOI request***

6. APRA has conducted all reasonable searches of its records and identified one document relevant to Part 1 of the FOI request (**relevant document**).
7. I refuse access to the relevant document because of the following exemptions in the FOI Act.

### **Secrecy Provisions**

8. I have decided to refuse access to the relevant document under section 38 of the FOI Act and section 56 of the APRA Act. My reasons for the refusal are as follows:
9. I have taken the following approach in applying section 38 of the FOI Act and section 56 of the APRA Act:
  - i. under section 38 of the FOI Act, a document is exempt if disclosure is prohibited under a provision of an enactment and section 38 expressly applies to that provision;
  - ii. subsection 56(11) of the APRA Act expressly applies section 38 of the FOI Act so that any document that is a 'protected document' or contains 'protected information' within the meaning of subsection 56(1) of the APRA Act is also an exempt document under section 38 of the FOI Act;

- iii. under subsection 56(2) of the APRA Act it is an offence to directly or indirectly disclose protected documents and/or protected information unless a specified exemption applies. This offence provision is binding on me as an APRA staff member. The offence is punishable by up to two years imprisonment;
  - iv. a 'protected document' is defined in subsection 56(1) of the APRA Act to include documents given or produced under or for the purposes of a prudential regulation framework law, and containing information relating to the affairs of a financial sector entity. The *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* is a prudential regulation framework law. The relevant document was given or produced and disclosed or obtained under, or for the purposes of, this prudential regulation framework law. Therefore, the document is a protected document unless otherwise publicly available;
  - v. 'protected information' is defined in subsection 56(1) of the APRA Act to include information disclosed or obtained under or for the purposes of a prudential regulation framework law, and relating to the affairs of a financial sector entity. For the same reasons set out in paragraph (iv) above, information contained in the documents is protected, unless otherwise publicly available. The information in the document is protected information, unless otherwise publicly available; and;
  - vi. the information and the document is not otherwise publicly available.
10. I am satisfied that the document is a protected document, and/or contains protected information as defined in subsection 56(1) of the APRA Act and that the document is consequently exempt under section 38 of the FOI Act.
11. An extract of section 38 of the FOI Act and section 56 of the APRA Act is attached to these reasons.

### **Parts 2 and 3 of the FOI request**

12. No documents were found to be responsive to Parts 2 and 3 of the FOI request.

### **Documents cannot be found, do not exist or have not been received**

13. Based on the information before me, APRA has taken all reasonable steps to locate the documents relevant to Parts 2 and 3 of the request and I am satisfied that the documents do not exist. Accordingly, I refuse Parts 2 and 3 of the FOI request for access to the documents under section 24A of the FOI Act.

## **RIGHTS OF REVIEW**

### **Application for Internal Review of Decision**

14. Under section 54 of the FOI Act, you have the right to apply for an internal review of the decision if you disagree with my decision. If you make an application for review, another officer of APRA will be appointed to conduct the review and make a fresh decision on the merits of the case.
15. Under section 54B of the FOI Act, you must apply in writing for a review of the decision within 30 days after the day the decision has been notified to you.
16. You do not have to pay any other fees or processing charges for an internal review, except fees and charges applicable for providing access to further material, if any, in the

document released as a result of the review (for example, photocopying, inspection, etc).

17. No particular form is required to apply for review, although it is desirable (but not essential) to set out in the application, the grounds on which you consider that the decision should be reviewed.

18. Application for an internal review of the decision should be addressed to:

FOI Officer  
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority  
GPO Box 9836, Sydney NSW 2001  
Telephone: (02) 9210 3000  
Facsimile: (02) 9210 3411

19. If you make an application for internal review and we do not make a decision within 30 days of receiving the application, the agency is deemed to have affirmed the original decision. However, under section 54D of the FOI Act, APRA may apply, in writing to the Information Commissioner for further time to consider the internal review.

