

New South Wales

Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Bill 2010

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The objects of this Bill are as follows:

- (a) to amend various Acts to provide legislative immunity for a person who is a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel and is appointed as a guardian ad litem,
- (b) to amend the *Administrative Decisions Tribunal Act 1997* to allow, in certain circumstances, the Administrative Decisions Tribunal to hear a matter where an individual has duly applied for an internal review, even if the internal review has not been finalised,
- (c) to amend the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987* and related legislation to enable additional offenders to participate in the youth conduct order scheme established by that Act and to make other amendments to improve the administration of the scheme,
- (d) to amend the *Children's Court Act 1987* to increase the maximum term of appointment of a Children's Magistrate,

- (e) to amend the *Civil Procedure Act 2005*:
 - (i) to provide for a statutory regime for the conduct of proceedings of a representative nature in certain actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court, and
 - (ii) to facilitate the taking of pre-litigation steps in certain civil disputes to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute before the commencement of court proceedings, and
 - (iii) to extend the Uniform Rules Committee's power to make rules in relation to the means for answering questions of foreign law,
- (f) to amend the *Crimes Act 1900* to replace and modernise the offence of not providing a servant or other dependant with food and other necessities of life,
- (g) to amend the *Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2009* to extend the period at the end of which the Ombudsman must scrutinise the exercise of powers conferred on police officers under the Act,
- (h) to amend the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986*:
 - (i) with respect to evidence in proceedings in relation to sexual offences, and
 - (ii) to allow certain aspects of committal proceedings to be conducted in the absence of the public for the purposes of facilitating the use of an electronic case management system, and
 - (iii) to enable both prosecutors and accused persons in criminal proceedings in the Supreme Court or District Court to apply for the trial of an accused person by judge alone and to set out the circumstances in which such an application is to be refused or granted by the Supreme Court or District Court, and
 - (iv) to increase the maximum property value for break and enter offences that are dealt with summarily by the Local Court,
- (i) to amend the *Graffiti Control Act 2008* and related legislation for law revision purposes,
- (j) to amend the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* to enable a Commissioner who is an Australian lawyer to exercise any function of the Commission in Court Session in respect of small claims proceedings under the *Fair Work Act 2009* of the Commonwealth, and to clarify a provision in respect of small claims applications under the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*,
- (k) to amend the *Local Court Act 2007*:
 - (i) to give the Minister administering that Act power to make determinations in relation to the extended leave entitlements of Magistrates appointed before 20 September 2002, and
 - (ii) to validate a determination made with respect of extended leave of Magistrates in 2005, and

- (iii) to increase the limit of the civil jurisdiction of the Local Court in its General Division,
- (l) to amend the *Mining Act 1992* to extend the jurisdiction of the Land and Environment Court to hear all disputes regarding the determination of whether a significant improvement to land exists (for the purposes of determining whether a mining lease may be granted over that land),
- (m) to amend the *Supreme Court Act 1970* to enable rules to be made in relation to the Supreme Court's ability to refer to a foreign court a question as to the principles of foreign law and to provide assistance on a question as to the principles of Australian law,
- (n) to amend the *Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996* to make further provision for the scheme for victims compensation and assistance under that Act, as described in more detail below,
- (o) to amend the *Victims Rights Act 1996* to make further provision with respect to the Charter of Victim Rights, as described in more detail below.

The Bill also makes other minor amendments, including amendments of a consequential nature.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Administrative Decision Tribunal Act 1997 No 76

Schedule 1 [3] allows the Administrative Decisions Tribunal (the *Tribunal*) to review a decision in cases where the person is entitled to seek internal review of the decision and the person has duly applied for such a review, even if the review has not been finalised. The Tribunal may decide to review such a decision if the Tribunal is satisfied that it is necessary for the protection of the applicant's interests. Currently, under the *Administrative Decision Tribunal Act 1997*, the Tribunal may only review such a decision if the internal review has been finalised. This will permit the Tribunal to hear and determine an application for a stay of a reviewable decision, even though an application for internal review has not been finalised. **Schedule 1 [1]** is a consequential amendment that makes it clear that a person may apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision by the end of (instead of during) the default application period for the decision. **Schedule 1 [2]** makes a minor related amendment.

Schedule 1 [4] and [5] provide that a member of the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General (the *Guardian Ad Litem Panel*) who is appointed by the Tribunal to represent a party who is an incapacitated person will not be personally liable in

respect of any action, liability, claim or demand if the member acted in good faith for the purpose of representing the incapacitated person.

Schedule 1 [6] and [7] are savings and transitional provisions.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Adoption Act 2000 No 75

Schedule 2 provides that a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed as a guardian ad litem by the Supreme Court will not be personally liable in respect of any action, liability, claim or demand if the member acted in good faith for the purpose of carrying out his or her functions as a guardian ad litem under the *Adoption Act 2000*.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 No 157

Schedule 3 provides that a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed as a guardian ad litem by the Children's Court will not be personally liable in respect of any action, liability, claim or demand if the member acted in good faith for the purpose of carrying out his or her functions as a guardian ad litem under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*.

Schedule 4 Amendment of Children (Criminal Proceedings) legislation

Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987

Schedule 4.1 [2] replaces a definition in Part 4A (Youth conduct orders) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987* (the *CCP Act*) to reflect the re-naming of the Anti-Social Behaviour Pilot Project as the Supporting Children, Supporting Families Program (the *SCSF Program*). **Schedule 4.1 [14]–[16]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 4.1 [3] expands the definition of *relevant offence* for the purposes of Part 4A of the CCP Act. The new definition will include any offence that the Children's Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine other than a prescribed sexual offence (within the meaning of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986*), any other serious children's indictable offence or traffic offence. The current definition mirrors the offences that are covered by the *Young Offenders Act 1997*. **Schedule 4.1 [1], [4], [5] and [9]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 4.1 [7] requires the Children's Court, before it refers a child for a suitability assessment, to be satisfied that it is appropriate for a child to be dealt with under the scheme established by Part 4A of the CCP Act (the *scheme*) having regard to certain matters such as the serious nature of the offence concerned and the harm caused to victims.

Schedule 4.1 [8] precludes the Children's Court from referring a child for a suitability assessment if it considers that the appropriate penalty for the relevant offence concerned is for the child to be under the control of the Minister administering the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987* or the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

Schedule 4.1 [10] confirms that the Children's Court may make a final youth conduct order without first making an interim youth conduct order. **Schedule 4.1 [6]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 4.1 [11] makes it clear that if a youth conduct order is revoked in relation to a child, the child is not subject to the imposition of a more severe penalty for the relevant offence concerned than would have been the case if the order had not been made.

Schedule 4.1 [12] enables the Children's Court to make an order directing that the charge for a relevant offence to which a final youth conduct order relates be dismissed if the child concerned substantially complies with the order for the period it is in force in circumstances where the child pleaded guilty to the offence before the order was made. Currently, an order directing the dismissal of a charge may only be made if the child did not plead guilty to (or was not found guilty of) the relevant offence in relation to which the final youth conduct order relates. **Schedule 4.1 [12]** also requires the Court to give reasons whenever it refuses to exercise its power to direct that a charge be dismissed. **Schedule 4.1 [13]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 4.1 [17]–[20] facilitate the exchange of information concerning the administration of the SCSF Program between agencies.

Schedule 4.1 [21] extends the period during which the scheme will be in effect to 1 September 2013.

Schedule 4.1 [22] enables the Governor to make regulations of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.

Schedule 4.1 [23] inserts provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.

Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2005

Schedule 4.2 [1] amends the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2005* to extend the areas within which the scheme will be available. Currently, the scheme operates in the areas of the Campbelltown Local Area Command, Mount Druitt Local Area Command and New England Local Area Command of the NSW Police Force. The new Local Area Commands will be Blacktown, St Marys, Liverpool and Macquarie Fields.

Schedule 4.2 [2] and [3] provide for a child to be eligible to participate in the scheme if he or she has an appropriate connection with a Local Area Command that is participating in the scheme. This will be the case if:

- (a) the child permanently or temporarily resides in, or is an habitual visitor to, the area of the Command, or

- (b) the relevant offence (or, in the case where more than one relevant offence is sought to be dealt with, at least one of the offences) was committed, or alleged to have been committed, in the area of the Command.

Schedule 4.2 [5] makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 4.2 [4] extends the cut off date for participation in the scheme from 1 July 2011 to 25 February 2012.

Schedule 4.2 [6] makes an amendment that is consequential on the amendments made to the CCP Act by **Schedule 4.1 [17]–[20]**.

Schedule 5 Amendment of Children’s Court Act 1987 No 53

Schedule 5 allows a Children’s Magistrate to be appointed for a period of up to 5 years, instead of the current maximum period of appointment of 3 years.

Schedule 6 Amendment of Civil Procedure Act 2005 No 28

Amendments relating to representative actions

Schedule 6.1 [1] amends section 4 of the *Civil Procedure Act 2005* (the *CP Act*) to limit the application of proposed Part 10 to civil proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Schedule 6.1 [2] inserts proposed Part 10 (sections 155–184) into the CP Act. The Part contains the following provisions:

Division 1 Preliminary

Proposed section 155 contains terms and expressions used in the proposed Part. ***Representative proceedings*** is defined as proceedings in respect of a cause of action commenced in accordance with the proposed Part by one or more persons on their own behalf and on behalf of any other person or persons. A ***representative party*** in representative proceedings is defined as any person who commences the proceedings. A ***defendant*** in representative proceedings is defined as any person against whom representative proceedings are commenced.

Proposed section 156 provides for the proposed Part to apply to proceedings commenced after the commencement of the section, whether the cause of action arose before or arises after that commencement.

Division 2 Commencement of representative proceedings

Proposed section 157 enables representative proceedings against a defendant to be brought under the proposed Part in certain circumstances. The circumstances are as follows:

- (a) there are 7 or more persons (the ***claimants***) who have claims against the same proposed respondent,

- (b) one or more of these claimants seeks to commence the proceedings,
- (c) the claims of all of the claimants are in respect of, or arise out of, the same, similar or related circumstances,
- (d) the claims of all of the claimants give rise to a substantial common issue of law or fact,
- (e) all persons seeking to commence the proceedings have a sufficient interest to commence the proceedings on behalf of the claimants.

Proposed section 158 (1) provides that a person has a sufficient interest to commence representative proceedings against one or more defendants on behalf of others if that person would have standing to commence proceedings against the defendants on the person's own behalf. It also provides that such standing to continue representative proceedings is not lost simply because the person ceases to have an individual claim against a defendant.

Proposed section 158 (2) makes it clear that representative proceedings may be taken against several defendants even if not all group members have a claim against all defendants. The provision overcomes the view to the contrary expressed in relation to the operation of Part IVA of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* of the Commonwealth in *Philip Morris (Australia) Ltd v Nixon* [2000] FCA 229.

Proposed section 159 provides that generally there is no requirement for consent to being a group member in representative proceedings. However, such consent is required from any of the following:

- (a) the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory,
- (b) a Minister or other officer of any such jurisdiction,
- (c) a body corporate (other than an incorporated company or association) established for public purposes under a law of any such jurisdiction.

Proposed section 160 provides that a person under a legal incapacity may be a group member even though the person does not have a tutor. However, a tutor is required if the person wishes to take any step in the proceedings.

Proposed section 161 sets out additional information that must be contained in the originating process that commences representative proceedings.

Proposed section 162 enables a group member to opt out of representative proceedings by written notice given in accordance with rules of court before a date fixed for that purpose by the Supreme Court.

Proposed section 163 enables the Supreme Court, on the application of a representative party, to alter the description of the group of persons in respect of which representative proceedings have been commenced.

Proposed section 164 enables the Supreme Court to order either that representative proceedings continue or no longer continue under the proposed Part if at any stage the group members are fewer than 7.

Proposed section 165 enables the Supreme Court to direct that representative proceedings no longer continue under the proposed Part if the cost of distributing

relief to group members is excessive, or to stay the proceedings to the extent that they relate to such relief.

Proposed section 166 (1) enables the Supreme Court to order that proceedings in the Court no longer continue under the proposed Part in certain circumstances if it considers it is in the interests of justice to do so. The circumstances are if:

- (a) the costs that would be incurred if the proceedings were to continue as representative proceedings are likely to exceed the costs that would be incurred if each group member conducted separate proceedings, or
- (b) all the relief sought can be obtained by means of proceedings other than representative proceedings under the proposed Part, or
- (c) a representative party is not able to adequately represent the interests of the group members, or
- (d) the representative proceedings will not provide an efficient and effective means of dealing with the claims of group members, or
- (e) it is otherwise inappropriate that the claims be pursued by means of representative proceedings.

Proposed section 166 (2) makes it clear that it is not inappropriate for representative proceedings to be brought on behalf of a limited group of identified individuals. This is consistent with the view taken by the Full Court of the Federal Court in relation to the operation of Part IVA of the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* of the Commonwealth in *Multiplex Funds Management Limited v Dawson Nominees Pty Limited* [2007] FCAFC 200.

Proposed section 167 specifies the effect of an order under the proposed Part for the discontinuance of representative proceedings. The section provides that such proceedings may be continued by a representative party against a defendant on the party's own behalf. It also enables the Supreme Court to join former group members as applicants in such continued proceedings.

Proposed section 168 enables the Supreme Court to give directions in respect of the determination of issues in representative proceedings that are common to some, but not all, group members. For this purpose, the Court may direct the establishment of sub-groups in the proceedings and the appointment of sub-group representative parties.

Proposed section 169 enables the Supreme Court to give a direction that a group member appear in proceedings for the purpose of determining an issue relating only to the claims of that member.

Proposed section 170 provides that if an issue cannot conveniently be determined by the Supreme Court by giving directions under proposed section 168 or 169, the Court may:

- (a) if the issue concerns only the claim of a particular member—give directions relating to the commencement and conduct of separate proceedings by that member, or

- (b) if the issue is common to the claims of all members of a sub-group—give directions relating to the commencement and conduct of representative proceedings in relation to the claims of those members.

Proposed section 171 enables the Supreme Court to substitute another group member as representative party (or sub-group representative party) if it considers that the existing representative party (or sub-group representative party) is not able to adequately represent the interests of group members (or sub-group members).

Proposed section 172 enables the Supreme Court to order a stay of execution in respect of relief awarded to a group member in representative proceedings if the group member has brought other proceedings. The stay operates until those other proceedings are determined.

Proposed section 173 requires any settlement or discontinuance of representative proceedings to be approved by the Supreme Court.

Proposed section 174 enables a representative party, with the leave of the Supreme Court, to settle the party's individual claim against the defendant and withdraw as a representative party.

Division 3 Notices

Proposed section 175 requires notices to be given to group members in representative proceedings in relation to certain matters (including, for instance, dates for opting out of the proceedings).

Proposed section 176 provides for the form and content of, and the manner for giving, such notices to group members.

Division 4 Powers of the Court

Proposed section 177 specifies the powers of the Supreme Court in determining representative proceedings, including determining individual entitlements to relief.

Proposed section 178 enables the Supreme Court, in determining representative proceedings, to order the establishment of a fund consisting of money to be distributed to group members. It also enables the Court to make orders in respect of the administration of the fund.

Proposed section 179 provides for the content and effect of judgments given by the Supreme Court in representative proceedings.

Division 5 Appeals

Proposed section 180 provides for appeals to the Court of Appeal from judgments of the Supreme Court in representative proceedings also to be conducted as representative proceedings.

Division 6 Miscellaneous

Proposed section 181 provides that the Supreme Court may not award costs against a person on whose behalf representative proceedings have been commenced (other than a representative party) except as authorised by proposed section 168 or 169.

Proposed section 182 provides for the suspension of certain limitation periods on the commencement of representative proceedings.

Proposed section 183 confers a general power on the Supreme Court to make such orders as it considers appropriate or necessary to ensure that justice is done in representative proceedings.

Proposed section 184 enables the Supreme Court to order that a representative party's costs in representative proceedings in which damages have been awarded be recoverable from the damages awarded.

Schedule 6.1 [3] amends Schedule 6 to the CP Act to preserve certain existing proceedings of a representative character.

Amendments relating to dispute resolution

Schedule 6.2 [2] inserts proposed Part 2A (Steps to be taken before the commencement of proceedings) in the CP Act. The proposed Part contains the following provisions:

Proposed section 18A includes definitions of terms used in the proposed Part and other interpretive provisions.

Proposed section 18B provides for the civil disputes and civil proceedings to which the proposed Part is or is not to apply. The proposed Part enables the Governor to make regulations excluding disputes and proceedings from the Part. A similar power to make rules of court for that purpose is also conferred, subject to the regulations.

