Property Laundering

s 563A Criminal Code

From 1 January 2021

Transitional Sentencing Provisions: This table is divided into thirds based on the three relevant periods of Sentencing Provisions:

- Post-transitional provisions period
- Transitional provisions period
- Pre-transitional provisions period

These periods are separated by a row which shows when the transitional provisions were enacted, and another showing when they were repealed.

Glossary:

agg burg aggravated burglary

att attempted conc concurrent cum cumulative

ct count

circ circumstances

CRO conditional release order

EFP eligible for parole imp imprisonment

ISO intensive supervision order

PG plead guilty PNG plea not guilty

poss possess susp suspended

TES total effective sentence

N.T.		A 4 1 4	G ME 4	G 4	Y
No.	Case	Antecedents	Summary/Facts	Sentence	Appeal
4.	Singh v The State	35 yrs at time sentencing.	Cts 1-8; 10 & 11: Fraud.	Ct 1: 4 yrs imp (cum).	Dismissed (leave refused).
	of Western		Ct 9: Property laundering.	Cts 2 & 3: 2 yrs imp (cum).	
	Australia	Convicted after late PG	Ct 12: Preparation for forgery.	Cts 4; 8; 9 & 11: 2 yrs imp	Appeal concerned totality
		(10% discount).		(conc).	principle.
	[2023] WASCA		Mr Kilsby engaged Singh, a software	Cts 5-7 & 10: 3 yrs imp	
	31	Criminal history; prior	developer, to develop an adult entertainment	(conc).	At [73] a particularly
		convictions of fraud.	application suitable for mobile devices (the	Ct 12: 1 yrs imp.	serious example of offending
	Delivered		app). Mr Kilsby had conceived and		of this kind: The
	14/02/2023	Born India; youngest of	developed the underlying idea and had	TES 8 yrs imp.	appellant's offending was not
		three children; profoundly	registered a patent.		constituted by the
		impacted by death of father		EFP.	maintenance or repetition of a
		2016.	Singh made a series of fraudulent		single continuing false
			representations to Mr Kilsby, including the	The sentencing judge found	representation He engaged
		Moved to Australia 2004.	creation of several fictitious persons and	the appellant's offending 'a	in an elaborate fraudulent
			entities, who were purported to be interested	very serious example of	scheme involving a series of
		Separated; ex-wife only	in purchasing the app for substantial sums of	each type of offence'; the	fictitious persons, companies
		significant relationship; one	money.	offending was serious by	and documents. He repeatedly
		child; continued to live	A C	the amount he derived	manufactured ongoing
		together; not divorced at	There were a total of 67 cash transfers over a	through the course of his	extensive chains of
		time sentencing.	period of almost four yrs.	offending; the duration and	communication between
				persistence of the offending	fictitious persons he had
		Varied work history.	With this conduct Singh defrauded Mr Kilsby	and the level of deception	created and Mr Kilsby
			and nine other individuals of a total of	in which he engaged to hide	[He] was motivated by greed
		Alcohol use; extreme	\$1,462,461.70.	his offending; he went to	there can be no doubt that
		gambling addiction.		great lengths to cultivate	the appellant was aware that
			None of the money has been repaid.	Mr Kilsby's trust through	Mr Kilsby was not the source
		1		false representations	of all of the funds being paid
				convincing Mr Kilsby to	towards the purported project
		C		turn to people who knew	[He] must have known that
				and trusted him to secure	at least a substantial part of
				investment funds.	the funds he obtained from Mr
					Kilsby came from others.
		. ~ ~		The sentencing judge	The appellant's offending
		-C.AU		characterised the fraud	has had a devastating effect on

			Sixector.	offence as highly sophisticated, extensive; deliberate, brazen and sustained and 'nothing short of callous'; the appellant's offending was motivated by greed and not need. The sentencing judge found the seriousness of the offending such that terms of imp were the only justifiable outcome and the fact so many offences had been committed over so many victims over four yrs justified a strong measure of accumulation in his sentence. Offending had profound psychological impact on victims; devasted by the financial losses sustained; some lost their homes or are unable to meet health or other ordinary living expenses.	his victims At [75] The appellant commenced this offending about two yrs after being convicted of two cts of fraud and about a yr after completing a susp term of imp for that offending At [88] the appellant's TES cannot, even arguably, be said to infringe the first limb of the totality principle. The appellant's sentence sits comfortably within the bounds of an appropriate exercise of the sentencing discretion and bears a proper relationship to the overall criminality involved in all of the offences.
				expenses. No finding appellant	
	17 1 701	20 44' 66 1'	1. D 1. 1.	remorseful.	D: : 1/1 6 1
3.	Knowler v The	28 yrs at time offending.	1 x Property laundering.	2 yrs 4 mths imp.	Dismissed (leave refused).
	State of Western Australia	29 yrs at time sentencing.	Knowler was part of a criminal enterprise	EFP.	Appeal concerned length of