#### **Application for review by Information Commissioner**

20. Under section 54L of the FOI Act, you have the right to apply to the Information Commissioner for a review of the original decision or a review of a decision made on review.

21. Any application must be in writing and must give details of an address where notices may be sent and include a copy of the original decision or the decision made on internal review.

22. An application for review by the Information Commissioner may be lodged in the following ways:

Online	Complete and lodge the online review form at: <a href="https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/reviews-and-complaints/information-commissioner-review/">https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/reviews-and-complaints/information-commissioner-review/</a>
Post	Director of FOI Dispute Resolution GPO Box 5218, Sydney NSW 2001
Email	foidr@oaic.gov.au
Facsimile	(02) 9284 9666
Delivered in person	Office of the Australian Information Commissioner Level 3, 175 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

Application for review by Administrative Appeals Tribunal

23. If the decision on review by the Information Commissioner is not to grant access to all of the documents within your request, you would be entitled to seek review of the Information Commissioner's decision by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT).
24. The AAT is an independent review body with the power to make a fresh decision. An application to the AAT for a review of an FOI decision does not attract a fee. The AAT cannot award costs either in your favour or against you, although it may in some circumstances recommend payment by the Attorney-General of some or all of your costs. Further information is available from the AAT on 1300 366 700.

#### Complaints to the Information Commissioner

25. You may complain to the Information Commissioner concerning action taken by APRA in the exercise of powers or the performance of functions under the FOI Act. There is no fee for making a complaint. The Information Commissioner will conduct an independent investigation of your complaint.
26. You may complain to the Information Commissioner either orally or in writing, by any of the methods outlined above, or by telephone, on 1300 363 992.

Evelyn Ong  
FOI Officer  
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority

## **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982**

### **24A Requests may be refused if documents cannot be found, do not exist or have not been received**

#### *Document lost or non-existent*

- (1) An agency or Minister may refuse a request for access to a document if:
  - (a) all reasonable steps have been taken to find the document; and
  - (b) the agency or Minister is satisfied that the document:
    - (i) is in the agency's or Minister's possession but cannot be found; or
    - (ii) does not exist.

#### *Document not received as required by contract*

- (2) An agency may refuse a request for access to a document if:
  - (a) in order to comply with section 6C, the agency has taken contractual measures to ensure that it receives the document; and
  - (b) the agency has not received the document; and
  - (c) the agency has taken all reasonable steps to receive the document in accordance with those contractual measures.

### **38 Documents to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply**

- (1) Subject to subsection (1A), a document is an exempt document if:
  - (a) disclosure of the document, or information contained in the document, is prohibited under a provision of an enactment; and
  - (b) either:
    - (i) that provision is specified in Schedule 3; or
    - (ii) this section is expressly applied to the document, or information, by that provision, or by another provision of that or any other enactment.
- (1A) A person's right of access to a document under section 11 or 22 is not affected merely because the document is an exempt document under subsection (1) of this section if disclosure of the document, or information contained in the document, to that person is not prohibited by the enactment concerned or any other enactment.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), if a person requests access to a document, this section does not apply in relation to the document so far as it contains personal information about the person.
- (3) This section applies in relation to a document so far as it contains personal information about a person if:
  - (a) the person requests access to the document; and
  - (b) disclosure of the document, or information contained in the document, is prohibited under section 503A of the *Migration Act 1958* as affected by section 503D of that Act.
- (4) In this section:

**enactment** includes a Norfolk Island enactment.

## AUSTRALIAN PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY ACT 1998

### 56 Secrecy—general obligations

(1) In this section:

**body regulated by APRA** includes a body that has at any time been a body regulated by APRA.

**court** includes a tribunal, authority or person having the power to require the production of documents or the answering of questions.

**financial sector entity** has the same meaning as in the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*.

**officer** means:

- (a) an APRA member; or
- (b) an APRA staff member; or
- (c) any other person who, because of his or her employment, or in the course of that employment:
  - (i) has acquired protected information; or
  - (ii) has had access to protected documents;other than an employee of the body to which the information or document relates.