Proposed section 18C enables the Governor to make regulations setting out pre-litigation protocols. Rules of court may also set out such protocols. A ***pre-litigation protocol*** is a set of provisions setting out steps that will constitute reasonable steps for the purposes of the pre-litigation requirements in their application to a specified class of civil disputes to which the proposed Part applies.

Proposed section 18D requires each person involved in a civil dispute to which the proposed Part applies to comply with the ***pre-litigation requirements*** set out in proposed section 18E before the commencement of any civil proceedings in a court in relation to that dispute.

Proposed section 18E provides that each person involved in a civil dispute to which the proposed Part applies is to take reasonable steps having regard to the person's situation, the nature of the dispute (including the value of any claim and complexity of the issues) and any applicable pre-litigation protocol:

- (a) to resolve the dispute by agreement, or
- (b) to clarify and narrow the issues in dispute in the event that civil proceedings are commenced.

The proposed section also gives examples of reasonable steps, such as the exchange of relevant information and documents and the use of alternative dispute resolution processes where appropriate.

Proposed section 18F limits the use of information or documents by a party who receives them as part of an exchange carried out in accordance with the pre-litigation requirements.

Proposed section 18G requires a plaintiff who commences civil proceedings to which the proposed Part applies to file a dispute resolution statement at the time the originating process for the proceedings is filed. The statement is to indicate the steps taken before the commencement of proceedings to narrow or resolve the issues in dispute and, if no steps are taken, the reasons why such steps were not taken.

Proposed section 18H requires a defendant in civil proceedings to which the proposed Part applies who has been served with a copy of a dispute resolution statement filed by the plaintiff to file a dispute resolution statement at the time the defendant files a defence in the proceedings. The statement is to indicate whether the defendant agrees with the plaintiff's statement and, if not, specify the reasons for the disagreement and specify other reasonable steps that the defendant believes can be taken to resolve the dispute.

Proposed section 18I provides that a dispute resolution statement is to comply with such additional requirements as may be specified in rules of court.

Proposed section 18J requires a legal practitioner engaged to represent a person involved in a civil dispute to which the proposed Part applies to provide certain information and advice about the person's pre-litigation responsibilities. A failure to provide the information and advice will be relevant in determining whether the legal practitioner should have costs awarded against him or her.

Proposed section 18K provides that a failure to comply with the pre-litigation requirements or to file a dispute resolution statement does not generally prevent the commencement or affect the validity of proceedings.

Proposed section 18L provides that, as a general rule, each person involved in a civil dispute (or each party to civil proceedings) to which the proposed Part applies is to bear that person's or party's own costs of compliance with the pre-litigation requirements.

Proposed section 18M enables a court, in certain circumstances, to order that a party to civil proceedings or a legal practitioner is to pay some or all of the costs of another party to the proceedings of complying with the pre-litigation requirements.

Proposed section 18N enables a court to take into account the failure by a party to civil proceedings to comply with the pre-litigation requirements for the purposes of:

- (a) determining costs in the proceeding generally, and
- (b) making any order about the procedural obligations of parties to proceedings, and
- (c) making any other order the court considers appropriate.

Proposed section 180 limits the disclosure of information concerning a mediation undertaken for the purposes of complying with the pre-litigation requirements. The proposed section also extends protection from the laws of defamation for publications made in such a context.

Schedule 6.2 [1] inserts a definition of *civil dispute* in the CP Act by reference to the meaning of that term in proposed Part 2A.

Schedule 6.2 [3]–[7] amend section 56 of the CP Act:

- (a) to recognise that the facilitation of the just, quick and cheap resolution of the real issues in civil disputes is also part of the overriding purpose of the CP Act and rules of court, and
- (b) to impose a duty on a party to a civil dispute or civil proceedings to take reasonable steps to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute in accordance with the provisions of proposed Part 2A (if any) that are applicable to the dispute or proceedings in a way that is consistent with the overriding purpose, and
- (c) to prevent legal practitioners and persons with a relevant interest in civil proceedings, by their conduct, from causing parties to civil disputes or civil proceedings to be put in breach of their duties under section 56.

Schedule 6.2 [8] confers new powers to make uniform rules with respect to pre-litigation requirements (both under proposed Part 2A and otherwise).

Schedule 6.2 [9] provides for savings and transitional matters.

Miscellaneous amendments

Schedule 6.3 [1] extends the Uniform Rules Committee's power to make rules in respect of the means for answering questions of foreign law and their application.

Schedule 6.3 [2] amends Schedule 6 to the CP Act to enable the making of savings and transitional regulations.

Schedule 6.4 amends the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005* as a consequence of the amendments in Schedule 6.1.

Schedule 7 Amendment of Community Services (Complaints, Reviews and Monitoring) Act 1993 No 2

Schedule 7 provides that a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Administrative Decisions Tribunal will not be personally liable in respect of any action, liability, claim or demand if the member acted in good faith for the purpose of carrying out his or her functions under the *Community Services (Complaints, Reviews and Monitoring) Act 1993*.

Schedule 8 Amendment of Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal Act 2001 No 82

Schedule 8 provides that a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal of New South Wales to represent a person who is a minor, is disabled or mentally incapacitated or is otherwise a special class of person prescribed by the regulations will not be personally liable in respect of any action, liability, claim or demand if the member acted in good faith for the purpose of carrying out his or her functions under the *Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal Act 2001*.

Schedule 9 Amendment of Crimes Act 1900 No 40

Schedule 9 makes it an offence for a person who is under a legal duty to provide another person with the necessities of life to intentionally or recklessly fail, without reasonable excuse, to provide that person with the necessities of life, if such a failure causes a danger of death or causes serious injury or the likelihood of serious injury to that person. The maximum penalty for this offence is imprisonment for 5 years. The new offence replaces and modernises the current offence in the *Crimes Act 1900* of not providing any wife, apprentice, servant or insane person with the necessary food, clothing or lodging, where a person is legally liable to do so and which endangers the life of, or causes serious injury (or the likelihood of serious injury) to, the wife, apprentice, servant or insane person.

Schedule 10 Amendment of Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2009 No 6

Schedule 10 extends the period within which the Ombudsman must scrutinise the exercise of powers conferred on police officers under the *Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2009* from 2 years to 4 years. Consequently, the date by which the Ombudsman is to prepare a report of the Ombudsman's work and activities connected with it is also extended to 4 years.

Schedule 11 Amendment of Criminal Appeal Act 1912 No 16

Schedule 11 is related to the amendments to the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* described at **Schedule 12.1** below. **Schedule 11 [1]** provides for an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal by a protected confider who is not a party to proceedings in which there is a decision to grant leave to produce a document or adduce evidence that contains a protected confidence that relates to the protected confider. An appeal is also granted to a person who, because of the leave, is required to produce a document or adduce evidence that contains a protected confidence. Finally, if a court determines that a document or evidence does not contain a protected confidence, a person may appeal if the person claims the document or evidence does, despite the

determination, contain a protected confidence in relation to which the person is a protected confider. Any such appeal is permitted only if the Court of Criminal Appeal gives leave to appeal or if the judge or magistrate of the court of trial certifies that the decision is a proper one for determination on appeal.

Schedule 11 [2] provides for transitional matters.

Schedule 12 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209

Amendments relating to evidence in sexual offence matters

Schedule 12.1 [1] extends the special arrangements set out in Division 1 (Evidence in certain sexual offence proceedings) of Part 5 of Chapter 6 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* to a witness (other than the complainant) in criminal proceedings who is alleged to have been the victim of acts of the accused person that would constitute a prescribed sexual offence were those acts to occur in New South Wales at the time of the proceedings. **Schedule 12.1 [2]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 12.1 [3] clarifies that a reference to criminal proceedings in Division 2 (Sexual assault communications privilege) of Part 5 of Chapter 6 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* includes pre-trial and interlocutory proceedings.

Schedule 12.1 [4] extends the definition of *sexual assault offence* for the purposes of that Division to include acts that would constitute a prescribed sexual offence if those acts had occurred in this State, had occurred at some later date or had both occurred in this State and occurred at some later date.

Schedule 12.1 [5] rearranges some matter that was formerly in sections 297–299, 303 and 304 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* that related to the admissibility of protected confidences and adds some additional requirements to those provisions. These new requirements now mean that a document or evidence containing a protected confidence (a communication made during counselling by, to or about a victim of a sexual offence) can only be produced or adduced into evidence in relation to criminal proceedings with the leave of the court. Protected confidences continue to be inadmissible in relation to preliminary criminal proceedings (committal and bail proceedings).

A court must satisfy itself that a witness, party or protected confider (the victim or other person who made the protected confidence), who may have grounds for making an application for leave or objecting to the production of a document or the adducing of evidence, is aware of the relevant provisions of Division 2 of Part 5 of Chapter 6 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* and has been given a reasonable opportunity to seek legal advice. This extends a similar requirement that currently applies only in respect of witnesses and parties.

A protected confider who is not a party may appear in criminal proceedings or preliminary criminal proceedings if a document is sought to be produced or evidence

is sought to be adduced that may disclose a protected confidence made by, to or about the protected confider.

If a question arises relating to a document or evidence, a court may order the document or evidence to be produced or adduced to it for inspection or consideration. This is to be done in the absence of any jury. The document or evidence can be disclosed to a party other than the protected confider only if it does not contain a protected confidence or the court has given leave and the disclosure is consistent with that leave.

An applicant for leave is required to give notice of the application to each relevant protected confider (or the protected confider's nominee) as soon as is reasonably practicable. If the protected confider is not a party to the proceedings the notice can instead be given to the prosecutor (or if the regulations prescribe another person or body, to that other person or body). The prosecutor or prescribed person or body must give a copy to the protected confider within a reasonable time after its receipt. A court cannot grant leave until at least 14 days after all necessary notices have been given. The court can fix a shorter period. The court can also waive a requirement to give notice in exceptional circumstances, if the principal protected confider consents or if notice has already been given in the proceedings in relation to the protected confidence.

A court when determining whether to grant leave is now required to take a number of factors into account including that the effectiveness of counselling is likely to be dependent on the maintenance of the confidentiality of the counselling relationship and that the adducing of the evidence is likely to infringe a reasonable expectation of privacy. The court is also able to permit a confidential statement to be made to it by or on behalf of the principal protected confider (the victim) by affidavit specifying the harm the confider is likely to suffer if the application for leave is granted. The court must not disclose a confidential statement to a party other than the victim. **Schedule 12.1 [6] and [7]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 12.1 [8] permits regulations to be made dealing with the giving of subpoenas in criminal proceedings or preliminary criminal proceedings that involve a prescribed sexual offence.

Schedule 12.1 [9] provides for transitional matters.

Miscellaneous amendments

Schedule 12.2 [1] allows certain aspects of committal proceedings to be conducted in the absence of the public, but only for the purpose of facilitating the use of an electronic case management system in those proceedings under the *Electronic Transactions Act 2000*. The hearing of a matter may be conducted in the absence of the public, with the consent of the parties to the proceedings concerned, if the matter:

- (a) arises after the first appearance of the accused person in committal proceedings, and
- (b) is of a procedural nature, and
- (c) does not require the resolution of a disputed issue, and

(d) does not involve a person giving oral evidence.

Schedule 12.2 [2] substitutes the existing provision of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* relating to trial by judge alone in criminal proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court. Currently, an accused person may elect to have a trial by judge alone, with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the election must be accepted by the court if it is satisfied that the accused person obtained legal advice in relation to the election. Under the new section 132, both the accused person and the prosecutor may apply to the court for an order that the accused person be tried by judge alone. The order must be made if both agree but cannot be made if the accused person does not agree. If the prosecutor does not agree, the court may make an order if it considers it to be in the interests of justice to do so. The court must not make an order unless it is satisfied that the accused person has obtained legal advice about the effect of the order. Despite all of those provisions, the court may make an order if there is a substantial risk of jury tampering offences occurring and there is no other way of reasonably mitigating that risk. New section 132A provides for the time within which applications for orders must be made and applications in joint trials.

Schedule 12.2 [3] makes the indictable offence of entering with intent to commit a serious indictable offence of stealing, maliciously destroying or damaging property, the value of which does not exceed \$60,000 (as opposed to the current value limit of such property at \$15,000) capable of being tried summarily.

Schedule 12.2 [4] and [5] provide for savings and transitional matters.

Schedule 13 Amendment of Graffiti Control legislation

Schedule 13.1 incorporates the definition of *fine* from the *Fines Act 1996* into the *Graffiti Control Act 2008*. This ensures that an order requiring an offender to perform community clean up work can be made in respect of the full amount of any penalty, costs or amount imposed in respect of a graffiti offence that would be recoverable as a fine under the *Fines Act 1996*. **Schedule 13.2** repeals clause 12 of the *Graffiti Control Regulation 2009*, which is made redundant by the proposed amendment to the *Graffiti Control Act 2008*.

Schedule 14 Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996 No 17

Schedule 14 [1] provides that a Commissioner (who is an Australian lawyer) may exercise any function of the Commission in Court Session (that is, the Industrial Court) in respect of small claims proceedings dealt with under section 548 of the *Fair Work Act 2009* of the Commonwealth (*small claims proceedings*). A party to the small claims proceedings may apply to the Commission in Court Session to review, confirm, vary or discharge, or take such other action as the Commission in Court Session thinks fit in respect of, an order made by the Commissioner in such proceedings. The amendment is made in connection with a proposal to amend the

Fair Work Act 2009 of the Commonwealth to confer power on the Industrial Court to hear small claims proceedings.

Schedule 14 [2] makes it clear that a Commissioner who is an Australian lawyer and who is empowered to hear a small claims application under the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* constitutes the Industrial Relations Commission for the purposes of that hearing. Recent amendments to the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* permit small claims applications to be dealt with by such a Commissioner.

Schedule 15 Amendment of Local Court Act 2007 No 93

Jurisdictional limit of Local Court

Schedule 15 [2] increases the jurisdictional limit of the Local Court sitting in its General Division to \$100,000 from the previous \$60,000 limit. However, in relation to a claim for damages arising from personal injury or death, the Local Court's jurisdictional limit remains at \$60,000. **Schedule 15 [7]** includes a transitional provision to ensure that changes to the jurisdictional limit of the Local Court will not affect proceedings instituted in the Local Court prior to the commencement of the amendment.

Extended leave for Magistrates

Schedule 15 [5] confers power on the Minister to make determinations with respect to the extended leave entitlements of Magistrates appointed before 20 September 2002. At present, Magistrates appointed before that date have an entitlement to accrue extended leave on the basis of section 25 (1) of the *Local Courts Act 1982*, as in force before its repeal. For those Magistrates, service in the public sector is treated as equivalent to service as a Magistrate for the purposes of accrual of extended leave.

The new provision will give the Minister power to offer Magistrates with pre-2002 extended leave entitlements the opportunity to "cash out" their existing extended leave entitlements (by electing to be paid a gratuity) and then to accrue leave under an alternative extended leave scheme. Under the alternative extended leave scheme, prior service in the public sector, or as a Magistrate, before the date of election can be disregarded.

Schedule 15 [7] includes a transitional provision to validate a determination made by the Minister in 2005 that would have been validly made if the above amendment had been in force. It also allows the Minister to make arrangements under which Magistrates or former Magistrates who did elect to be paid a gratuity under the 2005 determination can opt to repay the gratuity, and have their pre-2002 extended leave entitlements reinstated.

Schedule 15 [1], [3] and [4] are consequential amendments.

Other amendments

Schedule 15 [6] enables savings and transitional regulations to be made as a consequence of the proposed amendments.

Schedule 16 Amendment of Mining Act 1992 No 29

Schedule 16 [1] gives the Land and Environment Court jurisdiction to determine whether land contains a significant improvement for the purposes of the *Mining Act 1992*. If land contains a significant improvement, the grant of a mining lease over the land is not permitted, except with the written consent of the owner of the improvement. Under the current provisions, a landholder of land may lodge a claim with the Director-General of the Department of Industry and Investment that something is a significant improvement on land. That claim is conclusive, unless an applicant for a mining lease objects to the claim and, on inquiry into the objection by a person appointed by the Director-General, the thing is found not to be a significant improvement. The amendments give the Land and Environment Court the jurisdiction to make all determinations relating to the issue of the existence of any significant improvement on land. Accordingly, **Schedule 16 [4]** removes the current inquiry provisions for the determination of such disputes. Additionally, as the Land and Environment Court will now make determinations regarding any claim that there is a significant improvement on land, **Schedule 16 [3]** provides that an applicant for a mining lease must be notified by the Director-General that there is a claim regarding a significant improvement to the land. These amendments replace the current requirement for an objection to be lodged with the Director-General. **Schedule 16 [2]** makes a consequential amendment. **Schedule 16 [5] and [6]** provide for transitional matters.

