

FIRST PRINT

BANK INTEGRATION BILL 1992

NEW SOUTH WALES



EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Explanatory Note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament)

The object of this Bill is to provide complementary legislation to the Bank Integration Act 1991 of the Commonwealth to facilitate the integration of Westpac Savings Bank Limited into Westpac Banking Corporation.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Clause 1 specifies the short title of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the Act to commence on a day to be proclaimed.

Clause 3 sets out the purpose of the Act which is to facilitate the integration of Westpac Savings Bank Limited into Westpac Banking Corporation.

Clause 4 provides that the Act binds the Crown.

Clause 5 contains definitions of certain terms used in the Act. "Succession day" means the day fixed under the Commonwealth Act as the succession day for those banks. The succession day is the day on which the business of the transferring bank (Westpac Savings Bank Limited) is to vest in the receiving bank (Westpac Banking Corporation).

Clause 6 provides as far as possible for the extra-territorial operation of the Act outside New South Wales.

PART 2—BANK REORGANISATIONS

Clause 7 provides for the receiving bank to become the successor in law of the transferring bank and for the dissolution of the transferring bank on the succession day.

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Clause 8 provides for the transfer on the succession day of the assets and liabilities of the transferring bank to the receiving bank.

Clause 9 provides, with effect from the succession day, that instruments originally in the name of the transferring bank continue to have effect in the manner originally intended, except that they will be taken to refer to the receiving bank.

Clause 10 provides, with effect from the succession day, for the transfer of the places of business of the transferring bank to the receiving bank.

Clause 11 provides for continuity in legal proceedings with the receiving bank taking the place of the transferring bank in each case.

Clause 12 allows the receiving bank to use, for a period of 6 months from succession day, the trading name of the transferring bank.

Clause 13 provides that the terms and conditions of employment of employees will be unaffected by the integration of the transferring and receiving banks.

Clause 14 provides that the receiving bank must do whatever is necessary to carry out the reorganisation.

PART 3—TAXATION MATTERS

Clause 15 exempts the transfer of assets and liabilities from the transferring bank to the receiving bank from certain New South Wales taxes and charges.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

Clause 16 provides that an authorised person (the Treasurer or a senior officer of the receiving bank or of the Public Service designated by the Treasurer) may certify any matter in relation to the operation or effect of the legislation. For example, an authorised person may certify that a specified asset or liability of the transferring bank has become a transferred asset or liability of the receiving bank.

Clause 17 provides, with effect from the succession day, that interests in land under the Real Property Act 1900 held by the transferring bank are to be taken to be interests held by the receiving bank.

Clause 18 requires the Registrar-General, on production of a certificate by an authorised person, to register interests in land of the receiving bank arising out of the operation of the proposed Act.

Clause 19 requires officials, on production of certificates by authorised persons, to adjust registers in respect of the transfer of assets (other than land to which clause 17 applies) to the receiving bank under the proposed Act.

