

Final Investigation Report – LightningBet

Summary	
Entity	Grant Lynch Bookmaking Services trading as LightningBet (LightningBet)
Australian Company Number	93 269 280 153
Relevant legislation	<i>Interactive Gambling Act 2001</i>
Type of activity	Part 7B – National Self-Exclusion Register
Findings	<p>1 contravention of subsection 61MA(2) [Opening a wagering account for a registered individual]</p> <p>8 contraventions of subsection 61KA(3) [Provision of licensed interactive wagering services to registered individuals]</p> <p>No contraventions of subsection 61MB(5) [Not closing a wagering account held by a registered individual – no outstanding bets]</p> <p>No contraventions of subsection 61MC(5) [Not closing a wagering account held by a registered individual – outstanding bets]</p>

Background

- On 21 August 2023, BetStop - the National Self-exclusion Register™ (**NSER**) commenced operation. The NSER allows Australians to self-exclude from all interactive licensed wagering service providers (**IWPs**) in a single process. Given the serious consumer harm that could result from non-compliance with the NSER, the ACMA had informed IWPs that it expected their systems would be in place to enable full compliance from the commencement of the NSER's operations.
- On 19 September 2024, the ACMA received a complaint from an individual claiming that they were able to place bets with LightningBet while excluded. The complainant subsequently claimed that LightningBet did not refund the credit balance of their account when the account was closed.
- On 14 November 2024, the ACMA commenced an investigation into LightningBet's compliance with the *Interactive Gambling Act 2001* (IGA).
- On 18 November 2024, under paragraph 173(b) of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*, the ACMA gave LightningBet a Notice requiring it to provide information pursuant to the investigation (the **Notice**). The ACMA defined 5 February 2024 to 18 November 2024 as the Relevant Period for the investigation.
- The ACMA provided its preliminary findings to LightningBet on 20 February 2025. LightningBet did not provide a response and the ACMA proceeded to finalise the investigation. These findings are based on:
 - > LightningBet's submission of 19 December 2024 (Submission 1)

- > the consumer's complaint dated 19 September 2024 which alleged LightningBet opened an account for them and provided them with wagering services despite their self-exclusion
- > records extracted from the NSER by the ACMA which record when the affected customer was a registered individual and the requests that LightningBet made in accordance with section 61NC of the IGA.

6. The reasons for the ACMA's findings, including the key elements which establish the contraventions are set out below.

Relevant legislative provisions

7. Obligations related to the NSER are set out in Part 7B of the IGA. The provisions relevant to this investigation are provided at **Attachment A**. Unless otherwise specified all references to provisions within legislation in the report are a reference to provisions within the IGA.

Reason for Findings

Finding 1 – Breach: Licensed interactive wagering service providers must not open accounts for registered individuals (subsection 61MA(2))

Regulatory obligation

8. An IWP must not open a licensed interactive wagering service account for a registered individual.

Is LightningBet a licensed interactive wagering service provider for the purposes of the IGA?

9. LightningBet is licensed by Liquor and Gaming NSW (L&GNSW) to provide licensed interactive wagering services in Australia. For this reason, LightningBet is included on the ACMA's Register of IWPs maintained under section 68 of the IGA.¹

10. The ACMA considers that LightningBet is an IWP for the purposes of the IGA, and the obligations under Part 7B apply.

Did LightningBet open a licensed interactive wagering account for a registered individual?

11. NSER records confirm that the Complainant became a registered individual on 5 February 2024.

12. LightningBet submitted that the complainant approached LightningBet to open an account on 2 occasions.

First account

13. LightningBet submitted that the complainant first engaged with LightningBet on 21 February 2024 when they attempted to open a LightningBet account (First Account). LightningBet advised that the account was not verified and as a result was not opened. LightningBet also submitted that it did not identify the complainant as a registered individual at this time.

14. Section 61NC of the IGA provides that an IWP can check the registration status of an individual at any time. Under subsection 61NC(6) an IWP must be 'connected' to the NSER so that it can make such requests.