	Convicted after PG (22%	stealing large quantities of diesel fuel from	24	sentence.
[2023] WASCA	discount).	petrol stations and then onselling the fuel to	On bail for other serious	
27		others.	offending at time of	At [27] The appellant was
	'Really bad' criminal		offending.	a key member of an organised
Delivered	history; on bail other	In total the group stole about \$23,400 worth		syndicate. Unlike the
10/02//2023	serious offending at time.	of fuel.	The sentencing judge found	offenders in most of the cases
			the appellant was an	to which [he] referred, he was
	Prior NSW conviction for	Knowler admitted to stealing fuel on eight	integral part of a very	not in the nature of a courier.
	property laundering;	occasions, worth between \$12,000 and	organised and somewhat	The appellant was a full
	offending committed two	\$15,000 in total, which he then laundered by	sophisticated scheme; he	participant in the enterprise,
	months after release from	onselling.	was involved in the scheme	from start to finish. [He] dealt
	custody.		from the outset and had full	with the stolen property –
			knowledge of what he was	namely, the fuel, - in full
	Parents separate aged 3 yrs;		involved in; he disguised	knowledge that it had been
	childhood marred by		himself and used false	stolen, having himself been
	exposure to domestic	$C \rightarrow$	number plates so as to	involved in the original theft.
	violence and abuse.		avoid detection; he targeted	The appellant's offence
			petrol stations he knew	involved a number of
	Supportive friend.	-itector	were vulnerable and the	transactions and so was not
			offending was persistent.	isolated. The offence was
	Completed yr 11;			motivated by financial gain.
	commenced, but did not		The sentencing judge found	
	complete, apprenticeship.		the appellant motivated	At [29] the fact that the
			purely by financial gain; he	appellant was on bail for other
	Unemployed sustained		wanted 'quick cash' to help	serious offending at the time
	period.		provide for his young child.	he committed this offence,
		Y		and that he committed the
	12-month-old child with		Some degree of insight and	offence only two mths after
	former partner time of		remorse into offending;	being released from custody
	sentencing; has contact		rehabilitation courses	for property laundering in
	with his child.		undertaken; obtained work	NSW – when he was
			and a secure place to live	supposed to be on good
	Significant drug history; no		and removed himself from	behaviour – all underlined the
	1 1 1			- ' 'C' C 1

plans to abstain from drug

use.

significance of personal

deterrence.

previous peers at time

sentencing.

				Seculii	At [30] the appellant has fallen well short of demonstrating that his sentence was manifestly excessive
2.	Nguyen v The	49 yrs at time offending.	Cts 1 & 2: Property laundering (\$70,000 and	Ct 1: 1 yr 4 mths imp	Dismissed.
	State of Western	51 yrs at time sentencing.	\$15,630 cash).	(cum).	
	Australia		Cts 3-9: Cultivation cannabis wiss.	Ct 2: 10 mths imp (conc).	Appeal concerned totality
		Convicted after trial.	• (Ct 3: 2 yrs 8 mths imp	principle.
	[2021] WASCA		Nguyen was part of a sophisticated and	(head).	
	198	No prior criminal history.	extensive commercial cannabis growing enterprise. Although not involved in the	Ct 4: 2 yrs 4 mths imp (conc).	At [42]-[44] The appellant managed the financial
	Delivered	Born and educated to	physical operation of growing cannabis, he	Ct 5: 2 yrs 6 mths imp (cum	operation associated with the
	25/11/2021	tertiary level in Vietnam.	managed the financial operation of a number	ct 3).	grow houses. He did so over a
			of grow houses, including keeping records of	Ct 6: 2 yrs 8 mths imp	lengthy period of time. While
		Arrived WA 2015; limited	the expenses and revenues for each grow	(conc).	he was not involved in the
		English; communication	house and the preparation of financial	Ct 7: 2 yrs 8 mths imp	physical set-up of the
		difficulties.	analyses for each property.	(conc).	operation or the actual
				Ct 8: 2 yrs 8 mths imp	cultivation of cannabis plants,
		Married; three children;	<u>Cts 1-2</u>	(conc).	he must have been aware of
		wife and two youngest	A search warrant was executed at Nguyen's	Ct 9: 2 yrs 4 mths imp	the scale and sophistication of
		children residing Vietnam;	home. During the search two cash bundles of	(conc).	the enterprise and must
		some family members in	\$70,000 and \$15,630 were located. This		have been closely monitoring
		Vietnam in frail and poor	money was the proceeds of the sale of	TES 6 yrs 6 mths imp.	their progress [He]
		health at time sentencing.	cannabis cultivated at one or more of the		oversaw and managed the
			grow houses at an earlier time.	EFP.	payment of expenses. It
		Supportive family in			cannot be doubted that his
		Vietnam; no family support	Nguyen had control of the money essentially	The sentencing judge	function was to ensure, as far
		WA.	for the purpose of paying business expenses,	accepted other people apart	as he could, the maximum
			but the money did not belong to him.	from the appellant were	commercial benefit from each
		Business interests in		involved in the cannabis	grow house [He] was an
		Vietnam.	<u>Cts 3-9</u>	growing operations and that	important, trusted and willing
		. (9	Seven separate 'grow house' had been	the appellant was not the	participant in the enterprise
		CAU	converted for cultivating cannabis. Each	principal of the cannabis	and shouldered significant