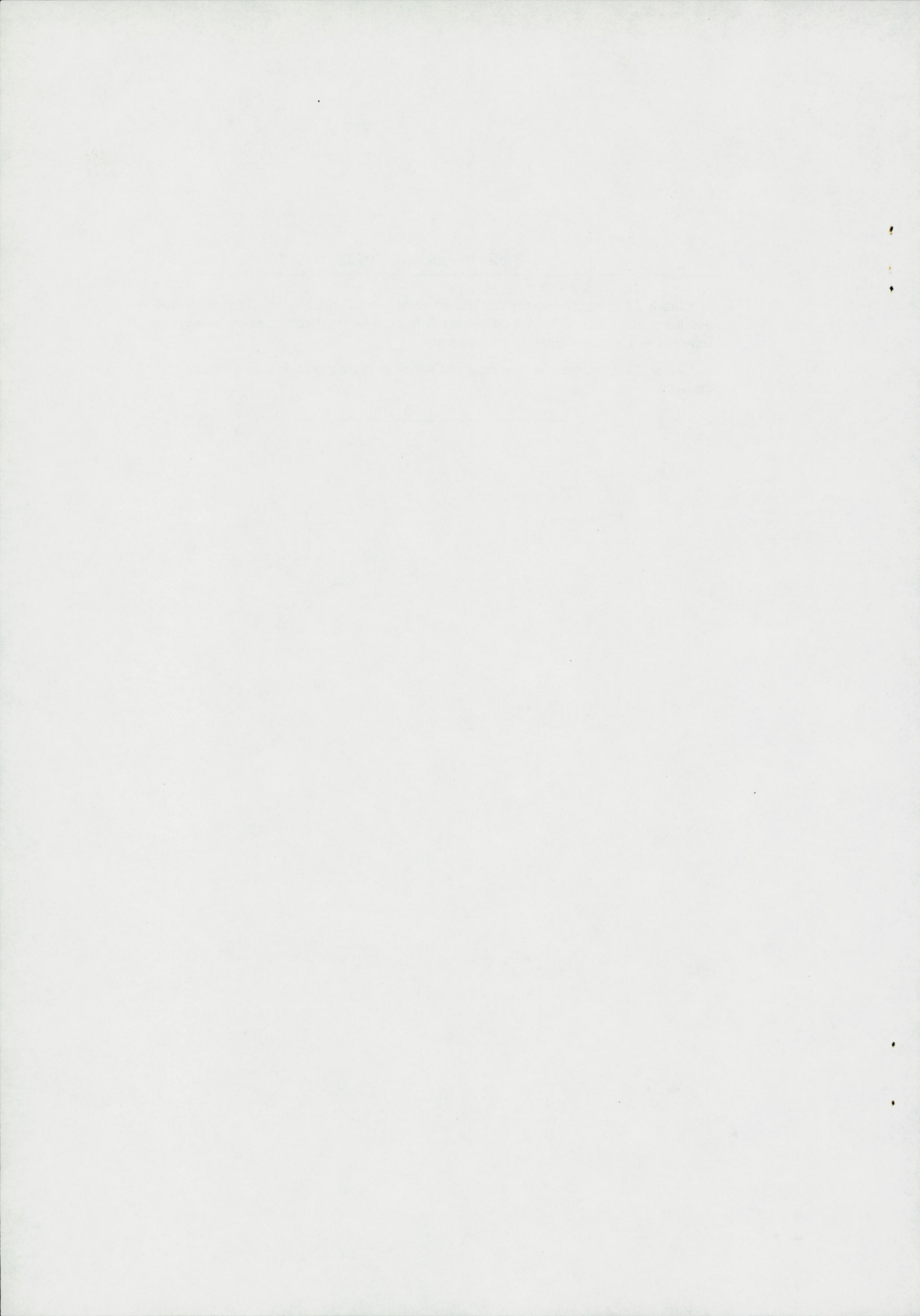
Clause 20 provides for a presumption that certificates have been properly given under the Act.

Clause 21 preserves the operation of the evidence provisions concerning bankers' books contained in the Evidence Act 1898 in respect of the relevant books and records of the transferring bank.

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Clause 22 provides that the Act has effect despite anything in any instrument and that things done under the Act do not result in adverse legal consequences or require consents that would otherwise be necessary.

Clause 23 empowers the Governor-in-Council to make regulations to give effect to the Act.



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BANK INTEGRATION BILL 1992

NEW SOUTH WALES



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BANK INTEGRATION BILL 1992

NEW SOUTH WALES



No. , 1992

A BILL FOR

An Act to facilitate the integration of certain banks; and for other purposes.

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The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the Bank Integration Act 1992.

5 Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

Purpose

3. The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the integration of Westpac Savings Bank Limited into Westpac Banking Corporation.