¹ This register is available on the ACMA's website: <https://www.acma.gov.au/check-if-gambling-operator-legal>
Accessed 8 April 2025

15. Evidence from NSER records shows that LightningBet submitted 2 requests to the Register operator under section 61NC concerning the complainant on 21 February 2024 for the First Account:
 - > The first request was made at 6:32pm on 21 February 2024 (the First Request). The information included in the First Request matched the customer information about the complainant provided in LightningBet's submission. The Register operator returned a negative response as the information did not match a record in the NSER.
 - > The second request was made less than a minute later (the Second Request). The Register operator returned a positive response as the information matched the complainant's record in the NSER.
16. On 6 January 2025, the ACMA sought clarification from LightningBet on its claim that it did not identify that the First Account belonged to a registered individual. LightningBet did not respond to this request to provide further information. Based on NSER records, the ACMA notes LightningBet did identify the First Account belonged to a registered individual based on the Second Request.
17. LightningBet submitted that the First Account was a 'sign-up attempt' that did not pass identity verification. LightningBet also provided proof of the identity verification failure for this account which is dated 21 February 2024. The ACMA has not found any evidence contradicting LightningBet's submission that the First Account was a sign-up attempt that failed.
18. The ACMA is of the view that LightningBet did not contravene subsection 61MA(2) on 21 February 2024 as, despite the difference in information about whether the individual was identified as a registered individual or not, the ACMA has found no evidence that a licensed interactive wagering services account was opened.

Second account

19. LightningBet submitted that the complainant next engaged with LightningBet on 7 July 2024 and opened a wagering account (Second Account).
20. LightningBet submitted that the Second Account was verified using its third-party identity verification service on 7 July 2024 at 11:00am.
21. The ACMA compared the customer information included in the First and Second Accounts [which included substantially similar information].
22. LightningBet made a request to the Register operator under section 61NC at 11am on 7 July 2024. The Register operator returned a negative response as the information did not match the complainant's NSER record.
23. LightningBet submitted that it became aware the Complainant was a Registered Individual on 3 September 2024 as a result of it seeking further information from the Complainant (around 3 September 2024) when it detected 'anomalies' with the details used by the Complainant to open the Second Account.
24. LightningBet was asked to detail the steps it took to determine whether the Complainant was a registered individual prior to opening, or attempting to open, each Licensed Account during the Relevant Period. LightningBet submitted that it 'washes against BetStop during the sign-up process'. LightningBet did not cite any other processes that it used to inform its decision – for example, consideration of previous accounts that the Complainant attempted to open or cross references if any to previous responses from the Register operator in response to requests under section

61NC. As noted at paragraph 15, the Register operator returned a match to LightningBet's second request for the First Account on 21 February 2024.

25. The ACMA assesses each matter on its individual circumstances in considering whether a contravention has occurred. This includes looking at what information the wagering service provider would have had relating to the individual. The ACMA expects wagering providers to take reasonable precautions and exercise due diligence to avoid contraventions. Relying solely on the Register operator response does not suffice in circumstances where it would be reasonable to expect that the information held should trigger further enquiries. The ACMA notes that LightningBet could have identified that the Second Account belonged to the same person as the First Account.
26. LightningBet submitted that it opened an account for the Complainant (the Second Account) on 7 July 2024. NSER records demonstrate that the individual was a registered individual at the time. The ACMA has therefore found that LightningBet contravened subsection 61MA(2) on one occasion by opening a licensed interactive wagering services account for a registered individual on 7 July 2024.

Finding 2 - Breach: Prohibition of the provision of licensed interactive wagering services to registered individuals (subsection 61KA(3))

Regulatory obligation

27. An IWP must not provide licensed interactive wagering services to a registered individual. Subsection 61KA(4) provides that a person commits a separate contravention of subsection 3 in respect of each day during which the contravention occurs.
28. A licensed interactive wagering service is defined by section 61GB as a regulated interactive gambling service (defined by section 8E) that:
 - a) is a wagering service (as defined in section 4); and
 - b) has an Australian customer link (as defined in section 8); and
 - c) is not provided in contravention of subsection 15AA(3).

Did LightningBet provide licensed interactive wagering services to registered individuals?

29. The ACMA investigated whether LightningBet provided wagering services to the Complainant after they became a registered individual.
30. LightningBet submitted that the Complainant accessed licensed interactive wagering services on 8 days between 7 July 2024 and 3 September 2024. During this period, the complainant placed 55 bets.
31. As with Finding 1 (refer paragraph 25), LightningBet has not provided any information which cites processes outside of relying on the Register operator response for determining if the Complainant was a registered individual. This includes consideration of previous accounts that the Complainant attempted to open or previous responses from the Register operator to requests under section 61NC.
32. The ACMA has therefore found that LightningBet contravened subsection 61KA(3) by providing licensed interactive wagering services to a registered individual on 8 occasions between 7 July 2024 and 3 September 2024.