**personal information** has the same meaning as in the *Privacy Act 1988*.

**produce** includes permit access to.

**protected document** means a document given or produced (whether before or after the commencement of this section) under, or for the purposes of, a prudential regulation framework law and containing information relating to the affairs of:

- (a) a financial sector entity; or
  - (b) a body corporate (including a body corporate that has ceased to exist) that has at any time been, or is, related (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*) to a body regulated by APRA or to a registered entity; or
  - (c) a person who has been, is, or proposes to be, a customer of a body regulated by APRA or of a registered entity;; or
  - (ca) a person in relation to whom information is, or was, required to be given under a reporting standard made in accordance with subsection 13(4A) of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*;
- other than:
- (d) a document containing information that has already been lawfully made available to the public from other sources; or
  - (e) a document given or produced under, or for the purposes of, a provision of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*:
    - (i) administered by the Commissioner of Taxation; or
    - (ii) being applied for the purposes of the administration of a provision administered by the Commissioner of Taxation.

It also includes a document that is given to APRA under Part 7.5A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, other than a document containing information that has already been lawfully made available to the public from other sources.

**protected information** means information disclosed or obtained (whether before or after the commencement of this section) under, or for the purposes of, a prudential regulation framework law and relating to the affairs of:

- (a) a financial sector entity; or
- (b) a body corporate (including a body corporate that has ceased to exist) that has at any time been, or is, related (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*) to a body regulated by APRA or to a registered entity; or
- (c) a person who has been, is, or proposes to be, a customer of a body regulated by APRA or of a registered entity;; or
- (ca) a person in relation to whom information is, or was, required to be given under a reporting standard made in accordance with subsection 13(4A) of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*;

other than:

- (d) information that has already been lawfully made available to the public from other sources; or
- (e) information given or produced under, or for the purposes of, a provision of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*:
  - (i) administered by the Commissioner of Taxation; or
  - (ii) being applied for the purposes of the administration of a provision administered by the Commissioner of Taxation.

It also includes information that is given to APRA under Part 7.5A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, other than information that has already been lawfully made available to the public from other sources.

**registered entity** means a corporation that is, or has at any time been, a registered entity within the meaning of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*.

- (2) A person who is or has been an officer is guilty of an offence if:
- (a) the person directly or indirectly:
    - (i) discloses information acquired in the course of his or her duties as an officer to any person or to a court; or
    - (ii) produces a document to any person or to a court; and
  - (b) the information is protected information, or the document is a protected document; and
  - (c) the disclosure or production is not in accordance with subsection (3), (4), (5), (5AA), (5A), (5B), (5C), (6), (7), (7A), (7B) or (7C).

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

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

- (3) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document by a person is for the purposes of a prudential regulation framework law.

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) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document by a person:



- (a) is by an employee of the person to whose affairs the information or document relates; or
- (b) occurs after the person to whose affairs the information or document relates has agreed in writing to the disclosure or production.

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

- (5) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document by a person:
- (a) occurs when the person is satisfied that the disclosure of the information, or the production of the document, will assist a financial sector supervisory agency, or any other agency (including foreign agencies) specified in the regulations, to perform its functions or exercise its powers and the disclosure or production is to that agency; or
  - (b) is to another person and is approved by APRA by instrument in writing.

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

- (5AA) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document is made:
- (a) by an officer of an agency to which the information or document has been disclosed or produced under paragraph (5)(a); and
  - (b) for the same purpose as the information or document was so disclosed or produced to that agency.

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

- (5A) It is not an offence if the production by a person of a document that was given to APRA under section 9 or 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* is to the Australian Statistician for the purposes of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

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

- (5B) It is not an offence if the production by a person of a document that was given to APRA under section 9 or 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* is to:
- (a) the Reserve Bank of Australia; or
  - (b) another prescribed authority.