10 Crown to be bound

4. This Act binds the Crown in right of New South Wales and, in so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Definitions**15 5. (1) In this Act:**

“asset” means property, or a right, of any kind, and includes:

- (a) any legal or equitable estate or interest (whether present or future, vested or contingent, tangible or intangible, in real or personal property) of any kind; and
- 20 (b) any chose in action; and
- (c) any right, interest or claim of any kind, including rights, interests or claims in or in relation to property (whether arising under an instrument or otherwise, and whether liquidated or unliquidated, certain or contingent, accrued or accruing); and
- 25 (d) any asset within the meaning of Part IIIA of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 of the Commonwealth;

“authorised person”, in relation to a particular provision, the receiving bank and the transferring bank, means:

- (a) the Treasurer; or

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- (b) if the Treasurer designates, in writing:
- (i) the chief executive officer or another senior executive of the receiving bank; or
 - (ii) a member of the Chief Executive Service or the Senior Executive Service of the Public Service, 5
as an authorised officer in relation to that provision and those banks—the officer so designated;
- “**business**”, in relation to a bank, includes the assets and liabilities of the bank;
- “**chief executive officer**”, in relation to the receiving bank, means the officer having the day to day management of the affairs of the bank and includes an officer acting from time to time in that capacity; 10
- “**Commonwealth Act**” means the Bank Integration Act 1991 of the Commonwealth or, if that Act is amended, that Act as amended and in force for the time being; 15
- “**instrument**” includes a document and an oral agreement;
- “**interest**”, in relation to land, includes:
- (a) a legal or equitable estate or interest in the land; or
 - (b) a right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the land; 20
- “**liability**” includes a duty or obligation of any kind (whether arising under an instrument or otherwise, and whether actual, contingent or prospective);
- “**receiving bank**” means the Westpac Banking Corporation;
- “**succession day**” means the day fixed under section 9 of the Commonwealth Act as the succession day for the receiving bank and the transferring bank; 25
- “**tax**” includes:
- (a) stamp duty; and
 - (b) any other tax, duty, levy or charge; and 30
 - (c) any fee (however described) that is not a tax;
- “**transferred asset**”, in relation to the receiving bank, means an asset that has become, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, an asset of the receiving bank;
- “**transferred liability**”, in relation to the receiving bank, means a liability that has become, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, a liability of the receiving bank; 35
- “**transferring bank**” means the Westpac Savings Bank Limited;

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“translated instrument”, in relation to the transferring bank, means an instrument (including a legislative instrument other than this Act or the Commonwealth Act) subsisting immediately before the succession day for that bank and the receiving bank:

- 5 (a) to which the transferring bank is a party; or
 (b) that was given to, by or in favour of, the transferring bank; or
 (c) that refers to the transferring bank; or
 10 (d) under which money is, or may become, payable, or other property is, or may become, liable to be transferred, to or by the transferring bank

(2) Where reference is made in this Act to anything done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, the operation or effect of this Act, that reference is taken to include any transaction entered into, or any instrument or document made, executed, lodged or given, for that purpose.

Extra-territorial operation

6. It is the intention of Parliament that the operation of this Act should, as far as possible, include operation in relation to the following:

- 20 (a) land situated outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
 (b) things situated outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
 (c) acts, transactions and matters done, entered into or occurring outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
 25 (d) things, acts, transactions and matters (wherever situated, done, entered into or occurring) that would, apart from this Act, be governed or otherwise affected by the law of a foreign country.

PART 2—BANK REORGANISATIONS**Consequence of succession day**

- 30 7. On the succession day:
 (a) the receiving bank becomes the successor in law of the transferring bank; and
 (b) the transferring bank is dissolved.

Assets and liabilities

- 35 8. Without limiting, by implication, the operation of section 7, on the succession day:

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- (a) all assets of the transferring bank, wherever located, vest in, or are otherwise available for the use of, the receiving bank; and
- (b) all liabilities of the transferring bank, wherever located, become liabilities of the receiving bank.

Translated instruments

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9. Each translated instrument in respect of the transferring bank continues to have effect, according to its tenor, on and after the succession day, as if a reference in the instrument to the transferring bank were a reference to the receiving bank.