Finding 3 – No breach: Failure to close a licensed interactive wagering service account of a registered individual (Subsections 61MB(5) or 61MC(5))

Regulatory obligation

33. Where an individual had a licensed wagering account immediately before becoming a registered individual, IWP must, as soon as practicable after a person registers with the NSER, close the account of the consumer and pay any credit balance to that person, should that individual have no outstanding or pending bets.
34. Where an account has been closed, the IWP must not reopen, reactivate or reinstate the account. Where an account has not been closed as required, the IWP must not then provide the relevant individual wagering services through that account after they cease to be registered with the NSER. These requirements do not prevent an IWP from opening a new account for an individual after they cease to be a registered individual.
35. The requirements under section 61MC are materially the same as section 61MB, except this provision applies where a customer has outstanding or pending bets. Under this provision, an IWP must close the account as soon as practicable after any outstanding or pending bets are finalised.

Did LightningBet fail to close the account of the complainant?

36. Finding 1 noted that the licensed interactive wagering services account was opened on 7 July 2024, after the complainant became a registered individual on 5 February 2024. The obligations under subsections 61MB(5) and 61MC(5) are applicable where an account is held immediately before a person becomes a registered individual. As the account was opened after the complainant became a registered individual, the ACMA found that LightningBet has not contravened subsections 61MB(5) or 61MC(5).

Conclusions

37. The ACMA finds that LightningBet:
 - > Has contravened 61MA(2) by opening 1 licensed interactive wagering service account for a registered individual.
 - > Has contravened subsection 61KA(3) on 8 occasions in relation to the provision of licensed interactive wagering services to a registered individual over 8 days.
 - > Has not contravened subsection 61MB(5) or 61MC(5) in relation to the failure to close a licensed interactive wagering service account of the registered individual.

Attachments

Attachment A – Extract of relevant provisions

Attachment A**Key provisions of the IGA*****Interactive Gambling Act 2001 Section 61KA Prohibition of the provision of licensed interactive wagering services to registered individuals****Offence*

(1) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person is a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and
- (b) the person provides a licensed interactive wagering service to an individual; and
- (c) the individual is a registered individual.

Penalty: 500 penalty units.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits a separate offence in respect of each day (including a day of conviction for the offence or any later day) during which the contravention continues.

Civil penalty provision

(3) A licensed interactive wagering service provider must not provide a licensed interactive wagering service to a registered individual.

Civil penalty: 750 penalty units.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits a separate contravention of that provision in respect of each day during which the contravention occurs (including the day the relevant civil penalty order is made or any later day).

Exception

(5) Subsections (1) and (3) do not apply if the licensed interactive wagering service provider took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Note 3: In proceedings for a civil penalty order for a contravention of subsection (3), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see section 96 of the *Regulatory Powers Act*).

Offence—extended geographical jurisdiction

(6) Section 15.4 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category D) applies to an offence against subsection (1).

Interactive Gambling Act 2001 61MA Licensed interactive wagering service account must not be opened for a registered individual

Offence

(1) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person is a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and
- (b) the person opens a licensed interactive wagering service account for an individual; and
- (c) the individual is a registered individual.

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

Civil penalty provision

(2) A licensed interactive wagering service provider must not open a licensed interactive wagering service account for a registered individual.

Civil penalty: 180 penalty units.

Exception

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the licensed interactive wagering service provider took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Note 3: In proceedings for a civil penalty order for a contravention of subsection (2), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see section 96 of the *Regulatory Powers Act*).

Offence—extended geographical jurisdiction

(4) Section 15.4 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category D) applies to an offence against subsection (1).

Interactive Gambling Act 2001 Section 61MB Closure of a licensed interactive wagering service account held by a registered individual—no outstanding or pending bets

Offence

(1) If:

- (a) an individual becomes a registered individual; and
- (b) immediately before becoming a registered individual:
 - (i) the individual had a licensed interactive wagering service account with a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and
 - (ii) the individual did not have any outstanding or pending bets that are attributable to the provision of a licensed interactive wagering service by the provider;

then:

(c) if, immediately before becoming a registered individual, the individual did not owe any debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the individual becomes a registered individual:

- (i) close the account; and
- (ii) if the account has a credit balance—pay the individual an amount equal to the credit balance; and

(d) if, immediately before becoming a registered individual, the individual owed one or more debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the individual becomes a registered individual:

- (i) close the account; and
- (ii) if the account would have a credit balance if the total amount of those debts were deducted from the account—pay the individual an amount equal to the difference between the balance of the account and the total amount of those debts; and

(e) if the individual ceases to be a registered individual before the closure of the account—the provider must ensure that the account is not used in relation to the provision, or prospective provision, of one or more licensed interactive wagering services to the individual after the cessation; and

(f) if the account has been closed—the provider must not reopen, reactivate, or reinstate the account.