house consisted of a sophisticated hydroponic set-up, including the use of an electricity bypass system.

A total of 1081 plants were being cultivated.

During the search of Nguyen's home police located handwritten notes, feed charts, excerpts from account books and receipts for items (including nutrients to feed the cannabis plants) purchased to facilitate the growth of cannabis plants.

Six mobile telephones, one for each of the grow houses were also found. Nguyen was found also in possession of the floor plans and measurements of four of the grow houses.

Nguyen received bills relating to two of the properties and he communicated with the owner of one of the houses regarding the payment of rent.

growing enterprise; but he played an important and trusted role in respect of each grow house; he provided his services for a 'not insignificant' reward.

The sentencing judge found the money held by the appellant showed he played an 'important role' and demonstrated the trust that had been placed in him by his superiors; his possession of the cash enabled it to be held separately from the owners of the grow houses, reducing the prospect of it coming to the attention of police.

Prison more onerous on the appellant given his limited English and no personal family support available to him in WA.

Moderate risk of reoffending.

responsibility in it. The enterprise was potentially highly profitable, concerning, as it did, the hydroponic cultivation of a large number of cannabis plants in seven separate grow houses with the potential value of the cannabis being grown being several hundred thousand dollars. We regard the appellant's role as involving a high degree of criminality. ... his importance to the organisation of the enterprise cannot be doubted.

At [46] ... The appellant's role was to ensure that the grow houses operated efficiently and to maximise the financial returns for the owners of the business. Those who, for reward, use their financial expertise to assist those who grow cannabis and enhance the profitability of their illegal operation must understand that their actions involve a high degree of criminality and that, if convicted, substantial punishment will surely follow.