Schedule 17 Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1970 No 52

Schedule 17 enables rules to be made under the *Supreme Court Act 1970* and the *Civil Procedure Act 2005* for or with respect to the referral by the Supreme Court of a question as to the principles of a law of a country other than Australia or their application to a court of a country other than Australia (a *foreign court*). Conversely, rules may also be made in relation to the provision by the Supreme Court to a foreign court of information, advice or assistance on a question as to the principles of Australian law or their application.

Schedule 18 Amendment of Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996 No 115

Schedule 18 amends the *Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996*:

- (a) to ensure that acts of violence committed against a primary victim over a period of time by the same perpetrator or perpetrators are generally treated as

- being part of the same act of violence for the purposes of determining applications for the award of statutory compensation under that Act, and
- (b) to confer a discretion on a compensation assessor or the Victims Compensation Tribunal to treat acts that would otherwise be regarded as being part of the same act of violence, including acts committed against a primary victim over a period of time by the same perpetrator or perpetrators, as not being part of the same act of violence, and
 - (c) to extend the scheme for statutory compensation for prescribed expenses, which currently covers particular kinds of actual expenses that a primary victim incurs as a direct result of an act of violence, to cover all such actual expenses, and
 - (d) to ensure that, if a secondary or family victim dies, he or she ceases to be eligible for statutory compensation and any pending application for statutory compensation made on his or her behalf does not survive, and
 - (e) to streamline the procedures relating to approved counselling services, including by enabling payments to be made for an initial period of counselling to primary and secondary victims of up to 10 hours, rather than 2 hours, and
 - (f) to clarify that, if a person's application for statutory compensation has been dismissed, the person cannot apply for and be awarded the same kind of statutory compensation in respect of the same act of violence, and
 - (g) to ensure that a primary or secondary victim of an act of violence cannot generally claim statutory compensation in respect of any act of violence that predates an earlier application in respect of another act of violence that has been determined by the awarding of compensation, and
 - (h) to make certain procedural changes in relation to statutory compensation for family victims, including by limiting the circumstances in which the Director, Victims Services, Department of Justice and Attorney General may give leave for the acceptance of applications by family victims that are lodged out of time, and
 - (i) to provide for the withdrawal and lapsing of applications for statutory compensation, and
 - (j) to clarify that the awarding of costs in respect of an application for statutory compensation is discretionary and to prevent an applicant from appealing to the Victims Compensation Tribunal against a determination of a compensation assessor that relates to costs, and
 - (k) to facilitate the efficient processing of any matter before the Victims Compensation Tribunal by providing that it is to conduct a hearing into the matter only if satisfied that the matter cannot be properly determined without a hearing, and
 - (l) to require any person who is convicted of an offence (whether or not punishable by imprisonment) to pay a victims compensation levy.

Acts of violence

Schedule 18 [2] makes the amendments to section 5 of the *Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996* (the *VSR Act*) described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

Victims Assistance Scheme

Schedule 18 [4] and [5] amend section 14A of the VSR Act to rename the existing scheme of statutory compensation for prescribed expenses as *Victims Assistance* (in line with the term used in practice) and to extend that scheme to all actual expenses, rather than particular actual expenses prescribed by the regulations under the VSR Act, that are incurred by a primary victim as a direct result of an act of violence.

Schedule 18 [3], [6], [7], [9]–[12], [15], [29], [34], [38], [43] and [44] make consequential amendments.

Schedule 18 [8] re-enacts the existing section 14A (4) and also extends it to enable the regulations under the VSR Act to make provision for or with respect to the particular kinds of actual expenses for which a person may or may not be compensated by way of Victims Assistance.

Applications of deceased victims

Sections 14 (2) and 14A (8) of the VSR Act currently provide that a primary victim who dies ceases to be eligible for statutory compensation and any pending applications for statutory compensation made on his or her behalf do not survive. **Schedule 18 [13] and [14]** amend sections 15 and 16, respectively, to make similar provision in relation to the death of a secondary or family victim.

Approved counselling scheme

Section 21 of the VSR Act currently provides for payments for approved counselling services to be made with the approval of a compensation assessor or, in the case of a period of counselling exceeding 20 hours, the Director, Victims Services, Department of Justice and Attorney General (the *Director*). The section also provides for payment of approved counselling services to primary and secondary victims for an initial period of two hours.

Schedule 18 [16] and [17] amend section 21 to confer the function of authorising any payments for approved counselling services on the Director.

Schedule 18 [21] makes an amendment that is related to those amendments. In particular, it amends section 21 to make provision in relation to the review of decisions of the Director, including decisions made by delegates of the Director.

Schedule 18 [16] also amends section 21 as follows:

- (a) to enable the Director to authorise payments for an initial period of up to ten hours, rather than two hours, of counselling to primary and secondary victims,
- (b) to ensure that the Director may not authorise payments for more than 22 hours unless satisfied that there are exceptional reasons for doing so.

Schedule 18 [18]–[20] make consequential amendments.

Eligibility to receive statutory compensation in respect of same act of violence

Section 23 (1) of the VSR Act currently provides that a person is not eligible to receive more than one award of statutory compensation in respect of the same act of violence. **Schedule 18 [24]** amends section 23, by inserting a new subsection (1A), to clarify that a person whose application for statutory compensation has been dismissed cannot, after making a further application, be awarded statutory compensation in respect of the same act of violence and in the same capacity of primary, secondary or family victim.

Schedule 18 [24] also inserts proposed section 23 (1B) as a consequence of the new section 23 (1A). **Schedule 18 [23]** makes a further consequential amendment.

Claims may not be made for acts of violence occurring before successful claim lodged

Schedule 18 [25] inserts proposed section 23A into the VSR Act. Under proposed section 23A (1), a primary or secondary victim is generally not entitled to claim statutory compensation in respect of an act of violence (the *uncompensated act of violence*) if:

- (a) the victim has been awarded statutory compensation in respect of another act of violence, and
- (b) the uncompensated act of violence occurred before the person lodged the application in respect of the other act of violence.

The uncompensated act of violence may or may not have occurred before the other act of violence in respect of which the award has been made.

Proposed section 23A (2) provides for two exceptions to proposed section 23A (1). The first is to deal with cases in which the victim has been prevented from making an application for statutory compensation as a secondary victim because of section 22 (2) of the VSR Act. Section 22 (2) provides that a secondary victim is not entitled to claim statutory compensation before one year has elapsed since the act of violence concerned, unless certain procedural requirements are complied with. The second exception is that the Victims Compensation Tribunal (the *VCT*) or a compensation assessor is satisfied that the case involves exceptional circumstances.

Procedural changes applying to family victims

Section 26 of the VSR Act currently provides that any application for statutory compensation by a family victim must be duly lodged within 2 years after the death of the primary victim. The section further provides that the Director may give leave for the acceptance of an application lodged out of time.

Schedule 18 [26] amends section 26 to limit the circumstances in which the Director may give leave for the acceptance of an application of a family victim.

Section 29 (1A) of the VSR Act provides that a family victim may be awarded compensation whenever the compensation assessor who is determining the claim is satisfied that there are no other family victims who are likely to apply for

compensation. Section 29 (1B) currently provides that the assessor may assume this is the case if 3 months has elapsed since the original application was made and no other family victim has come forward. **Schedule 18 [28]** omits section 29 (1B).

Withdrawal and lapsing of applications

Schedule 18 [27] inserts proposed sections 26A and 26B into the VSR Act, which provide for the withdrawal and lapsing, respectively, of applications for statutory compensation.

Costs

Section 35 (1) of the VSR Act currently provides that an applicant for statutory compensation is entitled to be paid his or her costs in respect of the application in accordance with the scale of costs prescribed by the rules. This entitlement is subject to section 35 (3), which enables the VCT or a compensation assessor to award an applicant more or less than is provided for in the scale of costs or to decline to make any award of costs.

Schedule 18 [30] amends section 35 to clarify that the awarding of costs is discretionary.

The maximum amounts of costs are to be provided by the rules. This is reflected in proposed section 35 (3) and (3A) (inserted by **Schedule 18 [31]**), which otherwise re-enacts the existing section 35 (3).

Schedule 18 [32] makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 18 [33] inserts a clarifying note to section 35 (8).

Schedule 18 [34] re-enacts section 36 (1A) of the VSR Act and also extends it to provide that an applicant for statutory compensation may not appeal against a determination of a compensation assessor in relation to costs.

Appeals and references to the Victims Compensation Tribunal

Section 38 (2) of the VSR Act currently provides that, if the VCT is satisfied that a matter that has been appealed or referred to it can be properly determined without a hearing, it is to proceed to determine the matter accordingly.

Schedule 18 [36] amends section 38 to ensure that the VCT conducts a hearing into such a matter only if it is satisfied that it cannot be properly determined without a hearing. **Schedule 18 [35]** makes a consequential amendment.

Compensation levies

Part 5 of the VSR Act currently makes a person liable to pay a victims compensation levy if the person is convicted by the Supreme Court, the District Court, the Drug Court, the Local Court or the Children's Court of an offence that is punishable by imprisonment. All such levies are paid into the Victims Compensation Fund, established under the VSR Act, from which payments for statutory compensation, costs and approved counselling and other payments incurred in the administration of the VSR Act are made.

Schedule 18 [40] amends section 78 of the VSR Act to expand the relevant offences to which Part 5 applies to all offences (whether or not punishable by imprisonment), as well as offences dealt with by the Land and Environment Court and the Industrial Relations Commission in Court Session. **Schedule 18 [1]** makes a consequential amendment.

Other amendments

Schedule 18 [22], [37] and [38] make statute law revision amendments.

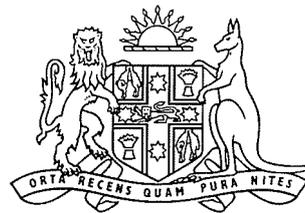
Schedule 18 [39] makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 18 [41] and [42] are savings and transitional provisions.

Schedule 19 Amendment of Victims Rights Act 1996 No 114

Schedule 19 amends the *Victims Rights Act 1996*:

- (a) to amend the provisions in the Charter of Victims Rights (the *Charter*) to express them as matters that will be, rather than should be, afforded to victims of crime, and
- (b) to amend the Charter to provide that a victim may make a complaint about a breach of the Charter and will, on request, be provided with information on the procedure for making a complaint, and
- (c) to extend the application of the Charter to the provision of services to victims of crime by non-government agencies or persons funded by the State to provide those services, and
- (d) to provide for the publication of codes, guidelines and other practical guidance on the implementation of the Charter, and
- (e) to increase the number of members of the Victims Advisory Board that represent the general community from 4 to 6 members, and
- (f) to update the references to the Victims of Crime Bureau to refer to Victims Services, which is the branch of the Department of Justice and Attorney General that carries out functions of the Bureau.



New South Wales

Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Bill 2010

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New South Wales

Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Bill 2010

No. , 2010

A Bill for

An Act to amend various Acts with respect to courts, crimes, evidence, criminal and civil procedure, victims compensation and other matters.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:**1 Name of Act**

This Act is the *Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010*.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act, except as provided by subsection (2).
- (2) The following provisions commence on the dates indicated:
 - (a) Schedule 4—25 February 2011 or such earlier day as may be appointed by proclamation,
 - (b) Schedules 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 14 [1] and 18—a day or days to be appointed by proclamation,
 - (c) Schedule 12.2 [2]—14 January 2011,
 - (d) Schedule 14 [2]—the date of assent to this Act, or the date of commencement of Schedule 1 [2] to the *Industrial Relations Further Amendment (Jurisdiction of Industrial Relations Commission) Act 2009*, whichever is the later.

Schedule 1	Amendment of Administrative Decisions Tribunal Act 1997 No 76	1
		2
[1] Section 55	When can an application for a review be made?	3
	Insert “by the end of” before “the default application period” in section 55 (1) (d).	4
		5
[2] Section 55 (3)		6
	Omit “Despite subsections (1) (b) and (d) and (2), the”. Insert instead “The”.	7
[3] Section 55 (5)		8
	Insert after section 55 (4):	9
	(5) The Tribunal may deal with an application even though the applicant has duly applied for an internal review of the decision to which the application relates, and the review is not finalised, if the Tribunal is satisfied that it is necessary for the Tribunal to deal with the application in order to protect the applicant’s interests.	10
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		12
		13
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		15
[4] Section 71	Representation of parties	16
	Insert after section 71 (4A):	17
	(5) Anything done or omitted to be done by a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Tribunal under subsection (4) to represent a party to the proceedings who is an incapacitated person does not subject the member personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done, or omitted to be done, in good faith for the purpose of representing the incapacitated person.	18
		19
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		23
		24
	(5A) However, any such liability attaches instead to the Crown.	25
[5] Section 71 (7)		26
	Insert in alphabetical order:	27
	<i>Guardian Ad Litem Panel</i> means the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.	28
		29
		30
[6] Schedule 5	Savings and transitional provisions	31
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	32
	<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	33

[7] Schedule 5, Part 14	1
Insert after clause 48:	2
Part 14 Provision consequent on enactment of Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	3 4 5
49 Applications to the Tribunal for review	6
An amendment made to section 55 by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> applies only to applications made to the Tribunal for review of a reviewable decision after the commencement of the amendment.	7 8 9 10

Schedule 2 Amendment of Adoption Act 2000 No 75

Section 124A

Insert after section 124:

124A Guardian ad litem—Exclusion of personal liability

- (1) Anything done or omitted to be done by a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Court as a guardian ad litem does not subject the member personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done, or omitted to be done, in good faith for the purposes of exercising his or her functions as a guardian ad litem under this Act.
- (2) However, any such liability attaches instead to the Crown.
- (3) In this section:
Guardian Ad Litem Panel means the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.

Schedule 3	Amendment of Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 No 157	1 2 3
Section 101A		4
Insert after section 101:		5
101A	Guardian ad litem—Exclusion of personal liability	6
(1)	Anything done or omitted to be done by a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Children’s Court as a guardian ad litem does not subject the member personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done, or omitted to be done, in good faith for the purposes of exercising his or her functions as a guardian ad litem under this Act.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
(2)	However, any such liability attaches instead to the Crown.	14
(3)	In this section: <i>Guardian Ad Litem Panel</i> means the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.	15 16 17 18

Schedule 4	Amendment of Children (Criminal Proceedings) legislation	1
		2
4.1	Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 No 55	3
[1]	Section 48A Objects of Part	4
	Omit section 48A (a). Insert instead:	5
	(a) to establish a youth conduct order scheme for dealing with children who have been charged with (or pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of) certain offences,	6 7 8
[2]	Section 48B Definitions	9
	Omit the definition of <i>ASB pilot project</i> . Insert in alphabetical order:	10
	<i>SCSF Program</i> means the multi-agency intervention strategy known as the Supporting Children, Supporting Families Program, which was originally established by the Government in September 2006 as the Anti-Social Behaviour Pilot Project.	11 12 13 14
[3]	Section 48D	15
	Omit the section. Insert instead:	16
	48D Meaning of “relevant offence”	17
	In this Part, a <i>relevant offence</i> means any offence the proceedings for which the Children’s Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine other than any of the following offences:	18 19 20
	(a) a prescribed sexual offence (within the meaning of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1986</i>),	21 22
	(b) any other serious children’s indictable offence,	23
	(c) a traffic offence.	24
[4]	Section 48F Summary of operation of scheme	25
	Omit the second sentence of section 48F (1) (a).	26
[5]	Section 48F (1) (b)	27
	Omit “, including that it would not be appropriate for the child to be dealt with instead under the <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> ”.	28 29
[6]	Section 48F (1) (c)	30
	Insert “A final youth conduct order may be made even if an interim youth conduct order has not been made.” after “Such an order may have effect for a period not exceeding 12 months.”	31 32 33