Places of business

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10. On and after the succession day, a place that, immediately before that day, was a place of business for the transferring bank is taken to be a place of business for the receiving bank.

Legal proceedings and evidence

11. (1) Where, immediately before the succession day, proceedings (including arbitration proceedings) to which the transferring bank was a party were pending or existing in any court or tribunal, the receiving bank is, on that day, substituted for the transferring bank as a party to the proceedings and has the same rights in the proceedings as the transferring bank had.

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(2) Where, before the succession day, documentary or other evidence would have been admissible for or against the interests of the transferring bank, that evidence is admissible, on or at any time after that day, for or against the interests of the receiving bank.

Permitted business names

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12. (1) For a period of 6 months beginning on the succession day, the receiving bank may operate in New South Wales under the name "Westpac Savings Bank" (in this section called the "permitted business name" in relation to the receiving bank).

(2) This section does not prevent the receiving bank from:

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(a) operating in New South Wales under a name other than the permitted business name; or

(b) registering a name under the Business Names Act 1962.

(3) In this section, a reference to operating under a name includes a reference to engaging in any conduct in respect of which, for the purpose

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of the Business Names Act 1962, that name would (but for subsection (1)) have been required to be registered.

Employment unaffected

5 13. (1) This section applies to every person who, immediately before the succession day, was performing duty in the transferring bank.

(2) The terms and conditions of employment (including any accrued entitlement to employment benefits) of each person to whom this section applies are not affected by the operation or effect of this Act.

Receiving bank to do what is necessary to carry out reorganisation

10 14. The receiving bank must do whatever is necessary to ensure that this Part is fully effective, particularly in relation to its business outside New South Wales, whether within or outside Australia.

PART 3—TAXATION MATTERS

Exemptions from certain taxes and charges

15 15. (1) Tax is not payable under a law of New South Wales in respect of:

- (a) the operation or effect of this Act or the Commonwealth Act in its application to the vesting of the business of the transferring bank in the receiving bank; or
- 20 (b) anything done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, that operation or effect.

(2) In subsection (1), "tax" does not include any fee or tax prescribed by the Corporations Regulations.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

25 **Certificates evidencing operation of Act etc.**

16. (1) An authorised person may, by certificate signed by that person, certify any matter in relation to the operation or effect of this Act and, in particular, may certify that:

- 30 (a) a specified matter or thing relevant to the receiving bank is an aspect of the operation or effect of this Act; or
- (b) a specified thing was done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, the operation or effect of this Act in relation to the receiving bank; or

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- (c) a specified asset of the transferring bank has become a transferred asset of the receiving bank; or
 - (d) a specified liability of the transferring bank has become a transferred liability of the receiving bank.
- (2) For all purposes and in all proceedings, a certificate under subsection (1) is conclusive evidence of the matters certified, except to the extent that the contrary is established. 5

Interest in land

17. Without prejudice to the generality of this Act and despite anything to the contrary in any other Act or law, if, immediately before the succession day, the transferring bank is, or is to be taken to be, the registered proprietor of an interest in land under the Real Property Act 1900, on and after the succession day: 10

- (a) the receiving bank is to be taken to be the registered proprietor of that interest in land; and 15
- (b) the receiving bank has the same rights and remedies in respect of that interest as the transferring bank had.

Certificates in relation to land and interests in land

18. Where:

- (a) the receiving bank becomes, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, the owner of land, or of an interest in land; and 20
- (b) there is lodged with the Registrar-General a certificate that:
 - (i) is signed by an authorised person; and
 - (ii) identifies the land or interest; and
 - (iii) states that the receiving bank has, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, become the owner of that land or interest, 25

the Registrar-General must:

- (c) register the matter in the same manner as dealings in land or interests in land of that kind are registered; and 30
- (d) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

Certificates in relation to other assets

19. (1) Where:

- (a) an asset (other than an interest in land to which section 17 applies) becomes, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, an asset of the receiving bank; and 35

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(b) there is lodged with the person or authority who has, under a law of New South Wales, responsibility for keeping a register in respect of assets of that kind a certificate that:

- 5 (i) is signed by an authorised person; and
 (ii) identifies the asset; and
 (iii) states that the asset has, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, become an asset of the receiving bank,

that person or authority must:

- 10 (c) register the matter in the same manner as transactions in relation to assets of that kind are registered; and
 (d) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

(2) This section does not affect the operation of the Corporations Law.