At [48] ... we are not persuaded that the TES in this

				×A	case did not bear a proper
					relationship to the overall
					criminality involved in the
					nine offences, viewed in their
					entirety While we would
					regard the TES that was
					imposed as high, it was not
					unreasonable or plainly unjust.
1.	The State of	<u>Zhuang</u>	Ct 2: Poss unlawfully obtained property	Zhuang	Allowed.
	Western	33 yrs at time offending.	(\$467,000 cash).	Ct 2: 9 mths imp (conc).	
	Australia v		Ct 4: Poss unlawfully obtained property	Ct 4: 12 mths imp (cum).	Appeal concerned length of
	Zhuang	Convicted after trial.	(\$998,900 cash).	Ct 5: 2 yrs imp (cum).	sentences cts 4; 5 & 7 and
			Ct 5 & 7: Property laundering (\$1,420,000	Ct 7: 2 yrs imp (cum).	totality principle.
	[2021] WASCA	No prior criminal history.	and \$1,608,920 cash).		
	56			TES 5 yrs imp.	Resentenced:
		Resides Victoria; no family	The total amount of cash the subjects of the	EFP.	
	Delivered	in WA.	indictment was \$4,494,820.		Zhuang
	01/04/2021			<u>Li</u>	Ct 2: 6 mths imp (cum).
		<u>Li</u>	Zhuang and Li were involved in a large scale	Ct 2: 9 mths imp (conc).	Ct 4: 9 mths imp (cum).
		29 yrs at time offending.	money laundering syndicate based in	Ct 4: 12 mths imp (cum).	Ct 5: 5 yrs 3 mths imp (conc).
			Victoria.	Ct 5: 2 yrs imp (cum).	Ct 7: 5 yrs 9 mths imp (cum).
		Convicted after trial.		Ct 7: 4 yrs imp (cum).	
			On four separate occasions Zhuang and Li		TES 7 yrs imp.
		No prior criminal history.	travelled from Victoria to WA by	TES 7 yrs imp.	EFP.
			commercial aircraft, for the sole purpose of	EFP.	
		Resides Victoria; no family	collecting cash. Zhuang hired motor vehicles		<u>Li</u>
		in WA.	for the purpose of collecting and transporting	The trial judge found that	Ct 2: 9 mths imp (cum).
		400	the cash.	the money the subject of cts	Ct 4: 12 mths imp (cum).
				5 and 7 was derived by	Ct 5: 6 yrs 9 mths imp (conc).
		C	While in WA, Zhuang and Li met with	criminals and/or criminal	Ct 7: 7 yrs 3 mths imp (cum).
			unidentified 'cash sources'. A member of the	organisations from criminal	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	syndicate organised and facilitated the	activities on a very	TES 9 yrs imp.
			meetings and gave instructions to Li. During	significant scale.	EFP.
			the meeting Zhuang and Li were jointly		
		-640	involved in receiving substantial amounts of	The trial judge found it a	At [171] the offending of

Australian currency, which they then transported to Victoria, either by motor vehicle or commercial aircraft.

In Victoria Li would deliver the cash. Others would then offset the cash by means of a series of online banking transactions to various Chinese bank accounts. Li would act as the 'go between' to verify the transfers.

On one of the occasions Zhuang and Li were in Perth they were stopped driving a motor vehicle. In the vehicle police found two suitcases containing \$1,608,920 cash and three mobile phones.

Later analysis of the mobile phones revealed communications negotiating the terms of the collection of money. Li acted as a general agent in Australia.

The syndicate was structured to provide anonymity to those higher in the chain of command and to distance the origin of the cash from its intended destination. The collection of the cash was clandestine and protected by the use of tokens and an intermediary to facilitate the handover. very serious example of property laundering; it involved very significant amounts of cash; it was serious in its repetition and duration and in its planning and organisation; the offending could not be regarded as a result of naivety or an isolated lapse of judgement.

The trial judge found the appellant's played an active and significant role (in particular Li who was in charge of transporting the money and who was entrusted to take possession of it) and it was a reasonably sophisticated operation, as illustrated by the use of tokens, the involvement of an international controller and the interstate transportation of money.

The trial judge found the appellants were joint principal offenders; but the criminality of the appellant Li's offending was objectively more serious; he recruited the appellant

Mr Li and Mr Zhuang in relation to ct 7 was very serious. Mr Li's offending on ct 7 was more serious than Mr Zhuang's offending. ... The offending involved a large amount of money ... The offending was not isolated, but formed part of an ongoing course of criminal conduct ... Each ... committed ct 7 for the purpose of financial gain. ... Each ... (especially Mr Li) had an active and significant role in the offending on ct 7. ... The offending on ct 7 was reasonably sophisticated

At [173] ... the length of the sentence imposed on each of Mr Zhuang and Mr Li for ct 7 was unreasonable or plainly unjust. ... Each sentence was not merely 'lenient' or 'at the lower end of the available range'. In each case, it was substantially less than the sentence that was open to the trial judge on a proper exercise of his discretion.

At [176]-[177] Mr Li's overall offending on the cts in the ind of which he was convicted was very serious. ... Mr

	Zhuang as an assistant an	d Zhuang's overall offending on
	at all material times Zhu	ng the cts in the ind of which he
	acted at his direction.	was convicted was also very
		serious, although less serious
	The trial judge rejected	than Mr Li's overall
	submissions appellants	offending
	remorseful; low risk of	
	reoffending; good prospe	cts At [182] we are satisfied,
	of rehabilitation.	that the sentence imposed
	Y Y	on each of Mr Li and Mr
		Zhuang for ct 7 was
		manifestly inadequate and that
		the TES imposed on each of
		them infringed the first limb
		of the totality principle.