[7] Section 48G Children’s Court may make suitability assessment orders	1
Insert after section 48G (1) (a):	2
(a1) the Court is satisfied that it is appropriate for the child to be dealt with under the scheme having regard to the following matters:	3
(i) the seriousness of the relevant offence,	4
(ii) the degree of violence (if any) involved in the offence,	5
(iii) any harm caused to any victim,	6
(iv) the number and nature of any previous offences committed by the child, and	7
	8
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	11
[8] Section 48G (2A)	12
Insert after section 48G (2):	13
(2A) Despite subsection (1), the Children’s Court is not to make a suitability assessment order in relation to a child for a relevant offence if, having regard to the matters referred to in subsection (1) (a1), the Court considers that the appropriate penalty for the relevant offence would be an order under section 33 (1) (g).	14
	15
	16
	17
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	19
[9] Section 48G (4)	20
Omit the subsection. Insert instead:	21
(4) If the child is a person to whom the <i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i> applies, the Children’s Court is not to make a suitability assessment order unless it is satisfied that it would not be appropriate for the child to be dealt with instead under that Act.	22
	23
	24
	25
[10] Section 48L Youth conduct orders	26
Insert after section 48L (9):	27
(10) Final youth conduct order can be made without interim youth conduct order	28
	29
For the avoidance of doubt, the Children’s Court may make a final youth conduct order with respect to a child without first making an interim youth conduct order.	30
	31
	32
[11] Section 48Q Consequences of revocation of youth conduct orders	33
Insert after section 48Q (4):	34
(5) Nothing in this section authorises the imposition of a penalty on a child for a relevant offence to which a revoked youth conduct	35
	36

	order related that is more severe than the penalty that would have been imposed on the child if he or she had not been the subject of the youth conduct order.	1 2 3
[12]	Section 48R Consequences of compliance with final youth conduct orders	4 5
	Omit section 48R (2). Insert instead:	6
	(2) The Children’s Court may make an order directing that the charge for a relevant offence committed (or alleged to have been committed) by a child be dismissed if:	7 8 9
	(a) the child did not plead guilty to (or had not yet been found guilty of) the relevant offence before the Children’s Court made a final youth conduct order in relation to the offence, or	10 11 12 13
	(b) the child pleaded guilty to the relevant offence before the Children’s Court made a final youth conduct order in relation to the offence.	14 15 16
	(2A) If the Children’s Court refuses to dismiss a charge for a relevant offence under subsection (2), the Court is to state the reasons for its refusal.	17 18 19
[13]	Section 48R (3)	20
	Omit “pleaded guilty to (or was found guilty of)”.	21
	Insert instead “was found guilty of”.	22
[14]	Section 48S Evidence of certain matters not admissible	23
	Omit “ASB pilot project” from section 48S (1) (a).	24
	Insert instead “SCSF Program”.	25
[15]	Section 48S (1) (b) and (2) (a)	26
	Omit “the project” wherever occurring. Insert instead “the SCSF Program”.	27
[16]	Section 48T Disclosure of certain information prohibited	28
	Omit “ASB pilot project” wherever occurring.	29
	Insert instead “SCSF Program”.	30
[17]	Section 48U Exchange of information	31
	Omit “scheme administrator” wherever occurring in section 48U (1) (including the note), (3) and (4).	32 33
	Insert instead “relevant administrator”.	34

[18] Section 48U (1) and (2) (a)	1
Insert “or SCSF Program” after “the scheme” wherever occurring.	2
[19] Section 48U (2) (b) and (3)	3
Insert “or functions in relation to the SCSF Program” after “(or under regulations made for the purposes of this Part)” wherever occurring.	4 5
[20] Section 48U (5)	6
Omit the definition of <i>scheme administrator</i> . Insert in alphabetical order:	7
<i>relevant administrator</i> means any person (or person belonging to a class of persons) involved in the administration of the scheme or the SCSF Program prescribed by, or approved in accordance with, the regulations.	8 9 10 11
[21] Section 48Y Part to cease to have effect	12
Omit “the day that is 26 months after the day on which section 48L commences” from section 48Y (1).	13 14
Insert instead “1 September 2013”.	15
[22] Schedule 2 Savings and transitional provisions	16
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	17
<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	18
[23] Schedule 2, Part 17	19
Insert after Part 16:	20
Part 17 Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	21 22
27 Definitions	23
In this Part:	24
<i>amending Act</i> means the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> .	25 26
<i>commencement day</i> means the day on which Schedule 4.1 to the amending Act commences.	27 28
28 Application of amended Part 4A to pre-commencement offences	29
Part 4A of the Act and Part 2 of the <i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2005</i> , as amended by the amending Act, extend to a relevant offence (within the meaning of the amended	30 31 32

Part 4A of the Act) committed, or alleged to have been committed, by a child before the commencement day, but only if:	1
(a) the child has not yet been charged with the offence immediately before the commencement day, or	2
(b) where the child was charged with the offence before the commencement day—the child has not yet:	3
(i) pleaded guilty to (or been found guilty of) the offence, or	4
(ii) had a penalty imposed by the Children’s Court for the offence.	5
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29 Application of amended sections 48Q and 48R	11
(1) Section 48Q (as amended by the amending Act) extends to youth conduct orders made before the commencement day that are revoked on or after that day.	12
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(2) Section 48R (as amended by the amending Act) extends to:	15
(a) any application made under that section that is pending immediately before the commencement day, and	16
	17
(b) any application made under that section that is made on or after the commencement day in relation to a final youth conduct order made before that day.	18
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30 Application of amended section 48U	21
Section 48U (as amended by the amending Act) extends to any information obtained before, on or after the commencement day in connection with the administration of the Anti-Social Behaviour Pilot Project (which was the previous name of the SCSF Program).	22
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4.2 Children (Criminal Proceedings) Regulation 2005	27
[1] Clause 4 Definitions	28
Insert after paragraph (c) of the definition of <i>participating Local Area Command</i> in clause 4 (1):	29
	30
(d) the Blacktown Local Area Command,	31
(e) the St Marys Local Area Command,	32
(f) the Liverpool Local Area Command,	33
(g) the Macquarie Fields Local Area Command.	34

[2] Clause 5 Prescribed eligibility criteria	1
Omit clause 5 (1) (c). Insert instead:	2
(c) there is an appropriate connection with a participating Local Area Command of a kind referred to in subclause (1A),	3 4 5
[3] Clause 5 (1A)	6
Insert after clause 5 (1):	7
(1A) There is an appropriate connection with a participating Local Area Command for the purposes of subclause (1) (c) if either or both of the following conditions are met:	8 9 10
(a) the person concerned permanently or temporarily resides in, or is an habitual visitor to, the area of the Command,	11 12
(b) the relevant offence (or, in the case where more than one relevant offence is sought to be dealt with, at least one of the offences) was committed, or alleged to have been committed, in the area of the Command.	13 14 15 16
[4] Clause 5 (3)	17
Omit “1 July 2011” wherever occurring. Insert instead “25 February 2012”.	18
[5] Clause 5 (4)	19
Omit the subclause.	20
[6] Clause 28 Disclosure and exchange of information	21
Omit clause 28 (2) and (3). Insert instead:	22
(2) The Director-General and each Chairperson of a Coordination Group are prescribed for the purposes of the definition of <i>relevant administrator</i> in section 48U (5) of the Act.	23 24 25
(3) The Director-General may, by order in writing, approve a person (or a class of persons) involved in the administration of the SCSF Program for the purposes of the definition of <i>relevant administrator</i> in section 48U (5) of the Act.	26 27 28 29
(4) The Director-General or Chairperson may from time to time amend, revoke or replace any approval given under this clause by the Director-General or Chairperson by further order in writing.	30 31 32

Schedule 6	Amendment of Civil Procedure Act 2005	1
	No 28	2
6.1	Amendment of Civil Procedure Act 2005 No 28 relating to	3
	representative actions	4
[1]	Section 4 Application of Parts 3–10	5
	Insert after section 4 (1):	6
	(1A) Part 10 applies in relation to civil proceedings in the Supreme	7
	Court.	8
[2]	Part 10	9
	Insert after section 154:	10
	Part 10 Representative proceedings in Supreme	11
	Court	12
	Division 1 Preliminary	13
155	Definitions (cf s33A FCA)	14
	In this Part:	15
	<i>Court</i> means the Supreme Court.	16
	<i>defendant</i> means a person against whom relief is sought in	17
	representative proceedings.	18
	<i>group member</i> means a member of a group of persons on whose	19
	behalf representative proceedings have been commenced.	20
	<i>proceedings</i> means proceedings in the Court other than criminal	21
	proceedings.	22
	<i>representative party</i> means a person who commences	23
	representative proceedings.	24
	<i>representative proceedings</i> —see section 157.	25
	<i>sub-group member</i> means a person included in a sub-group	26
	established under section 168.	27
	<i>sub-group representative party</i> means a person appointed to be a	28
	sub-group representative party under section 168.	29
	Note. For the purposes of comparison, a number of provisions of this	30
	Part contain bracketed notes in headings drawing attention (“cf”) to	31
	equivalent or comparable (though not necessarily identical) provisions of	32
	Part IVA of the <i>Federal Court of Australia Act 1976</i> (“FCA”) of the	33
	Commonwealth as in force immediately before the commencement of	34
	this Part.	35

156	Application	1
	This Part applies to proceedings commenced after the commencement of this section, whether the cause of action arose before or arises after that commencement.	2 3 4
Division 2	Commencement of representative proceedings	5 6
157	Commencement of representative proceedings (cf s33C FCA)	7
(1)	Subject to this Part, where:	8
(a)	7 or more persons have claims against the same person, and	9 10
(b)	the claims of all those persons are in respect of, or arise out of, the same, similar or related circumstances, and	11 12
(c)	the claims of all those persons give rise to a substantial common question of law or fact,	13 14
	proceedings may be commenced by one or more of those persons as representing some or all of them.	15 16
(2)	Representative proceedings may be commenced:	17
(a)	whether or not the relief sought:	18
(i)	is, or includes, equitable relief, or	19
(ii)	consists of, or includes, damages, or	20
(iii)	includes claims for damages that would require individual assessment, or	21 22
(iv)	is the same for each person represented, and	23
(b)	whether or not the proceedings:	24
(i)	are concerned with separate contracts or transactions between the defendant in the proceedings and individual group members, or	25 26 27
(ii)	involve separate acts or omissions of the defendant done or omitted to be done in relation to individual group members.	28 29 30
158	Standing (cf s33D FCA)	31
(1)	For the purposes of section 157 (1) (a), a person has a sufficient interest to commence representative proceedings against another person on behalf of other persons if the person has standing to commence proceedings on the person's own behalf against that other person.	32 33 34 35 36

(2)	The person may commence representative proceedings on behalf of other persons against more than one defendant irrespective of whether or not the person and each of those persons have a claim against every defendant in the proceedings.	1 2 3 4
(3)	If a person has commenced representative proceedings, that person retains standing:	5 6
(a)	to continue the proceedings, and	7
(b)	to bring an appeal from a judgment in the proceedings, even though the person ceases to have a claim against any defendant.	8 9 10
159	Is consent required to be a group member? (cf s33E FCA)	11
(1)	Subject to subsection (2), the consent of a person to be a group member is not required.	12 13
(2)	None of the following is a group member in representative proceedings unless the person gives consent in writing to being so:	14 15 16
(a)	the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory,	17
(b)	a Minister of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory,	18
(c)	a body corporate established for a public purpose by a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, other than an incorporated company or association,	19 20 21
(d)	an officer of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory, in his or her capacity as an officer.	22 23
160	Persons under legal incapacity (cf s33F FCA)	24
(1)	It is not necessary for a person under legal incapacity to have a tutor merely in order to be a group member.	25 26
(2)	A group member who is a person under legal incapacity may only take a step in representative proceedings, or conduct part of the proceedings, by the member's tutor.	27 28 29
161	Originating process (cf s33H FCA)	30
(1)	The originating process in representative proceedings, or a document filed in support of the originating process, must, in addition to any other matters required to be included:	31 32 33
(a)	describe or otherwise identify the group members to whom the proceedings relate, and	34 35
(b)	specify the nature of the claims made on behalf of the group members and the relief claimed, and	36 37

(c)	specify the question of law or facts common to the claims of the group members.	1 2
(2)	In describing or otherwise identifying group members for the purposes of subsection (1), it is not necessary to name, or specify the number of, the group members.	3 4 5
162	Right of group member to opt out (cf s33J FCA)	6
(1)	The Court must fix a date before which a group member may opt out of representative proceedings in the Court.	7 8
(2)	A group member may opt out of the representative proceedings by written notice given under the local rules before the date so fixed.	9 10 11
(3)	The Court may, on application by a group member, the representative party or the defendant in the proceedings, fix another date so as to extend the period during which a group member may opt out of the representative proceedings.	12 13 14 15
(4)	Except with the leave of the Court, the hearing of representative proceedings must not commence earlier than the date before which a group member may opt out of the proceedings.	16 17 18
163	Causes of action accruing after commencement of representative proceedings (cf s33K FCA)	19 20
(1)	The Court may at any stage of representative proceedings, on application by the representative party, give leave to amend the originating process commencing the representative proceedings so as to alter the description of the group.	21 22 23 24
(2)	The description of the group may be altered so as to include a person:	25 26
(a)	whose cause of action accrued after the commencement of the representative proceedings but before such date as the Court fixes when giving leave, and	27 28 29
(b)	who would have been included in the group, or, with the consent of the person would have been included in the group, if the cause of action had accrued before the commencement of the proceedings.	30 31 32 33
(3)	The date fixed under subsection (2) (a) may be the date on which leave is given or another date before or after that date.	34 35
(4)	If the Court gives leave under subsection (1), it may also make any other orders it thinks just, including an order relating to the giving of notice to persons who, as a result of the amendment,	36 37 38

	will be included in the group and the date before which such persons may opt out of the proceedings.	1 2
164	Situation where fewer than 7 group members (cf s33L FCA)	3
	If, at any stage of representative proceedings, it appears likely to the Court that there are fewer than 7 group members, the Court may, on such conditions (if any) as it thinks fit:	4 5 6
	(a) order that the proceedings continue under this Part, or	7
	(b) order that the proceedings no longer continue under this Part.	8 9
165	Distribution costs excessive (cf s33M FCA)	10
	If:	11
	(a) the relief claimed in representative proceedings is or includes payment of money to group members (otherwise than in respect of costs), and	12 13 14
	(b) on application by the defendant, the Court concludes that it is likely that, if judgment were to be given in favour of the representative party, the cost to the defendant of identifying the group members and distributing to them the amounts ordered to be paid to them would be excessive having regard to the likely total of those amounts,	15 16 17 18 19 20
	the Court may, by order:	21
	(c) direct that the proceedings no longer continue under this Part, or	22 23
	(d) stay the proceedings so far as it relates to relief of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a).	24 25
166	Court may order discontinuance of proceedings in certain circumstances (cf s33N FCA)	26 27
	(1) The Court may, on application by the defendant or of its own motion, order that proceedings no longer continue under this Part if it is satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so because:	28 29 30
	(a) the costs that would be incurred if the proceedings were to continue as representative proceedings are likely to exceed the costs that would be incurred if each group member conducted a separate proceeding, or	31 32 33 34
	(b) all the relief sought can be obtained by means of proceedings other than representative proceedings under this Part, or	35 36 37

(c)	the representative proceedings will not provide an efficient and effective means of dealing with the claims of group members, or	1 2 3
(d)	a representative party is not able to adequately represent the interests of the group members, or	4 5
(e)	it is otherwise inappropriate that the claims be pursued by means of representative proceedings.	6 7
(2)	It is not, for the purposes of subsection (1) (e), inappropriate for claims to be pursued by means of representative proceedings merely because the persons identified as group members in relation to the proceedings:	8 9 10 11
(a)	do not include all persons on whose behalf those proceedings might have been brought, or	12 13
(b)	are aggregated together for a particular purpose such as a litigation funding arrangement.	14 15
(3)	If the Court dismisses an application under this section, the Court may order that no further application under this section be made by the defendant except with the leave of the Court.	16 17 18
(4)	Leave for the purposes of subsection (3) may be granted subject to such conditions as to costs as the Court considers just.	19 20
167	Effect of discontinuance order under this Part (cf s33P FCA)	21
(1)	If the Court makes an order under section 164, 165 or 166 that proceedings no longer continue under this Part:	22 23
(a)	the proceedings may be continued as proceedings by the representative party on the party's own behalf against the defendant, and	24 25 26
(b)	on the application of a person who was a group member for the purposes of the proceedings, the Court may order that the person be joined as an applicant in the proceedings.	27 28 29
(2)	In this section: <i>applicant</i> , in relation to proceedings, includes a claimant or plaintiff (as the case may be) in the proceedings.	30 31 32
168	Determination of questions where not all common (cf s33Q FCA)	33
(1)	If it appears to the Court that determination of the question or questions common to all group members will not finally determine the claims of all group members, the Court may give directions in relation to the determination of the remaining questions.	34 35 36 37 38