Documents purporting to be certificates

15 20. A document purporting to be a certificate given under this Part is, unless the contrary is established, taken to be such a certificate and to have been properly given.

Evidence

20 21. (1) Part 4 of the Evidence Act 1898 continues to apply with respect to bankers' books of the transferring bank and to entries made in those books before the succession day.

(2) In subsection (1), "bankers' books" has the same meaning as in the Evidence Act 1898.

Act to have effect despite other laws

25 22. (1) This Act has effect in spite of anything in any contract, deed, undertaking, agreement or other instrument.

(2) Nothing done by or under this Act:

- 30 (a) places the receiving bank, the transferring bank or another person in breach of contract or confidence or otherwise makes any of them guilty of a civil wrong; or
 (b) places the receiving bank, the transferring bank or another person in breach of:
 35 (i) any law of New South Wales; or
 (ii) any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of any asset or liability or the disclosure of any information; or

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(c) releases any surety, wholly or partly, from all or any of the surety's obligations.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), where, apart from this section, the advice or consent of a person would be necessary in a particular respect, the advice is taken to have been obtained or the consent is taken to have been given, as the case requires.

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Regulations

23. The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

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BANK INTEGRATION ACT 1992 No. 80

NEW SOUTH WALES



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BANK INTEGRATION ACT 1992 No. 80

NEW SOUTH WALES



Act No. 80, 1992

An Act to facilitate the integration of certain banks; and for other purposes. [Assented to 27 November 1992]

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Bank Integration Act 1992.

Commencement

2. This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

Purpose

3. The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the integration of Westpac Savings Bank Limited into Westpac Banking Corporation.

Crown to be bound

4. This Act binds the Crown in right of New South Wales and, in so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Definitions

5. (1) In this Act:

“asset” means property, or a right, of any kind, and includes:

- (a) any legal or equitable estate or interest (whether present or future, vested or contingent, tangible or intangible, in real or personal property) of any kind; and
- (b) any chose in action; and
- (c) any right, interest or claim of any kind, including rights, interests or claims in or in relation to property (whether arising under an instrument or otherwise, and whether liquidated or unliquidated, certain or contingent, accrued or accruing); and
- (d) any asset within the meaning of Part IIIA of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 of the Commonwealth;

“authorised person”, in relation to a particular provision, the receiving bank and the transferring bank, means:

- (a) the Treasurer; or

(b) if the Treasurer designates, in writing:

- (i) the chief executive officer or another senior executive of the receiving bank; or
- (ii) a member of the Chief Executive Service or the Senior Executive Service of the Public Service,

as an authorised officer in relation to that provision and those banks—the officer so designated;

“business”, in relation to a bank, includes the assets and liabilities of the bank;

“chief executive officer”, in relation to the receiving bank, means the officer having the day to day management of the affairs of the bank and includes an officer acting from time to time in that capacity;

“Commonwealth Act” means the Bank Integration Act 1991 of the Commonwealth or, if that Act is amended, that Act as amended and in force for the time being;

“instrument” includes a document and an oral agreement;

“interest”, in relation to land, includes:

- (a) a legal or equitable estate or interest in the land; or
- (b) a right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the land;

“liability” includes a duty or obligation of any kind (whether arising under an instrument or otherwise, and whether actual, contingent or prospective);

“receiving bank” means the Westpac Banking Corporation;

“succession day” means the day fixed under section 9 of the Commonwealth Act as the succession day for the receiving bank and the transferring bank;