(2) Paragraph (1)(e) does not prevent the licensed interactive wagering service provider from opening a new licensed interactive wagering service account for the individual if the individual ceases to be a registered individual.

(3) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1); and
- (b) the person engages in conduct; and
- (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Civil penalty provision

(5) If:

(a) an individual becomes a registered individual; and

b) immediately before becoming a registered individual:

(i) the individual had a licensed interactive wagering service account with a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and

(ii) the individual did not have any outstanding or pending bets that are attributable to the provision of a licensed interactive wagering service by the provider;

then:

(c) if, immediately before becoming a registered individual, the individual did not owe any debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the individual becomes a registered individual:

(i) close the account; and

(ii) if the account has a credit balance—pay the individual an amount equal to the credit balance; and

(d) if, immediately before becoming a registered individual, the individual owed one or more debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the individual becomes a registered individual:

(i) close the account; and

(ii) if the account would have a credit balance if the total amount of those debts were deducted from the account—pay the individual an amount equal to the difference between the balance of the account and the total amount of those debts; and

(e) if the individual ceases to be a registered individual before the closure of the account—the provider must ensure that the account is not used in relation to the provision, or prospective provision, of one or more licensed interactive wagering services to the individual after the cessation; and

(f) if the account has been closed—the provider must not reopen, reactivate, or reinstate the account.

Civil penalty: 180 penalty units.

(6) Paragraph (5)(e) does not prevent the licensed interactive wagering service provider from opening a new licensed interactive wagering service account for the individual if the individual ceases to be a registered individual.

(7) Subsection (5) does not apply if the licensed interactive wagering service provider took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In proceedings for a civil penalty order for a contravention of subsection (5), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see section 96 of the Regulatory Powers Act).

Offence—extended geographical jurisdiction

(8) Section 15.4 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category D) applies to an offence against subsection (3).

Debt recovery not affected

(9) To avoid doubt, the closure of a licensed interactive wagering service account under this section does not prevent the recovery of a debt owed by an individual to a licensed interactive wagering service provider.

Acquisition of property

(10) The provisions of this section have no effect to the extent (if any) to which their operation would result in an acquisition of property (within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxi) of the Constitution) from a person otherwise than on just terms (within the meaning of that paragraph).

Interactive Gambling Act 2001 Section 61MC Closure of a licensed interactive wagering service account held by a registered individual—outstanding or pending bets

Offence

(1) If:

(a) an individual becomes a registered individual; and

(b) immediately before becoming a registered individual:

(i) the individual had a licensed interactive wagering service account with a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and

(ii) the individual had one or more outstanding or pending bets that are attributable to the provision of one or more licensed interactive wagering services by the provider; and

(c) those bets are subsequently resolved (whether at the same time or at different times);

then:

(d) if, at the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved, the individual did not owe any debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of

deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved:

- (i) close the account; and
- (ii) if the account has a credit balance—pay the individual an amount equal to the credit balance; and
- (e) if, at the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved, the individual owed one or more debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved:
 - (i) close the account; and
 - (ii) if the account would have a credit balance if the total amount of those debts were deducted from the account—pay the individual an amount equal to the difference between the balance of the account and the total amount of those debts; and
- (f) if the individual ceases to be a registered individual before the closure of the account—the provider must ensure that the account is not used in relation to the provision, or prospective provision, of one or more licensed interactive wagering services to the individual after the cessation; and
- (g) if the account has been closed—the provider must not reopen, reactivate, or reinstate the account.

(2) Paragraph (1)(f) does not prevent the licensed interactive wagering service provider from opening a new licensed interactive wagering service account for the individual if the individual ceases to be a registered individual.

(3) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person is subject to a requirement under subsection (1); and
- (b) the person engages in conduct; and
- (c) the person's conduct breaches the requirement.