(2)	In the case of questions common to the claims of some only of the group members, the directions given by the Court may include directions establishing a sub-group consisting of those group members and appointing a person to be the sub-group representative party on behalf of the sub-group members.	1 2 3 4 5
169	Individual questions (cf s33R FCA)	6
(1)	In giving directions under section 168, the Court may permit an individual group member to appear in the proceedings for the purpose of determining a question that relates only to the claims of that member.	7 8 9 10
(2)	In such a case, the individual group member, and not the representative party, is liable for costs associated with the determination of the question.	11 12 13
170	Directions relating to commencement of further proceedings (cf s33S FCA)	14 15
	If a question cannot properly or conveniently be dealt with by the Court under section 168 or 169, the Court may give directions for the commencement and conduct of other proceedings, whether or not group proceedings.	16 17 18 19
171	Adequacy of representation (cf s33T FCA)	20
(1)	If, on application by a group member, it appears to the Court that a representative party is not able adequately to represent the interests of the group members, the Court may substitute another group member as representative party and make such other orders as it thinks fit.	21 22 23 24 25
(2)	If, on application by a sub-group member, it appears to the Court that a sub-group representative party is not able adequately to represent the interests of the sub-group members, the Court may substitute another person as sub-group representative party and may make such other orders as it thinks fit.	26 27 28 29 30
172	Stay of execution in certain circumstances (cf s33U FCA)	31
	If a defendant in representative proceedings commences proceedings in the Court against a group member, the Court may order a stay of execution in respect of any relief awarded to the group member in the representative proceedings until the other proceedings are determined.	32 33 34 35 36

173	Approval of Court required for settlement and discontinuance (cf s33V FCA)	1 2
(1)	Representative proceedings may not be settled or discontinued without the approval of the Court.	3 4
(2)	If the Court gives such approval, it may make such orders as are just with respect to the distribution of any money, including interest, paid under a settlement or paid into the Court.	5 6 7
174	Settlement of individual claim of representative party (cf s33W FCA)	8 9
(1)	A representative party may, with the leave of the Court, settle the party's individual claim in whole or in part at any stage of the representative proceedings.	10 11 12
(2)	A representative party who is seeking leave to settle, or who has settled, the party's individual claim may, with the leave of the Court, withdraw as representative party.	13 14 15
(3)	If a person has sought leave to withdraw as representative party under subsection (2), the Court may, on application by a group member, make an order for the substitution of another group member as representative party and may make such other orders as it thinks fit.	16 17 18 19 20
(4)	Before granting a person leave to withdraw as a representative party:	21 22
(a)	the Court must be satisfied that notice of the application has been given to group members in accordance with section 175 (1) and in sufficient time for them to apply to have another person substituted as the representative party, and	23 24 25 26 27
(b)	any application for the substitution of another group member as a representative party must have been determined.	28 29 30
Division 3	Notices	31
175	Notice to be given of certain matters (cf s33X FCA)	32
(1)	Notice must be given to group members of the following matters in relation to representative proceedings:	33 34
(a)	the commencement of the proceedings and the right of the group members to opt out of the proceedings before a specified date, being the date fixed under section 162 (1),	35 36 37

(b)	an application by the defendant in the proceedings for the dismissal of the proceedings on the ground of want of prosecution,	1 2 3
(c)	an application by a representative party seeking leave to withdraw under section 174 as representative party.	4 5
(2)	The Court may dispense with compliance with any or all of the requirements of subsection (1) if the relief sought in the proceedings does not include any claim for damages.	6 7 8
(3)	If the Court so orders, notice must be given to group members of the bringing into Court of money in answer to a cause of action on which a claim in the representative proceedings is founded.	9 10 11
(4)	Unless the Court is satisfied that it is just to do so, an application for approval of a settlement under section 173 must not be determined unless notice has been given to group members.	12 13 14
(5)	The Court may, at any stage, order that notice of any matter be given to a group member or group members.	15 16
(6)	Notice under this section must be given as soon as practicable after the happening of the event to which it relates.	17 18
176	Notices under section 175 (cf s33Y FCA)	19
(1)	The form and content of a notice under section 175 must be approved by the Court.	20 21
(2)	The Court must, by order, specify:	22
(a)	who is to give the notice, and	23
(b)	the way in which the notice is to be given.	24
(3)	An order under subsection (2) may also include provision:	25
(a)	directing a party to provide information relevant to the giving of the notice, and	26 27
(b)	relating to the costs of giving notice.	28
(4)	An order under subsection (2) may require that notice be given by means of press advertisement, radio or television broadcast, or by any other means.	29 30 31
(5)	The Court may not order that notice be given personally to each group member unless it is satisfied that it is reasonably practicable, and not unduly expensive, to do so.	32 33 34

- (6) A notice that concerns a matter for which the Court's leave or approval is required must specify the period within which a group member or other person may apply to the Court, or take some other step, in relation to the matter. 1
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- (7) A notice that includes or concerns conditions must specify the conditions and the period, if any, for compliance. 5
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- (8) The failure of a group member to receive or respond to a notice does not affect a step taken, an order made, or a judgment given, in any proceedings. 7
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Division 4 Powers of the Court 10

177 Judgment—powers of the Court (cf s33Z FCA) 11

- (1) The Court may, in determining a matter in representative proceedings, do any one or more of the following: 12
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 - (a) determine a question of law, 14
 - (b) determine a question of fact, 15
 - (c) make a declaration of liability, 16
 - (d) grant any equitable relief, 17
 - (e) make an award of damages for group members, sub-group members or individual group members, being damages consisting of specified amounts or amounts worked out in such manner as the Court specifies, 18
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 - (f) award damages in an aggregate amount without specifying amounts awarded in respect of individual group members. 22
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- (2) In making an order for an award of damages, the Court must make provision for the payment or distribution of the money to the group members entitled. 24
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- (3) Subject to section 173, the Court is not to make an award of damages under subsection (1) (f) unless a reasonably accurate assessment can be made of the total amount to which group members will be entitled under the judgment. 27
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- (4) If the Court has made an award of damages, the Court may give such directions (if any) as it thinks just in relation to: 31
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 - (a) the manner in which a group member is to establish the member's entitlement to share in the damages, and 33
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 - (b) the manner in which any dispute regarding the entitlement of a group member to share in the damages is to be determined. 35
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178	Constitution etc of fund (cf s33ZA FCA)	1
(1)	Without limiting the operation of section 177 (2), in making provision for the distribution of money to group members, the Court may provide for:	2
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		4
(a)	the constitution and administration of a fund consisting of the money to be distributed, and	5
		6
(b)	either:	7
	(i) the payment by the defendant of a fixed sum of money into the fund, or	8
		9
	(ii) the payment by the defendant into the fund of such instalments, on such terms, as the Court directs to meet the claims of group members, and	10
		11
		12
(c)	entitlements to interest earned on the money in the fund.	13
(2)	The costs of administering a fund are to be borne by the fund, or by the defendant in the representative proceedings, or by both, as the Court directs.	14
		15
		16
(3)	If the Court orders the constitution of a fund under subsection (1), the order must:	17
		18
(a)	require notice to be given to group members in such manner as is specified in the order, and	19
		20
(b)	specify the manner in which a group member is to make a claim for payment out of the fund and establish the group member's entitlement to payment, and	21
		22
		23
(c)	specify a day (which is 6 months or more after the day on which the order is made) on or before which the group members are to make a claim for payment out of the fund, and	24
		25
		26
		27
(d)	make provision in relation to the day before which the fund is to be distributed to group members who have established an entitlement to be paid out of the fund.	28
		29
		30
(4)	The Court may allow a group member to make a claim after the day fixed under subsection (3) (c) if:	31
		32
(a)	the fund has not already been fully distributed or applied in accordance with an order under subsection (5), and	33
		34
(b)	it is just to do so.	35
(5)	On application by the defendant after the day fixed under subsection (3) (d), the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the payment from the fund to the defendant of the money remaining in the fund.	36
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179	Effect of judgment (cf s 33ZB FCA)	1
	A judgment given in representative proceedings:	2
	(a) must describe or otherwise identify the group members who will be affected by it, and	3
		4
	(b) binds all such persons other than any person who has opted out of the proceedings under section 162.	5
		6
	Division 5 Appeals	7
180	Appeals (cf s 33ZC FCA)	8
	(1) The following appeals from a judgment of the Supreme Court in representative proceedings may (subject to the rules of court) themselves be brought in the Court of Appeal under section 101 of the <i>Supreme Court Act 1970</i> as representative proceedings:	9
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		12
	(a) an appeal by the representative party on behalf of group members and in respect of the judgment to the extent that it relates to questions common to the claims of group members,	13
		14
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	(b) an appeal by a sub-group representative party on behalf of sub-group members in respect of judgment to the extent that it relates to questions common to the claims of sub-group members.	17
		18
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	(2) The parties to an appeal in respect of the determination of a question that relates only to the claim of an individual group member are that group member and the defendant.	21
		22
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	(3) If the representative party or the sub-group representative party does not bring an appeal within the time provided for instituting appeals, another member of the group or sub-group may, within a further 21 days, bring an appeal as representing the group members or sub-group members, as the case may be.	24
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	(4) If an appeal is brought from the judgment of the Court in representative proceedings, the Court of Appeal may direct that notice of the appeal be given to such person or persons, and in such manner, as it considers appropriate.	29
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	(5) This Part (other than section 162) applies to any such appeal proceedings despite the provisions of any other Act or law.	33
		34
	(6) The notice instituting an appeal in relation to questions that are common to the claims of group members or sub-group members must describe or otherwise identify the group members or sub-group members, as the case may be, but need not specify the names or number of those members.	35
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Division 6	Miscellaneous	1
181	Costs (cf s43 (1A) FCA)	2
	Despite section 98, in any representative proceedings, the Court may not award costs against a person on whose behalf the proceedings have been commenced (other than a representative party) except as authorised by sections 168 and 169.	3 4 5 6
182	Suspension of limitation periods (cf s33ZE FCA)	7
	(1) On the commencement of any representative proceedings, the running of the limitation period that applies to the claim of a group member to which the proceedings relate is suspended.	8 9 10
	(2) The limitation period does not begin to run again unless either the member opts out of the proceedings under section 162 or the proceedings, and any appeals arising from the proceedings, are determined without finally disposing of the group member's claim.	11 12 13 14 15
	(3) However, nothing in this section affects the running of a limitation period in respect of a group member who, immediately before the commencement of the representative proceedings, was barred by the expiration of that period from commencing proceedings in the member's own right in respect of a claim in the representative proceedings.	16 17 18 19 20 21
	(4) This section applies despite anything in the <i>Limitation Act 1969</i> or any other law.	22 23
183	General power of Court to make orders (cf s33ZF FCA)	24
	In any proceedings (including an appeal) conducted under this Part, the Court may, of its own motion or on application by a party or a group member, make any order that the Court thinks appropriate or necessary to ensure that justice is done in the proceedings.	25 26 27 28 29
184	Reimbursement of representative party's costs (cf s33ZJ FCA)	30
	(1) If the Court has made an award of damages in representative proceedings, the representative party or a sub-group representative party, or a person who has been such a party, may apply to the Court for an order under this section.	31 32 33 34
	(2) If, on an application under this section, the Court is satisfied that the costs reasonably incurred in relation to the representative proceedings by the person making the application are likely to exceed the costs recoverable by the person from the defendant,	35 36 37 38

the Court may order that an amount equal to the whole or a part of the excess be paid to that person out of the damages awarded.	1 2
(3) On an application under this section, the Court may also make any other order that it thinks just.	3 4
[3] Schedule 6 Savings, transitional and other provisions	5
Insert at the end of the Schedule (with appropriate Part and clause numbering):	6
Part Provisions consequent on enactment of Schedule 6.1 to Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	7 8 9
Effect of enactment of Part 10 on existing proceedings	10
(1) Except as provided by this clause or the regulations, nothing in the new Part affects the commencement or continuance of any action or proceedings of a representative character commenced otherwise than under the new Part before the commencement of that Part.	11 12 13 14 15
(2) Subject to subclause (3), the new Part extends to proceedings commenced (but not finally determined) in the relevant court under Division 2 of Part 7 of the uniform rules before the commencement of that Part.	16 17 18 19
(3) The relevant court may make such orders dispensing with or modifying the requirements of the new Part in relation to proceedings referred to in subclause (2) as the relevant court thinks appropriate or necessary to ensure that justice is done in the proceedings.	20 21 22 23 24
(4) In this clause:	25
<i>relevant court</i> , in relation to actions or proceedings referred to in subclause (1), means the court or tribunal in which the action or proceedings commenced.	26 27 28
<i>the new Part</i> means Part 10 (as inserted by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>).	29 30
6.2 Amendment of Civil Procedure Act 2005 No 28 relating to dispute resolution	31 32
[1] Section 3 Definitions	33
Insert in section 3 (1) in alphabetical order:	34
<i>civil dispute</i> has the same meaning as it has in Part 2A.	35

[2] Part 2A	1
Insert after Part 2:	2
Part 2A Steps to be taken before the commencement of proceedings	3
	4
Division 1 Preliminary	5
18A Interpretation	6
(1) In this Part:	7
<i>alternative dispute resolution</i> means processes (other than a judicial determination) in which an impartial person assists persons in dispute to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute, including (but not limited to) the following:	8
(a) mediation (whether or not by a referral under this Act),	9
(b) expert determination,	10
(c) early neutral evaluation,	11
(d) conciliation,	12
(e) arbitration (whether or not by a referral under this Act).	13
<i>civil dispute</i> means a dispute that may result in the commencement of civil proceedings.	14
<i>costs</i> , in relation to compliance with the pre-litigation requirements, means costs payable in or in relation to complying with the requirements, and includes fees, disbursements, expenses and remuneration.	15
<i>dispute resolution statement</i> means a statement filed under Division 3.	16
<i>mediation</i> means a structured negotiation process in which the mediator, as a neutral and independent party, assists the parties to a dispute to achieve their own resolution of the dispute.	17
<i>pre-litigation protocol</i> —see section 18C.	18
<i>pre-litigation requirements</i> means the requirements set out in section 18E.	19
(2) In the event of an inconsistency between a provision of regulations made under this Part and a provision of any rules of court made under this Part, the provision in the regulations prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.	20
(3) Any provision of this Part that enables or provides for rules of court to be made in relation to a matter operates, in relation to a	21
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particular court, to confer power on the rule committee for the court to make local rules in relation to the matter under the Act that constitutes the court.	1 2 3
(4) Nothing in subsection (3) limits the operation of section 11 (Relationship between uniform rules and local rules).	4 5
(5) If costs of compliance with the pre-litigation requirements are awarded or taken into account in civil proceedings in accordance with a provision of this Part, those costs are to be treated as if they formed part of the costs of the proceedings and the amount of costs payable may be assessed accordingly.	6 7 8 9 10
18B Application of Part	11
(1) This Part applies in relation to civil disputes and civil proceedings other than excluded disputes or excluded proceedings.	12 13 14
(2) Each of the following is an <i>excluded dispute</i> :	15
(a) any civil dispute where a person is in dispute with another person who is the subject of a vexatious proceedings order under the <i>Vexatious Proceedings Act 2008</i> ,	16 17 18
(b) any civil dispute (other than a civil dispute referred to in paragraph (a) or (c)) that involves claims that may result in the commencement of excluded proceedings if the issues in dispute are not resolved or narrowed,	19 20 21 22
(c) such other civil disputes (or civil disputes belonging to a class of civil disputes) that are declared under subsection (4) (a) or (5) to be excluded disputes.	23 24 25
(3) Each of the following are <i>excluded proceedings</i> :	26
(a) any civil proceedings that result from a civil dispute referred to in subsection (2) (a) or (c),	27 28
(b) any civil proceedings in the Dust Diseases Tribunal,	29
(c) any civil proceedings in the Industrial Relations Commission, including the Commission in Court Session (the Industrial Court),	30 31 32
(d) any civil proceedings in relation to the payment of workers compensation,	33 34
(e) any civil proceedings in relation to the enforcement of a farm mortgage to which the <i>Farm Debt Mediation Act 1994</i> applies,	35 36 37

(f)	any civil proceedings in relation to a claim to which the <i>Motor Accidents Act 1988</i> or the <i>Motor Accidents Compensation Act 1999</i> applies,	1 2 3
(g)	any civil proceedings in relation to a claim made under the <i>Motor Accidents (Lifetime Care and Support) Act 2006</i> ,	4 5
(h)	any civil proceedings in which a civil penalty under a civil penalty provision (however described) of or under an Act (including a Commonwealth Act) is sought,	6 7 8
(i)	any ex parte civil proceedings,	9
(j)	any appeal in civil proceedings,	10
(k)	such other civil proceedings (or civil proceedings belonging to a class of civil proceedings) that are declared under subsection (4) (a) or (5) to be excluded proceedings.	11 12 13
(4)	The Governor may make regulations declaring that:	14
(a)	specified civil disputes or civil proceedings (or classes of civil disputes or civil proceedings) are excluded disputes or excluded proceedings for the purposes of this Part, or	15 16 17
(b)	specified civil disputes or civil proceedings (or classes of civil disputes or civil proceedings) that have been excluded by rules of court under subsection (5) are not to be treated as excluded disputes or excluded proceedings for the purposes of this Part.	18 19 20 21 22
	Note. See section 18A (2) in relation to the resolution of inconsistencies between regulations made by the Governor and rules of court.	23 24
(5)	Rules of court (including the uniform rules) may declare that specified civil disputes or civil proceedings (or classes of civil disputes or civil proceedings) are excluded disputes or excluded proceedings for the purposes of this Part.	25 26 27 28
18C	Pre-litigation protocols	29
(1)	A <i>pre-litigation protocol</i> is a set of provisions setting out steps that will constitute reasonable steps for the purposes of the pre-litigation requirements in their application to a specified class of civil disputes to which this Part applies.	30 31 32 33
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), a pre-litigation protocol for a class of civil disputes may provide for any of the following matters:	34 35 36
(a)	appropriate notification and communication steps,	37
(b)	appropriate responses to notifications and communication steps,	38 39