“tax” includes:

- (a) stamp duty; and
- (b) any other tax, duty, levy or charge; and
- (c) any fee (however described) that is not a tax;

“transferred asset”, in relation to the receiving bank, means an asset that has become, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, an asset of the receiving bank;

“transferred liability”, in relation to the receiving bank, means a liability that has become, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, a liability of the receiving bank;

“transferring bank” means the Westpac Savings Bank Limited;

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“translated instrument”, in relation to the transferring bank, means an instrument (including a legislative instrument other than this Act or the Commonwealth Act) subsisting immediately before the succession day for that bank and the receiving bank:

- (a) to which the transferring bank is a party; or
- (b) that was given to, by or in favour of, the transferring bank; or
- (c) that refers to the transferring bank; or
- (d) under which money is, or may become, payable, or other property is, or may become, liable to be transferred, to or by the transferring bank.

(2) Where reference is made in this Act to anything done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, the operation or effect of this Act, that reference is taken to include any transaction entered into, or any instrument or document made, executed, lodged or given, for that purpose.

Extra-territorial operation

6. It is the intention of Parliament that the operation of this Act should, as far as possible, include operation in relation to the following:

- (a) land situated outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
- (b) things situated outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
- (c) acts, transactions and matters done, entered into or occurring outside New South Wales, whether in or outside Australia;
- (d) things, acts, transactions and matters (wherever situated, done, entered into or occurring) that would, apart from this Act, be governed or otherwise affected by the law of a foreign country.

PART 2—BANK REORGANISATIONS**Consequence of succession day**

7. On the succession day:

- (a) the receiving bank becomes the successor in law of the transferring bank; and
- (b) the transferring bank is dissolved.

Assets and liabilities

8. Without limiting, by implication, the operation of section 7, on the succession day:

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- (a) all assets of the transferring bank, wherever located, vest in, or are otherwise available for the use of, the receiving bank; and
- (b) all liabilities of the transferring bank, wherever located, become liabilities of the receiving bank.

Translated instruments

9. Each translated instrument in respect of the transferring bank continues to have effect, according to its tenor, on and after the succession day, as if a reference in the instrument to the transferring bank were a reference to the receiving bank.

Places of business

10. On and after the succession day, a place that, immediately before that day, was a place of business for the transferring bank is taken to be a place of business for the receiving bank.

Legal proceedings and evidence

11. (1) Where, immediately before the succession day, proceedings (including arbitration proceedings) to which the transferring bank was a party were pending or existing in any court or tribunal, the receiving bank is, on that day, substituted for the transferring bank as a party to the proceedings and has the same rights in the proceedings as the transferring bank had.

(2) Where, before the succession day, documentary or other evidence would have been admissible for or against the interests of the transferring bank, that evidence is admissible, on or at any time after that day, for or against the interests of the receiving bank.

Permitted business names

12. (1) For a period of 6 months beginning on the succession day, the receiving bank may operate in New South Wales under the name "Westpac Savings Bank" (in this section called the "**permitted business name**" in relation to the receiving bank).

(2) This section does not prevent the receiving bank from:

- (a) operating in New South Wales under a name other than the permitted business name; or
- (b) registering a name under the Business Names Act 1962.

(3) In this section, a reference to operating under a name includes a reference to engaging in any conduct in respect of which, for the purpose

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of the Business Names Act 1962, that name would (but for subsection (1)) have been required to be registered.

Employment unaffected

13. (1) This section applies to every person who, immediately before the succession day, was performing duty in the transferring bank.

(2) The terms and conditions of employment (including any accrued entitlement to employment benefits) of each person to whom this section applies are not affected by the operation or effect of this Act.

Receiving bank to do what is necessary to carry out reorganisation

14. The receiving bank must do whatever is necessary to ensure that this Part is fully effective, particularly in relation to its business outside New South Wales, whether within or outside Australia.