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see subsection 13.3(3) of the *Criminal Code*).

Civil penalty provision

(5) If:

- (a) an individual becomes a registered individual; and

(b) immediately before becoming a registered individual:

(i) the individual had a licensed interactive wagering service account with a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and

(ii) the individual had one or more outstanding or pending bets that are attributable to the provision of one or more licensed interactive wagering services by the provider; and

(c) those bets are subsequently resolved (whether at the same time or at different times);

then:

(d) if, at the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved, the individual did not owe any debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved:

(i) close the account; and

(ii) if the account has a credit balance—pay the individual an amount equal to the credit balance; and

(e) if, at the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved, the individual owed one or more debts to the provider that could lawfully be recovered by way of deduction from the account—the provider must, as soon as practicable after the time, or the latest time, when those bets were resolved:

(i) close the account; and

(ii) if the account would have a credit balance if the total amount of those debts were deducted from the account—pay the individual an amount equal to the difference between the balance of the account and the total amount of those debts; and

(f) if the individual ceases to be a registered individual before the closure of the account—the provider must ensure that the account is not used in relation to the provision, or prospective provision, of one or more licensed interactive wagering services to the individual after the cessation; and

(g) if the account has been closed—the provider must not reopen, reactivate, or reinstate the account.

Civil penalty: 180 penalty units.

(6) Paragraph (5)(f) does not prevent the licensed interactive wagering service provider from opening a new licensed interactive wagering service account for the individual if the individual ceases to be a registered individual.

(7) Subsection (5) does not apply if the licensed interactive wagering service provider took reasonable precautions, and exercised due diligence, to avoid the contravention.

Note 1: The Register operator must, if requested to do so by a licensed interactive wagering service provider, inform the provider whether an individual is a registered individual (see section 61NC).

Note 2: In proceedings for a civil penalty order for a contravention of subsection (5), a defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in this subsection (see section 96 of the Regulatory Powers Act).

Offence—extended geographical jurisdiction

(8) Section 15.4 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category D) applies to an offence against subsection (3).

Debt recovery not affected

(9) To avoid doubt, the closure of a licensed interactive wagering service account under this section does not prevent the recovery of a debt owed by an individual to a licensed interactive wagering service provider.

Acquisition of property

(10) The provisions of this section have no effect to the extent (if any) to which their operation would result in an acquisition of property (within the meaning of paragraph 51(xxi) of the Constitution) from a person otherwise than on just terms (within the meaning of that paragraph).

Interactive Gambling Act 2001 Section 61NC Access to the National Self-exclusion Register by a licensed interactive wagering service provider

(1) A licensed interactive wagering service provider may request the Register operator to inform the provider whether one or more specified individuals are registered individuals as at the time when the request is made.

(2) A request under subsection (1) must include, for each individual covered by the request:

(a) the individual's name; and

(b) such other information as is prescribed by the Register rules.

(3) The Register operator must:

(a) comply with a request under subsection (1); and

(b) do so within the period ascertained in accordance with the Register rules.

(4) The Register rules may make provision for and in relation to either or both of the following:

(a) the manner in which a request under subsection (1) is to be made;

(b) the manner in which the Register operator is to comply with a request under subsection (1).

(5) A manner mentioned in subsection (4) must involve the use of an internet carriage service.

Connectivity obligations of licensed interactive wagering service provider

(6) A licensed interactive wagering service provider must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the provider:

- (a) has a computer system; and
- (b) is continuously supplied with an internet carriage service;

that (when considered together) enable the provider to:

- (c) make requests under subsection (1) at any time of the day or night; and
- (d) be informed by the Register operator in compliance with those requests.

Offence

(7) A person commits an offence if:

- (a) the person is a licensed interactive wagering service provider; and
- (b) the person engages in conduct; and
- (c) the person's conduct contravenes subsection (6).

Penalty: 120 penalty units.

(8) A person who contravenes subsection (7) commits a separate offence in respect of each day (including a day of conviction for the offence or any later day) during which the contravention continues.

Civil penalty provision

(9) A licensed interactive wagering service provider must not contravene subsection (6).

Civil penalty: 180 penalty units.

(10) A person who contravenes subsection (9) commits a separate contravention of that provision in respect of each day during which the contravention occurs (including the day the relevant civil penalty order is made or any later day).

Offence—extended geographical jurisdiction

(11) Section 15.4 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category D) applies to an offence against subsection (7).