(c)	appropriate correspondence, information and documents for exchange between the persons involved in the dispute,	1 2
(d)	appropriate negotiation and alternative dispute resolution options,	3 4
(e)	appropriate procedures to be followed in relation to the gathering of evidence (including expert evidence).	5 6
(3)	The Governor may make regulations setting out a pre-litigation protocol for a specified class of civil disputes to which this Part applies.	7 8 9
(4)	Rules of court (including the uniform rules) may also set out a pre-litigation protocol for a specified class of civil disputes to which this Part applies.	10 11 12
 Division 2 Pre-litigation requirements		 13
18D	Compliance with pre-litigation requirements prior to commencement of civil proceedings	14 15
	Each person involved in a civil dispute to which this Part applies is to comply with the pre-litigation requirements before the commencement of any civil proceedings in a court in relation to that dispute.	16 17 18 19
18E	Pre-litigation requirements	20
(1)	Each person involved in a civil dispute to which this Part applies is to take reasonable steps having regard to the person’s situation, the nature of the dispute (including the value of any claim and complexity of the issues) and any applicable pre-litigation protocol:	21 22 23 24 25
(a)	to resolve the dispute by agreement, or	26
(b)	to clarify and narrow the issues in dispute in the event that civil proceedings are commenced.	27 28
(2)	For the purposes of this section, reasonable steps include (but are not limited to) the following:	29 30
(a)	notifying the other person of the issues that are, or may be, in dispute, and offering to discuss them, with a view to resolving the dispute,	31 32 33
(b)	responding appropriately to any such notification by communicating about what issues are, or may be, in dispute, and offering to discuss them, with a view to resolving the dispute,	34 35 36 37

(c)	exchanging appropriate pre-litigation correspondence, information and documents critical to the resolution of the dispute,	1 2 3
(d)	considering, and where appropriate proposing, options for resolving the dispute without the need for civil proceedings in a court, including (but not limited to) resolution through genuine and reasonable negotiations and alternative dispute resolution processes,	4 5 6 7 8
(e)	taking part in alternative dispute resolution processes.	9
(3)	Each person involved in a civil dispute to which this Part applies is not to unreasonably refuse to participate in genuine and reasonable negotiations or alternative dispute resolution processes.	10 11 12 13
(4)	Nothing in this section requires a person to provide any correspondence, information or document that might tend to incriminate the person.	14 15 16
18F	Protection and use of information and documents disclosed under pre-litigation requirements	17 18
(1)	A person involved in a civil dispute to which this Part applies who receives any information or documents provided by another person involved in a civil dispute in accordance with the pre-litigation requirements (and not otherwise available to the recipient) is subject to an obligation not to use the information or documents, or permit the information or documents to be used, for a purpose other than in connection with:	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
(a)	the resolution of the civil dispute between the persons involved in the civil dispute, or	26 27
(b)	any civil proceedings arising out of the civil dispute.	28
(2)	Despite subsection (1), a person involved in a civil dispute or a party to civil proceedings to which this Part applies may:	29 30
(a)	agree in writing to the use of information or documents otherwise protected under subsection (1), or	31 32
(b)	be released from the obligation imposed under subsection (1) by leave of the court.	33 34
(3)	A court may treat a failure to comply with the obligation under subsection (1) as a contempt of court if the court is satisfied that there was no lawful or reasonable excuse for the failure.	35 36 37
(4)	If documents exchanged in accordance with the pre-litigation requirements are permitted by this section to be used in civil proceedings arising from the dispute to which the requirements	38 39 40

applied, those documents are to be obtained and admitted into evidence in accordance with the usual rules and procedures applicable in the court in relation to the obtaining and admission of documentary evidence.	1 2 3 4
(5) Nothing in this section:	5
(a) limits any other undertaking to a court (implied or specific) whether at common law or otherwise, in relation to information or documents disclosed or discovered in civil proceedings, or	6 7 8 9
(b) limits the operation of section 180 in relation to a mediation to which that section applies.	10 11
Division 3 Filing of dispute resolution statements by parties to civil proceedings	12 13
18G Dispute resolution statement to be filed by plaintiff	14
(1) A plaintiff who commences civil proceedings to which this Part applies is to file a dispute resolution statement at the time the originating process for the proceedings is filed.	15 16 17
(2) A dispute resolution statement filed under subsection (1) is to specify:	18 19
(a) the steps that have been taken to try to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant in the proceedings, or	20 21 22
(b) the reasons why no such steps were taken, which may relate to (but are not limited to) the following:	23 24
(i) the urgency of the proceedings (including that the limitation period for the commencement of the proceedings is about to expire),	25 26 27
(ii) whether, and the extent to which, the safety or security of any person or property would have been compromised by taking such steps.	28 29 30
18H Dispute resolution statement to be filed by defendant	31
(1) A defendant in civil proceedings to which this Part applies who has been served with a copy of a dispute resolution statement filed by the plaintiff is to file a dispute resolution statement at the time the defendant files a defence in the proceedings.	32 33 34 35
(2) A dispute resolution statement filed under subsection (1) is to:	36
(a) state that the defendant agrees with the dispute resolution statement filed by the plaintiff, or	37 38

(b)	if the defendant disagrees in whole or part with the dispute resolution statement filed by the plaintiff—specify the respect in which, and reasons why, the defendant disagrees and specify other reasonable steps that the defendant believes could usefully be undertaken to resolve the dispute.	1 2 3 4 5 6
18I	Dispute resolution statement to comply with uniform rules	7
	A dispute resolution statement filed under this Division is to comply with such additional requirements as may be specified in rules of court (including the uniform rules).	8 9 10
	Note. See also section 17, which enables the Uniform Rules Committee to approve forms for documents to be used in connection with civil proceedings.	11 12 13
Division 4	Duties of legal practitioners	14
18J	Duty of legal practitioners to provide certain information	15
(1)	A legal practitioner who is engaged to represent a person involved in a civil dispute to which this Part applies is to:	16 17
(a)	inform the person about the applicability of the pre-litigation requirements to the dispute (including of the need to file a dispute resolution statement in relation to those requirements if civil proceedings are commenced), and	18 19 20 21 22
(b)	advise the person about the alternatives to the commencement of civil proceedings (including alternative dispute resolution processes) that are reasonably available to the person in the circumstances in order to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute.	23 24 25 26 27
(2)	In determining whether a costs order should be made against a legal practitioner under section 99, a court may take into account a failure by the legal practitioner to comply with subsection (1).	28 29 30
Division 5	Consequences of non-compliance with this Part	31 32
18K	Failure to comply does not prevent commencement or affect validity of proceedings	33 34
(1)	Non-compliance with the pre-litigation requirements:	35
(a)	does not (unless the court otherwise orders or the uniform rules otherwise provide) prevent or preclude a person from commencing civil proceedings in a court, or	36 37 38

	(b) does not invalidate civil proceedings that have otherwise been duly commenced.	1 2
	(2) A failure to file a dispute resolution statement in civil proceedings to which this Part applies does not invalidate the originating process commencing the proceedings, a response to such a process or the proceedings if they have otherwise been duly filed or commenced.	3 4 5 6 7
18L	Persons generally to bear own costs of compliance with pre-litigation requirements	8 9
	Subject to this Division, each person involved in a civil dispute (or each party to civil proceedings) to which this Part applies is to bear that person's or party's own costs of compliance with the pre-litigation requirements, unless rules of court (including the uniform rules) otherwise provide.	10 11 12 13 14
18M	Court may make orders as to costs of compliance with pre-litigation requirements	15 16
	(1) Despite section 18L, a court may:	17
	(a) order that a party to civil proceedings to which this Part applies pay all or a specific part of another party's costs of compliance with the pre-litigation requirements if satisfied that it is reasonable to do so, having regard to the overriding purpose of this Act, and	18 19 20 21 22
	(b) make a costs order under section 99 against a legal practitioner and, in determining whether such an order should be made, the court may take into account any conduct by the legal practitioner that causes a party to civil proceedings to which this Part applies not to comply with the pre-litigation requirements.	23 24 25 26 27 28
	(2) A court may make an order under subsection (1) (a) of its own motion or on the application of a party to the civil proceedings.	29 30
18N	Court may take failure to comply with pre-litigation requirements into account	31 32
	(1) If a court is satisfied that a party to civil proceedings to which this Part applies has failed to comply with the pre-litigation requirements, the court may take into account that failure:	33 34 35
	(a) in determining costs in the proceeding generally, and	36
	(b) in making any order about the procedural obligations of parties to proceedings, and	37 38
	(c) in making any other order it considers appropriate.	39

(2)	In determining whether to take into account a failure to comply with the pre-litigation requirements, the court may have regard to any of the following matters:	1 2 3
(a)	whether or not the persons in dispute were legally represented,	4 5
(b)	whether or not compliance might have resulted in self-incrimination by a person in dispute,	6 7
(c)	any reasons that have been provided for the failure by the persons in dispute,	8 9
(d)	any other matter that the court considers relevant.	10
(3)	A court may make an order under subsection (1) of its own motion or on the application of a party to the civil proceedings.	11 12
Division 6 Miscellaneous		13
180	Disclosure and publication of information concerning mediation undertaken for the purposes of this Part	14 15
(1)	In this section: <i>mediation</i> means a meeting arranged for the mediation of a civil dispute to which this Part applies, and includes any steps taken in the course of making arrangements for the meeting or in the course of the follow-up of a meeting.	16 17 18 19 20
(2)	The following provisions apply in relation to a mediation:	21
(a)	evidence of anything said or of any admission made in the mediation is not admissible in any proceedings before any court or other body,	22 23 24
(b)	a document prepared for the purposes of, or in the course of, or as a result of, the mediation, or any copy of such a document, is not admissible in evidence in any proceedings before any court or other body.	25 26 27 28
(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply with respect to any evidence or document if:	29 30
(a)	the persons in attendance at, or identified during, the mediation and, in the case of a document, all persons specified in the document, consent to the admission of the evidence or document, or	31 32 33 34
(b)	the evidence is called to prove that an agreement or other arrangement has been reached as a result of a mediation and the substance of the agreement or arrangement.	35 36 37

(4)	The same privilege with respect to defamation as exists with respect to judicial proceedings and a document produced in judicial proceedings exists with respect to:	1 2 3
(a)	a mediation, or	4
(b)	a document or other material sent to or produced to a mediator for the purpose of enabling a mediation to be arranged.	5 6 7
(5)	The privilege conferred by subsection (4) extends only to a publication made:	8 9
(a)	at a mediation, or	10
(b)	in a document or other material sent to or produced to a mediator for the purpose of enabling a mediation to be arranged.	11 12 13
[3]	Section 56 Overriding purpose	14
	Omit “civil proceedings” and “the proceedings” from section 56 (1).	15
	Insert instead “a civil dispute or civil proceedings” and “the dispute or proceedings”, respectively.	16 17
[4]	Section 56 (3A)	18
	Insert after section 56 (3):	19
(3A)	A party to a civil dispute or civil proceedings is under a duty to take reasonable steps to resolve or narrow the issues in dispute in accordance with the provisions of Part 2A (if any) that are applicable to the dispute or proceedings in a way that is consistent with the overriding purpose.	20 21 22 23 24
[5]	Section 56 (4)	25
	Omit the subsection. Insert instead:	26
(4)	Each of the following persons must not, by their conduct, cause a party to a civil dispute or civil proceedings to be put in breach of a duty identified in subsection (3) or (3A):	27 28 29
(a)	any solicitor or barrister representing the party in the dispute or proceedings,	30 31
(b)	any person with a relevant interest in the proceedings commenced by the party.	32 33
[6]	Section 56 (5)	34
	Insert “, (3A)” after “(3)”.	35

[7] Section 56 (6) and (7)	1
Insert after section 56 (5):	2
(6) For the purposes of this section, a person has a <i>relevant interest</i> in civil proceedings if the person:	3
(a) provides financial assistance or other assistance to any party to the proceedings, and	4
(b) exercises any direct or indirect control, or any influence, over the conduct of the proceedings or the conduct of a party in respect of the proceedings.	5
Note. Examples of persons who may have a relevant interest are insurers and persons who fund litigation.	6
(7) In this section:	7
<i>party</i> to a civil dispute means a person who is involved in the dispute.	8
[8] Schedule 3 Rule-making powers	9
Insert after clause 34:	10
35 The pre-litigation requirements under Part 2A (including the practice and procedure relating to the pre-litigation requirements).	11
36 Pre-litigation requirements other than those under Part 2A (including specific protocols for civil proceedings or classes of civil proceedings).	12
[9] Schedule 6	13
Insert at the end of the Schedule (with appropriate Part and clause numbering):	14
Part Provisions consequent on enactment of Schedule 6.2 to Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	15
Application of Part 2A	16
(1) Part 2A (as inserted by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>) extends to civil proceedings commenced on or after the commencement of that Part in relation to civil disputes arising before that commencement, but only if the proceedings are commenced after the expiry of the transitional period.	17
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(2) In this clause:	1
<i>transitional period</i> means the period:	2
(a) commencing on the day on which Part 2A commences, and	3
(b) ending at the end of the day that is 6 months after the day on which Part 2A commences.	4 5
6.3 Miscellaneous amendments to Civil Procedure Act 2005	6
[1] Schedule 3 Rule-making powers	7
Insert after clause 25:	8
25A The means for answering questions as to the principles of the law of a country other than Australia, and their application.	9 10 11
[2] Schedule 6 Savings, transitional and other provisions	12
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	13
<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	14
6.4 Amendment of Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005	15
Rules 7.4 and 7.5 of the <i>Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005</i> are repealed.	16

Schedule 7	Amendment of Community Services (Complaints, Reviews and Monitoring) Act 1993 No 2	1 2 3
[1] Section 33 Right of appearance		4
Insert after section 33 (3):		5
(3A)	Anything done or omitted to be done by a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed by the Tribunal as a guardian ad litem does not subject the member personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done, or omitted to be done, in good faith for the purposes of exercising his or her functions as a guardian ad litem under this Act.	6 7 8 9 10 11
(3B)	However, any such liability attaches instead to the Crown.	12
[2] Section 33 (7)		13
Insert in alphabetical order:		14
	<i>Guardian Ad Litem Panel</i> means the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.	15 16 17

Schedule 8	Amendment of Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal Act 2001 No 82	1
		2
[1] Section 36 Representation of parties		3
Insert after section 36 (7):		4
(7A) Anything done or omitted to be done by a member of the Guardian Ad Litem Panel who is appointed under subsection (6) does not subject the member personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done, or omitted to be done, in good faith for the purposes of exercising his or her functions under this Act.		5 6 7 8 9 10
(7B) However, any such liability attaches instead to the Crown.		11
[2] Section 36 (10)		12
Insert after section 36 (9):		13
(10) In this section:		14
<i>Guardian Ad Litem Panel</i> means the panel constituted as the Guardian Ad Litem Panel by the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney General.		15 16 17

Schedule 9	Amendment of Crimes Act 1900 No 40	1
Section 44		2
Omit the section. Insert instead:		3
44 Failure of persons to provide necessities of life		4
(1) A person:		5
(a) who is under a legal duty to provide another person with the necessities of life, and		6 7
(b) who, without reasonable excuse, intentionally or recklessly fails to provide that person with the necessities of life,		8 9 10
is guilty of an offence if the failure causes a danger of death or causes serious injury, or the likelihood of serious injury, to that person.		11 12 13
Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.		14
(2) A person cannot be found guilty of both an offence against section 43A and an offence against this section in respect of the same act or omission.		15 16 17

**Schedule 10 Amendment of Crimes (Criminal
Organisations Control) Act 2009 No 6**

**[1] Section 39 Report to Ombudsman on exercise of powers and monitoring
by Ombudsman**

Omit “2 years” from section 39 (1). Insert instead “4 years”.

[2] Section 39 (5)

Omit “2-year period”. Insert instead “4-year period”.