PART 3—TAXATION MATTERS

Exemptions from certain taxes and charges

15. (1) Tax is not payable under a law of New South Wales in respect of:

- (a) the operation or effect of this Act or the Commonwealth Act in its application to the vesting of the business of the transferring bank in the receiving bank; or
- (b) anything done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, that operation or effect.

(2) In subsection (1), “tax” does not include any fee or tax prescribed by the Corporations Regulations.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

Certificates evidencing operation of Act etc.

16. (1) An authorised person may, by certificate signed by that person, certify any matter in relation to the operation or effect of this Act and, in particular, may certify that:

- (a) a specified matter or thing relevant to the receiving bank is an aspect of the operation or effect of this Act; or
- (b) a specified thing was done for a purpose connected with, or arising out of, the operation or effect of this Act in relation to the receiving bank; or

- (c) a specified asset of the transferring bank has become a transferred asset of the receiving bank; or
 - (d) a specified liability of the transferring bank has become a transferred liability of the receiving bank.
- (2) For all purposes and in all proceedings, a certificate under subsection (1) is conclusive evidence of the matters certified, except to the extent that the contrary is established.

Interest in land

17. Without prejudice to the generality of this Act and despite anything to the contrary in any other Act or law, if, immediately before the succession day, the transferring bank is, or is to be taken to be, the registered proprietor of an interest in land under the Real Property Act 1900, on and after the succession day:

- (a) the receiving bank is to be taken to be the registered proprietor of that interest in land; and
- (b) the receiving bank has the same rights and remedies in respect of that interest as the transferring bank had.

Certificates in relation to land and interests in land

18. Where:

- (a) the receiving bank becomes, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, the owner of land, or of an interest in land; and
- (b) there is lodged with the Registrar-General a certificate that:
 - (i) is signed by an authorised person; and
 - (ii) identifies the land or interest; and
 - (iii) states that the receiving bank has, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, become the owner of that land or interest,

the Registrar-General must:

- (c) register the matter in the same manner as dealings in land or interests in land of that kind are registered; and
- (d) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

Certificates in relation to other assets

19. (1) Where:

- (a) an asset (other than an interest in land to which section 17 applies) becomes, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, an asset of the receiving bank; and

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- (b) there is lodged with the person or authority who has, under a law of New South Wales, responsibility for keeping a register in respect of assets of that kind a certificate that:
- (i) is signed by an authorised person; and
 - (ii) identifies the asset; and
 - (iii) states that the asset has, under this Act or the Commonwealth Act, become an asset of the receiving bank,

that person or authority must:

- (c) register the matter in the same manner as transactions in relation to assets of that kind are registered; and
- (d) deal with, and give effect to, the certificate.

(2) This section does not affect the operation of the Corporations Law.

Documents purporting to be certificates

20. A document purporting to be a certificate given under this Part is, unless the contrary is established, taken to be such a certificate and to have been properly given.

Evidence

21. (1) Part 4 of the Evidence Act 1898 continues to apply with respect to bankers' books of the transferring bank and to entries made in those books before the succession day.

(2) In subsection (1), "bankers' books" has the same meaning as in the Evidence Act 1898.

Act to have effect despite other laws

22. (1) This Act has effect in spite of anything in any contract, deed, undertaking, agreement or other instrument.

(2) Nothing done by or under this Act:

- (a) places the receiving bank, the transferring bank or another person in breach of contract or confidence or otherwise makes any of them guilty of a civil wrong; or
- (b) places the receiving bank, the transferring bank or another person in breach of:
 - (i) any law of New South Wales; or
 - (ii) any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of any asset or liability or the disclosure of any information; or

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(c) releases any surety, wholly or partly, from all or any of the surety's obligations.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), where, apart from this section, the advice or consent of a person would be necessary in a particular respect, the advice is taken to have been obtained or the consent is taken to have been given, as the case requires.

Regulations

23. The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

*[Minister's second reading speech made in—
Legislative Assembly on 15 October 1992
Legislative Council on 19 November 1992]*

