c) partly removes, erases, or obliterates it; without the permission of the registered owner, or an authorized user, of the trademark,

Section 148
A person is guilty of an offense if the person intentionally:

a) sells goods; or  
b) exposes goods for sale; or  
c) has goods in his or her possession for the purpose of trade or manufacture; or  
d) imports goods into Australia for the purpose of trade or manufacture; knowing that, or regardless of whether or not:

- e) a falsified registered trademark is applied to them or in relation to them; or  
- f) a registered trademark has been unlawfully removed from them; or  
- g) a registered trademark is falsely applied to them or in relation to them.

Penalty for offense under section 145, 148
A person guilty of an offense under section 145, 146, 147 or 148 is punishable on conviction by:

a) a fine not exceeding 500 penalty units; or  
b) imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years; or  
c) by both a fine and a term of imprisonment. 

False representations regarding trademarks is also considered as the offense.

The Copyright Act 1968: Section 132
According to this law, following are the offenses:

Offenses relating to infringing copies
(1) A person shall not, at a time when copyright subsists in a work:

a) make an article for sale or hire or with the intention of obtaining a commercial advantage or profit;  
b) sell or let for hire, or by way of trade, or with the intention of obtaining a commercial advantage or profit, offer or expose for sale or hire, an article;  
c) import an article into Australia for the purpose of:
   i. selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade, or with the intention of obtaining a commercial advantage or profit, offering or exposing for sale or hire, the article;  
   
   If the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, the article to be an infringing copy of the work.

(2) A person shall not, at a time when copyright subsists in a work, distribute:

a) for the purpose of trade or with the intention of obtaining a commercial advantage or profit; or  
b) for any other purpose to an extent that affects prejudicially the owner of the copyright;

(3) A person shall not, at a time when copyright subsists in a work, make or have in his or her possession a device that the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is to be used for making infringing copies of the work.

(4) The preceding provisions of this section apply in relation to copyright subsisting in any subject matter by virtue of Part IV in like manner as they apply in relation to copyright subsisting in a work by virtue of Part III.

Offense relating to infringing public performances of literary, dramatic or musical works
(5) A person shall not cause a literary, dramatic or musical work to be performed in public at a place of public entertainment, if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that copyright subsists in the work and that the performance constitutes an infringement of the copyright.

(5C) A person commits an offense if:

a) copyright subsists in a work or other subject matter; and