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**Schedule 11 Amendment of Criminal Appeal Act 1912
No 16**

[1] Section 5F Appeal against interlocutory judgment or order

Insert after section 5F (3):

(3AA) A person who is not a party to proceedings to which this section applies may appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal against a decision in those proceedings to grant leave under Division 2 of Part 5 of Chapter 6 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* or a determination in those proceedings that a document or evidence does not contain a protected confidence within the meaning of that Division, if the person is:

- (a) a person who, because of the leave, is required to produce a document or adduce evidence that contains a protected confidence, or
- (b) a protected confider in relation to a protected confidence that may be produced or adduced because of the leave, or
- (c) a person who claims the document or evidence does, despite the determination, contain a protected confidence in relation to which the person is a protected confider.

(3AB) An appeal under subsection (3AA) may be made whether or not an appeal has been made by a party to the proceedings, but only if:

- (a) the Court of Criminal Appeal gives leave to appeal, or
- (b) the judge or magistrate of the court of trial certifies that the decision is a proper one for determination on appeal.

[2] Schedule 1 Savings and transitional provisions

Insert after clause 14:

15 Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010

Section 5F (3AA) and (3AB), as inserted by the *Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010*, extends to proceedings commenced but not completed before the commencement of those subsections.

Schedule 12	Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act	1
	1986 No 209	2
12.1	Amendments relating to evidence in sexual offence matters	3
[1]	Section 294D Protections of Division extend to tendency witnesses	4
	Omit section 294D (2). Insert instead:	5
	(2) A <i>sexual offence witness</i> is any witness in the proceedings (other than the complainant) against whom any of the following is alleged to have been committed by the accused person:	6
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	(a) a prescribed sexual offence, or	9
	(b) acts that would constitute a prescribed sexual offence were those acts to occur in this State at the time of the commencement of the proceedings.	10
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	(2A) A provision of this Division that applies to the giving of evidence about a prescribed sexual offence extends to the giving of evidence by a sexual offence witness about an offence or act referred to in subsection (2) (a) or (b).	13
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[2]	Section 294D (6)	17
	Omit “a prescribed sexual offence”.	18
	Insert instead “an offence or act referred to in subsection (2) (a) or (b)”.	19
[3]	Section 295 Interpretation	20
	Omit paragraph (a) from the definition of <i>criminal proceedings</i> in section 295 (1).	21
		22
	Insert instead:	23
	(a) proceedings relating to the trial or sentencing of a person for an offence (whether or not a sexual assault offence) including pre-trial and interlocutory proceedings but not preliminary criminal proceedings, or	24
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[4]	Section 295 (1), definition of “sexual assault offence”	28
	Insert after paragraph (a):	29
	(a1) acts that would constitute a prescribed sexual offence if those acts:	30
		31
	(i) had occurred in this State, or	32
	(ii) had occurred at some later date, or	33

- (iii) had both occurred in this State and occurred at some later date, or

[5] Sections 297–299D

Omit sections 297–299. Insert instead:

297 Protected confidences—preliminary criminal proceedings

- (1) A person cannot seek to compel (whether by subpoena or any other procedure) any other person to produce a document recording a protected confidence in, or in connection with, any preliminary criminal proceedings.
- (2) A document recording a protected confidence cannot be produced in, or in connection with, any preliminary criminal proceedings.
- (3) Evidence cannot be adduced in any preliminary criminal proceedings if it would disclose a protected confidence or the contents of a document recording a protected confidence.

298 Protected confidences—criminal proceedings

- (1) Except with the leave of the court, a person cannot seek to compel (whether by subpoena or any other procedure) any other person to produce a document recording a protected confidence in, or in connection with, any criminal proceedings.
- (2) Except with the leave of the court, a document recording a protected confidence cannot be produced in, or in connection with, any criminal proceedings.
- (3) Except with the leave of the court, evidence cannot be adduced in any criminal proceedings if it would disclose a protected confidence or the contents of a document recording a protected confidence.

299 Court to inform of rights under Division

If it appears to a court that a witness, party or protected confider may have grounds for making an application under this Division or objecting to the production of a document or the adducing of evidence, the court must satisfy itself (or if there is a jury, in the absence of the jury) that the person is aware of the relevant provisions of this Division and has been given a reasonable opportunity to seek legal advice.

299A	Protected confider has standing	1
	A protected confider who is not a party may appear in criminal proceedings or preliminary criminal proceedings if a document is sought to be produced or evidence is sought to be adduced that may disclose a protected confidence made by, to or about the protected confider.	2 3 4 5 6
299B	Determining if there is a protected confidence	7
(1)	If a question arises under this Division relating to a document or evidence, a court may consider the document or evidence.	8 9
(2)	If there is a jury, the document or evidence is to be considered in the absence of the jury.	10 11
(3)	A court must not make available or disclose to a party (other than a protected confider) any document or evidence to which this section applies (or the contents of any such document) unless:	12 13 14
	(a) the court determines that the document does not record a protected confidence or that the evidence would not disclose a protected confidence, or	15 16 17
	(b) a party has been given leave under this Division in relation to the document or evidence and making available or disclosing the document or evidence is consistent with that leave.	18 19 20 21
(4)	A court may make any orders it thinks fit to facilitate its consideration of a document or evidence under this section.	22 23
299C	Notice of application for leave	24
(1)	An applicant for leave under this Division must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, give notice in writing of the application to each other party and each relevant protected confider (or the protected confider's nominee) that:	25 26 27 28
	(a) specifies the document that is sought to be produced or the evidence that is sought to be adduced, and	29 30
	(b) in the case of a notice to a protected confider who is not a party to the proceedings—advises the protected confider that the protected confider may appear in the proceedings concerned, and	31 32 33 34
	(c) in the case of an application for leave to compel (whether by subpoena or any other procedure) a person to produce a document—specifies the day on which the document is to be produced, and	35 36 37 38

(d)	in the case of an application for leave to adduce evidence—specifies the day (if known) when the proceedings are to be heard, and	1 2 3
(e)	includes any other matter that may be prescribed by the regulations.	4 5
(2)	A requirement to give notice to a protected confider who is not a party to proceedings is satisfied for the purposes of this section if the notice is given to:	6 7 8
(a)	the prosecutor in the criminal proceedings, or	9
(b)	if the regulations prescribe a different person or body, that person or body.	10 11
(3)	A prosecutor (or person or body) who is given a copy of a notice under subsection (2) must ensure that a copy of the notice is given to the protected confider within a reasonable time after its receipt.	12 13 14
(4)	A court cannot grant an application for leave under this Division until at least 14 days (or such shorter period as may be fixed by the court) after the relevant notices have been given under subsection (1) or (2).	15 16 17 18
(5)	A court may waive the requirement to give notice if:	19
(a)	notice has already been given in respect of an application under this Division, being an application that relates to the same protected confidence and the same criminal proceedings, or	20 21 22 23
(b)	the principal protected confider has consented in writing to the notice being waived, or	24 25
(c)	the court is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances that require the notice to be waived.	26 27
(6)	The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the giving of notices under this section.	28 29
299D	Determining whether to grant leave	30
(1)	The court cannot grant an application for leave under this Division unless the court is satisfied that:	31 32
(a)	the document or evidence will, either by itself or having regard to other documents or evidence produced or adduced or to be produced or adduced by the party seeking to produce or adduce the document or evidence, have substantial probative value, and	33 34 35 36 37

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- (b) other documents or evidence concerning the matters to which the protected confidence relates are not available, and
 - (c) the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of protected confidences and protecting the principal protected confider from harm is substantially outweighed by the public interest in admitting into evidence information or the contents of a document of substantial probative value.
- (2) Without limiting the matters that the court may take into account for the purposes of determining the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of protected confidences and protecting the principal protected confider from harm, the court must take into account the following:
 - (a) the need to encourage victims of sexual offences to seek counselling,
 - (b) that the effectiveness of counselling is likely to be dependent on the maintenance of the confidentiality of the counselling relationship,
 - (c) the public interest in ensuring that victims of sexual offences receive effective counselling,
 - (d) that the disclosure of the protected confidence is likely to damage or undermine the relationship between the counsellor and the counselled person,
 - (e) whether disclosure of the protected confidence is sought on the basis of a discriminatory belief or bias,
 - (f) that the adducing of the evidence is likely to infringe a reasonable expectation of privacy.
 - (3) For the purposes of determining an application for leave under this Division, the court may permit a confidential statement to be made to it by or on behalf of the principal protected confider by affidavit specifying the harm the confider is likely to suffer if the application for leave is granted.
 - (4) A court must not disclose or make available to a party (other than the principal protected confider) any confidential statement made to the court under this section by or on behalf of the principal protected confider.
 - (5) The court must state its reasons for granting or refusing to grant an application for leave under this Division.

(6)	If there is a jury, the court is to hear and determine any application for leave under this Division in the absence of the jury.	1 2 3
[6]	Sections 303 and 304	4
	Omit the sections.	5
[7]	Section 305 Inadmissibility of evidence	6
	Omit “must not”. Insert instead “cannot”.	7
[8]	Section 305A	8
	Insert after section 305:	9
305A	Subpoenas in sexual assault matters	10
	The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the issue and service of subpoenas in, or in connection with, any criminal proceedings or preliminary criminal proceedings involving a prescribed sexual offence, including the following:	11 12 13 14
	(a) the manner and time in which a subpoena must be served,	15
	(b) the form of a subpoena,	16
	(c) any documents or information that must be included with a subpoena.	17 18
[9]	Schedule 2	19
	Insert at the end of the Schedule (with appropriate Part and clause numbering):	20
Part	Provisions consequent on enactment of Schedule 12.1 to Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	21 22 23
	Evidence in sexual offence proceedings	24
(1)	The amendments made to this Act by Schedule 12.1 [1]–[3] to the amending Act extend to proceedings commenced but not completed before the commencement of those amendments.	25 26 27
(2)	However, subclause (1) does not affect the admissibility of any evidence given in proceedings before the commencement of those amendments or otherwise affect the validity of anything done, or omitted to be done, before that commencement.	28 29 30 31
(3)	The amendments made to this Act by Schedule 12.1 [4]–[7] to the amending Act do not extend to proceedings in a court if the	32 33

proceedings have commenced in that court before the commencement of those amendments.

- (4) In this clause:
amending Act means the *Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010*.

12.2 Miscellaneous amendments

[1] Section 56 Committal proceedings to be heard in open court

Insert after section 56 (2):

- (3) For the purpose only of facilitating the use of an electronic case management system established under the *Electronic Transactions Act 2000* in committal proceedings, the hearing of a matter may be conducted in the absence of the public, with the consent of the parties to the proceedings concerned, if the matter:
- (a) arises after the first appearance of the accused person in committal proceedings, and
 - (b) is of a procedural nature, and
 - (c) does not require the resolution of a disputed issue, and
 - (d) does not involve a person giving oral evidence.

[2] Sections 132 and 132A

Omit section 132. Insert instead:

132 Orders for trial by Judge alone

- (1) An accused person or the prosecutor in criminal proceedings in the Supreme Court or District Court may apply to the court for an order that the accused person be tried by a Judge alone (*a trial by judge order*).
- (2) The court must make a trial by judge order if both the accused person and the prosecutor agree to the accused person being tried by a Judge alone.
- (3) If the accused person does not agree to being tried by a Judge alone, the court must not make a trial by judge order.
- (4) If the prosecutor does not agree to the accused person being tried by a Judge alone, the court may make a trial by judge order if it considers it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (4), the court may refuse to make an order if it considers that the trial will involve a factual issue that requires the application of objective community standards,

	including (but not limited to) an issue of reasonableness, negligence, indecency, obscenity or dangerousness.	1 2
(6)	The court must not make a trial by judge order unless it is satisfied that the accused person has sought and received advice in relation to the effect of such an order from an Australian legal practitioner.	3 4 5 6
(7)	The court may make a trial by judge order despite any other provision of this section or section 132A if the court is of the opinion that:	7 8 9
	(a) there is a substantial risk that acts that may constitute an offence under Division 3 of Part 7 of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> are likely to be committed in respect of any jury or juror, and	10 11 12 13
	(b) the risk of those acts occurring may not reasonably be mitigated by other means.	14 15
132A	Applications for trial by judge alone in criminal proceedings	16
(1)	An application for an order under section 132 that an accused person be tried by a Judge alone must be made not less than 28 days before the date fixed for the trial in the Supreme Court or District Court, except with the leave of the court.	17 18 19 20
(2)	An application must not be made in a joint trial unless:	21
	(a) all other accused person apply to be tried by a Judge alone, and	22 23
	(b) each application is made in respect of all offences with which the accused persons in the trial are charged that are being proceeded with in the trial.	24 25 26
(3)	An accused person or a prosecutor who applies for an order under section 132 may, at any time before the date fixed for the accused person's trial, subsequently apply for a trial by a jury.	27 28 29
(4)	Rules of court may be made with respect to applications under section 132 or this section.	30 31
[3]	Schedule 1 Indictable offences triable summarily	32
	Omit "\$15,000" from clause 6 (b) of Table 1 to the Schedule.	33
	Insert instead "\$60,000".	34
[4]	Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions	35
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	36
	<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	37

[5] Schedule 2	1
Insert at the end of the Schedule (with appropriate Part and clause numbering):	2
Part Provisions consequent on enactment of Schedule 12.2 to Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	3 4 5
Conduct of committal proceedings in the absence of the public	6
The amendment made to section 56 by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> applies only to committal proceedings instituted on or after the commencement of the amendment.	7 8 9 10
Changes to trial by judge alone provisions	11
Section 132, as in force before its substitution by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> , continues to apply to criminal proceedings that were commenced in the Supreme Court or District Court before that substitution.	12 13 14 15
New penalties to apply prospectively	16
An amendment made to Schedule 1 by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> applies only in respect of an offence that is committed, or alleged to have been committed, on or after the commencement of the amendment.	17 18 19 20

Schedule 13	Amendment of Graffiti Control legislation	1
		2
13.1	Graffiti Control Act 2008 No 100	3
	Section 9A Definitions	4
	Insert in alphabetical order:	5
	<i>fine</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Fines Act 1996</i> .	6
13.2	Graffiti Control Regulation 2009	7
	Clause 12 Community clean up orders	8
	Omit the clause.	9

Schedule 14	Amendment of Industrial Relations Act	1
	1996 No 17	2
[1]	Section 162C	3
	Insert after section 162B:	4
162C	Exercise of certain functions under federal Act by Commissioner	5
(1)	A Commissioner who is an Australian lawyer may exercise any function of the Commission in Court Session in respect of small claims proceedings.	6 7 8
(2)	If the Commissioner gives a direction, makes an order or does any other thing in relation to small claims proceedings, the Commission in Court Session may, on application by a party to the proceedings:	9 10 11 12
(a)	review the direction, order or action, and	13
(b)	by order confirm, vary or discharge the direction or order or take such other action as it thinks fit.	14 15
(3)	In this section:	16
	<i>small claims proceedings</i> means proceedings dealt with as small claims proceedings under section 548 of the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i> of the Commonwealth.	17 18 19
[2]	Section 364 Definitions (as amended by Industrial Relations Further Amendment (Jurisdiction of Industrial Relations Commission) Act 2009)	20 21
	Insert “the Commission constituted by” before “a Commissioner who is an Australian lawyer” in paragraph (a1) in the definition of <i>industrial court</i> in section 364 (1).	22 23 24

Schedule 15 Amendment of Local Court Act 2007 No 93

[1] Section 3 Definitions

Insert in alphabetical order in section 3 (1):

public sector service has the same meaning as it has in the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*.

[2] Sections 29 and 29A

Omit section 29. Insert instead:

29 Jurisdictional limit of Court

(1) For the purposes of this Part, the *jurisdictional limit* of the Court is:

- (a) \$100,000, when sitting in its General Division, and
- (b) \$10,000, when sitting in its Small Claims Division.

(2) However, the jurisdictional limit of the Court, when sitting in its General Division, in relation to a claim for damages arising from personal injury or death is \$60,000.

29A Money claim—meaning

In this Part, *money claim* means a claim for recovery of any debt, demand or damages (whether liquidated or unliquidated).

[3] Schedule 1 Provisions relating to Magistrates

Omit “(within the meaning of section 3 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*)” from clause 8 (1).

[4] Schedule 1, clause 9

Insert after clause 9 (2):

(3) A determination by the Minister under this clause is referred to in this Schedule as a *conditions of service determination*.

[5] Schedule 1, clause 9A

Insert after clause 9:

9A Cashing out of pre-2002 extended leave entitlements

(1) A conditions of service determination may make provision for an alternative extended leave scheme for Magistrates with pre-2002 extended leave entitlements.