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

- (5C) If:
- (a) a document is a reporting document given to APRA under section 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*; and
  - (b) either:
    - (i) a determination has been made under section 57 that the document does not, or documents of that kind do not, contain confidential information; or
    - (ii) a determination has been made under section 57 that a specified part of the document, or of documents of that kind, does not contain confidential information;

it is not an offence to disclose the document or that part of the document, or any information contained in the document or that part of the document, to any

person (including by making the document, the part of the document or the information available on APRA's website).

- (6) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document is to:
- (a) an APRA member; or
  - (b) an APRA staff member;

for the purposes of the performance of APRA's functions, or the exercise of APRA's powers, under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or a Territory.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subsection (6) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (6A) It is not an offence if the disclosure of protected information or the production of a protected document is to:
- (a) an auditor who has provided, or is providing, professional services to a general insurer, authorised NOHC or a subsidiary of a general insurer or authorised NOHC; or
  - (b) an actuary who has provided, or is providing, professional services to a general insurer, authorised NOHC or a subsidiary of a general insurer or authorised NOHC;

and the disclosure is for the purposes of the performance of APRA's functions, or the exercise of APRA's powers, under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

- (7) It is not an offence if the information, or the information contained in the document, as the case may be, is in the form of a summary or collection of information that is prepared so that information relating to any particular person cannot be found out from it.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subsection (7) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (7A) It is not an offence if the information, or the information contained in the document, as the case may be, is all or any of the following:
- (a) the names of bodies that are regulated by APRA;
  - (b) the addresses at which bodies referred to in paragraph (a) conduct business;
  - (c) any other information that is reasonably necessary to enable members of the public to contact persons who perform functions in relation to bodies referred to in paragraph (a).

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subsection (7A) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (7B) It is not an offence if the information, or the information contained in the document, as the case may be, is:
- (a) a statement of APRA's opinion as to whether or not a body regulated by APRA is complying, or was complying at a particular time, with a particular provision of a prudential regulation framework law; or
  - (b) a description of:
    - (i) court proceedings in relation to a breach or suspected breach by a person of a provision of a prudential regulation framework law; or
    - (ii) activity engaged in, or proposed to be engaged in, by APRA in relation to such a breach or suspected breach; or
  - (c) a description of action under a prudential regulation framework law that APRA has taken or is proposing to take in relation to:

- (i) a body regulated by APRA; or
- (ii) an individual who holds or has held a position with or in relation to such a body.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subsection (7B) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (7C) If information referred to in subsection (7A) or paragraph (7B)(a) that relates to a body that is, or has at any time been, regulated by APRA under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* is disclosed to the Registrar of the Australian Business Register established under section 24 of the *A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999*, the Registrar may enter the information in that Register.

Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matters in subsection (7C) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

- (8) A person who is, or has been, an officer cannot be required to disclose to a court any protected information, or to produce in a court a protected document, except when it is necessary to do so for the purposes of a prudential regulation framework law.
- (9) If a person discloses information or produces a document under this section to another person, the first person may, at the time of the disclosure, impose conditions to be complied with in relation to the information disclosed or the document produced.
- (10) A person is guilty of an offence if the person fails to comply with a condition imposed under subsection (9).

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

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

- (11) A document that:
- (a) is a protected document; or
  - (b) contains protected information;
- is an exempt document for the purposes of section 38 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Note: For additional rules about personal information, see the *Privacy Act 1988*.

- (12) A disclosure of personal information is taken to be authorised by this Act for the purposes of paragraph 6.2(b) of Australian Privacy Principle 6 if:
- (a) the information is protected information and the disclosure is made in accordance with any of subsections (4), (5), (5AA), (6), (7A), (7B) and (7C); or
  - (b) the information is contained in a protected document and the disclosure is made by the production of the document in accordance with any of those subsections.