(2)	An <i>alternative extended leave scheme</i> is a scheme under which a Magistrate accrues extended leave on a different basis to his or her pre-2002 extended leave entitlement.	1 2 3
(3)	A conditions of service determination may permit a Magistrate to elect:	4 5
(a)	to be paid, as a gratuity, the monetary value of the Magistrate's pre-2002 extended leave entitlement, and	6 7
(b)	to accrue extended leave, on and from the date of election, in accordance with the alternative extended leave scheme.	8 9
(4)	An alternative extended leave scheme may provide that the Magistrate accrues extended leave as if the Magistrate had first been appointed as a Magistrate on or after the election takes effect (that is, disregarding service as a Magistrate or in the public sector service before the election takes effect).	10 11 12 13 14
(5)	In this section, a <i>pre-2002 extended leave entitlement</i> is any right to extended leave or to accrue extended leave that a Magistrate appointed before 20 September 2002 has by virtue of section 25 (1) of the <i>Local Courts Act 1982</i> , as in force immediately before its repeal.	15 16 17 18 19
	Note. Section 30 (1) (c) of the <i>Interpretation Act 1987</i> provides that the repeal of an Act does not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act.	20 21 22
[6]	Schedule 4 Savings, transitional and other provisions	23
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	24
	<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	25
[7]	Schedule 4, Part 6	26
	Insert after Part 5:	27
	Part 6 Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	28 29 30
15	Changes to the jurisdictional limit of the Court	31
	The amendment made to section 29 by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> does not apply to proceedings instituted in the Court before the commencement of the amendment.	32 33 34 35

16	Validation of 2005 Extended Leave Determination	1
(1)	A provision of the 2005 Extended Leave Determination that could have been made as a condition of service determination if this Act, as amended by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> , had been in force at the time that it was made, is taken to have been, and to have always been, validly made under section 22 of the <i>Local Courts Act 1982</i> .	2 3 4 5 6 7
(2)	The 2005 Extended Leave Determination is taken to include, and to have always included, a provision to the effect that, on and from the date an election by a Magistrate to be paid an extended leave gratuity takes effect, any service by the Magistrate as a Magistrate or in the public sector service before that date is to be disregarded in determining the Magistrate's entitlement to extended leave for service after that date.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
(3)	Anything done in connection with the 2005 Extended Leave Determination that would have been validly done if the amendments made to this Act by the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> had been in force when it was done is taken to have been, and to have always been, validly done.	15 16 17 18 19 20
(4)	A Magistrate or former Magistrate who was paid an extended leave gratuity before the commencement of this clause may elect to have his or her pre-2002 extended leave entitlement reinstated in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.	21 22 23 24
(5)	As a precondition to reinstatement, the Magistrate or former Magistrate must repay the gratuity amount to the Minister.	25 26
(6)	The amount to be repaid is to be determined by the Minister on the basis of a reasonable estimate of the present day value of the extended leave gratuity paid to the Magistrate or former Magistrate.	27 28 29 30
(7)	On reinstatement, the Magistrate or former Magistrate is taken to have accrued, and to always have accrued, extended leave as if the Magistrate had never elected to be paid the extended leave gratuity.	31 32 33 34
(8)	Expressions used in this clause have the same meaning as they have in clause 9A of Schedule 1.	35 36
(9)	In this clause: <i>extended leave gratuity</i> means a gratuity paid to a Magistrate on election under clause 2A of the <i>Magistrates' Leave and Related Conditions Determination</i> as inserted by the 2005 Extended Leave Determination.	37 38 39 40 41

2005 Extended Leave Determination means the *Magistrates' Leave and Related Conditions Amendment (Extended Leave) Determination 2005* published in Gazette No 65 of 3.6.2005 at page 1923.

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Schedule 16	Amendment of Mining Act 1992 No 29	1
[1]	Section 62 Dwelling-houses, gardens and significant improvements	2
	Omit “(a) or (b)” from section 62 (6A).	3
[2]	Section 62 (6A), note	4
	Omit the note.	5
[3]	Schedule 1 Public consultation with respect to the granting of assessment leases and mining leases	6
	Omit clause 23A (3)–(6). Insert instead:	7
	(3) In the case of a claim relating to an application for a mining lease, the Director-General must cause notice of the claim to be given to the applicant for the lease.	8
	(4) An applicant for a mining lease may give notice to the Director-General of an application to the Land and Environment Court for a determination in relation to the claim.	9
	(5) Anything identified in a claim as being a significant improvement is taken to be a significant improvement for the purposes of section 62 unless the Land and Environment Court finds that it is not a significant improvement in an application made under section 62 (6A).	10
[4]	Schedule 1, clause 23B	11
	Omit the clause.	12
[5]	Schedule 6 Savings, transitional and other provisions	13
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	14
	<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	15
[6]	Schedule 6	16
	Insert at the end of the Schedule with appropriate Part and clause number:	17
Part	Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	18
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Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010
continue to apply in relation to a claim made under clause 23A of
Schedule 1 before that commencement.

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Schedule 17	Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1970	1
	No 52	2
Section 125		3
Insert after section 124:		4
125	Arrangements for exchange of information between Court and foreign courts	5
		6
(1)	Rules may be made under this Act, or under the <i>Civil Procedure Act 2005</i> , for or with respect to:	7
		8
(a)	the referral by the Court of a question as to the principles of foreign law, or their application, to a foreign court for information, advice or assistance (with or without the consent of parties to proceedings), and	9
		10
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		12
(b)	the provision by the Court, to a foreign court, of information, advice or assistance on a question as to the principles of Australian law, or their application.	13
		14
		15
(2)	In this section:	16
	<i>foreign court</i> means a court of a country other than Australia.	17
	<i>foreign law</i> means the law of a country other than Australia.	18

Schedule 18 Amendment of Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996 No 115

[1] Section 3 Objects of Act

Omit “punishable by imprisonment” from section 3 (c).

[2] Section 5 Act of violence

Omit section 5 (3). Insert instead:

(3) Except as provided by subsections (3A) and (3B), a *series of related acts* is two or more acts that are related because:

(a) they were committed against the same person, and

(b) in the opinion of the Tribunal or compensation assessor:

(i) they were committed at approximately the same time, or

(ii) they were committed over a period of time by the same person or group of persons, or

(iii) they were, for any other reason, related to each other.

(3A) An act is not related to another act if, in the opinion of the Tribunal or compensation assessor, having regard to the particular circumstances of those acts, they ought not to be treated as related acts.

(3B) An act is not related to any earlier act in respect of which an award of statutory compensation has been made if it occurs after the award was made.

[3] Section 14 Compensation payable to primary victims other than for expenses reimbursed under section 14A

Omit section 14 (3). Insert instead:

(3) Statutory compensation under this section is not payable for financial loss to the extent that Victims Assistance has been awarded for that loss.

[4] Section 14A Victims Assistance Scheme

Omit “statutory compensation for prescribed expenses” from section 14A (1).

Insert instead “Victims Assistance”.

[5] Section 14A (2)	1
Omit the subsection. Insert instead:	2
(2) <i>Victims Assistance</i> is a form of statutory compensation for actual expenses incurred by a primary victim of an act of violence as a direct result of the act of violence.	3
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Note. Victims Assistance is payable to a primary victim who, due to the threshold applying under section 20, is precluded from being awarded statutory compensation referred to in section 14. Victims Assistance is also payable to a primary victim who is not precluded from being awarded statutory compensation referred to in that section. However, see section 14 (3).	6
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[6] Section 14A (3)	12
Omit “No statutory compensation is”.	13
Insert instead “Victims Assistance is not”.	14
[7] Section 14A (3)	15
Omit “statutory compensation for prescribed expenses”.	16
Insert instead “compensation for the actual expenses concerned”.	17
[8] Section 14A (4)	18
Omit the subsection. Insert instead:	19
(4) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to any of the following:	20
	21
(a) the maximum amount that a person may be awarded under this section in respect of a particular kind of actual expense,	22
	23
	24
(b) the particular kinds of actual expenses for which a person may or may not be compensated under this section.	25
	26
[9] Section 14A (5)	27
Omit “may be awarded to a primary victim as statutory compensation for prescribed expenses”.	28
	29
Insert instead “a primary victim may be awarded under this section”.	30
[10] Section 14A (6) and (7)	31
Omit “Statutory compensation for prescribed expenses” wherever occurring.	32
Insert instead “Victims Assistance”.	33

[11] Section 14A (8)	1
Omit “statutory compensation for prescribed expenses”.	2
Insert instead “Victims Assistance”.	3
[12] Section 14A (8)	4
Omit “application for compensation”.	5
Insert instead “application for Victims Assistance”.	6
[13] Section 15 Compensation payable to secondary victims	7
Insert at the end of the section:	8
(2) Any secondary victim who dies ceases to be eligible for statutory compensation. Any pending application made by or on behalf of a secondary victim does not survive the death of the secondary victim.	9 10 11 12
[14] Section 16 Compensation payable to family victims	13
Insert after section 16 (3):	14
(4) Any family victim who dies ceases to be eligible for statutory compensation. Any pending application made by or on behalf of a family victim does not survive the death of the family victim.	15 16 17
[15] Sections 18 (6), 19A (3), 20 (3), 29 (1AA), 35 (8), 35A (1) and 42 (1A)	18
Omit “statutory compensation for prescribed expenses” wherever occurring.	19
Insert instead “Victims Assistance”.	20
[16] Section 21 Special payments for approved counselling services	21
Omit section 21 (3) and (3A). Insert instead:	22
(3) The Director may authorise payments for approved counselling services for a victim (other than a family victim or relevant family member):	23 24 25
(a) for a period of up to 10 hours of counselling (including counselling for the purposes of an application for continued counselling), and	26 27 28
(b) for such further periods of counselling as the Director may consider appropriate.	29 30
(3A) Subject to the rules, the Director may consider a person to be a victim (other than a family victim or relevant family member) referred to in subsection (3), for the purposes of authorising payments for an initial period of 2 hours of counselling for the	31 32 33 34

	person, if satisfied that counselling may assist in establishing whether or not the person is a victim.	1 2
	(3B) The Director must not authorise payments for more than a total of 22 hours of counselling services for a person under subsection (3) unless satisfied that there are exceptional reasons for doing so.	3 4 5 6
[17]	Section 21 (4)	7
	Omit “Payments for approved counselling services for a victim who is a family victim or relevant family member may be made:”.	8 9
	Insert instead “The Director may authorise payments for approved counselling services for a victim who is a family victim or relevant family member:”.	10 11
[18]	Section 21 (6)	12
	Omit the subsection.	13
[19]	Section 21 (7)	14
	Omit “an initial period”.	15
	Insert instead “up to 2 hours of the period”.	16
[20]	Section 21 (7)	17
	Omit “the approval”. Insert instead “the Director’s authorisation”.	18
[21]	Section 21 (8)	19
	Omit the subsection. Insert instead:	20
	(8) A decision of the Director under this section that is made by a delegate of the Director may be reviewed by the Director or another delegate of the Director. Any other decision of the Director under this section may be reviewed by a member of the Tribunal.	21 22 23 24 25
[22]	Sections 22 (3) and 53 (1) (b)	26
	Omit “disposed of” wherever occurring. Insert instead “determined”.	27
[23]	Section 23 Eligibility to receive compensation in respect of same act of violence	28 29
	Omit “(except as provided by subsection (1A))” from section 23 (1).	30

[24] Section 23 (1A) and (1B)	1
Omit section 23 (1A) (including the note). Insert instead:	2
(1A) If a person’s application for statutory compensation in respect of an act of violence has been finally determined by the dismissal of the application, the person is not eligible to receive an award of statutory compensation by means of a further application that is made:	3
(a) in respect of the same act of violence, and	4
(b) in the same capacity of primary victim, secondary victim or family victim.	5
(1B) This section does not prevent a person from receiving:	6
(a) an award of statutory compensation to which section 14 applies in addition to an award of Victims Assistance in respect of the same act of violence, or	7
(b) in a case where the person’s application for Victims Assistance has been dismissed—an award of statutory compensation to which section 14 applies in respect of the same act of violence, or	8
(c) in a case where the person’s application for statutory compensation to which section 14 applies has been dismissed—an award of Victims Assistance in respect of the same act of violence.	9
Note. However, section 14 (3) prevents a person from being granted compensation for financial loss to the extent that Victims Assistance has been awarded for that loss. Further, under section 14A (6), Victims Assistance is not payable to a person who has already been awarded statutory compensation to which section 14 applies in respect of the same act of violence.	10
[25] Section 23A	11
Insert after section 23:	12
23A Claim may not be made for acts of violence occurring before successful claim lodged	13
(1) A person is not entitled to claim statutory compensation in respect of an act of violence (the <i>uncompensated act of violence</i>) if:	14
(a) the Tribunal or a compensation assessor has at any time awarded statutory compensation to the person in respect of another act of violence, and	15
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(b)	the uncompensated act of violence occurred before the person lodged the application for statutory compensation in respect of the other act of violence.	1 2 3
(2)	However, subsection (1) does not prevent the person from claiming statutory compensation in respect of the uncompensated act of violence if the Tribunal or compensation assessor is satisfied that:	4 5 6 7
(a)	but for section 22 (2), the person would have claimed statutory compensation before lodging the application in respect of the other act of violence, or	8 9 10
(b)	the case involves exceptional circumstances that justify an exception being made to subsection (1).	11 12
(3)	Subsection (1) does not prevent a person claiming statutory compensation in the person's capacity as a family victim or under section 33A in respect of funeral expenses.	13 14 15
(4)	A reference in this section to a person who has lodged an application for statutory compensation includes a reference to a person on whose behalf such an application has been lodged.	16 17 18
[26]	Section 26 Time for lodging applications	19
	Omit section 26 (2A). Insert instead:	20
(2A)	The Director must not give leave for the acceptance of an application that is lodged out of time if:	21 22
(a)	the application is for Victims Assistance, or	23
(b)	except as provided by subsection (2B), the applicant is a family victim of the relevant act of violence.	24 25
(2B)	The Director may give leave for the acceptance of an application that is lodged out of time by or on behalf of a family victim if the Director is satisfied that, on the date on which the application was lodged:	26 27 28 29
(a)	the family victim was under 20 years of age, or	30
(b)	no more than 2 years had elapsed since it was established (whether or not by a court) that the primary victim through whom the family victim's claim has been made died as a direct result of the relevant act of violence.	31 32 33 34
(2C)	However, the Director must not give leave under subsection (2B) if a total amount of \$50,000 by way of statutory compensation has been awarded in respect of the relevant act of violence to one or more of the following:	35 36 37 38
(a)	the primary victim,	39

(b)	any person whose claim was made through that primary victim as a family or secondary victim,	1 2
(c)	any person whose claim was made under section 33A in respect of the funeral expenses of that primary victim.	3 4
	Note. \$50,000 is the maximum amount that the primary victim of an act of violence and any other victims claiming through that victim are together eligible to receive. (See section 19 (3). See also sections 16 (1) and 33A (5).)	5 6 7 8
[27]	Sections 26A and 26B	9
	Insert after section 26:	10
	26A Withdrawal of application	11
(1)	An applicant for statutory compensation may, by written notice to the Director, withdraw his or her application at any time before the application is determined.	12 13 14
(2)	The withdrawal of an application for statutory compensation under this section does not prevent the applicant from making another application for statutory compensation.	15 16 17
	26B Lapsing of application if no contact	18
(1)	If an applicant for statutory compensation has not made any contact with the Director for 6 months, the Director may give notice to the applicant stating that if the applicant does not contact the Director by the date and in the manner specified in the notice (being a date that is not less than 6 months after the Director gives the notice), the application will lapse.	19 20 21 22 23 24
(2)	If the applicant does not contact the Director by the date and in the manner specified in the notice, the application lapses.	25 26
(3)	The lapsing of an application under this section does not prevent the applicant from making another application for statutory compensation.	27 28 29
[28]	Section 29 Determination of applications	30
	Omit section 29 (1B).	31
[29]	Section 29 (5) (a)	32
	Omit “compensation for prescribed expenses”.	33
	Insert instead “Victims Assistance”.	34

[30] Section 35 Costs of applications for compensation and proceedings before Tribunal	1
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Omit section 35 (1). Insert instead:	3
(1) The Tribunal or a compensation assessor may award an applicant for statutory compensation his or her costs in respect of the application (whether or not proceedings are taken before the Tribunal on appeal or otherwise) in accordance with such scale of costs as may be prescribed by the rules.	4 5 6 7 8
[31] Section 35 (3) and (3A)	9
Omit section 35 (3). Insert instead:	10
(3) The Tribunal or a compensation assessor may award an applicant costs in excess of the maximum amount provided for in the scale of costs referred to in subsection (1) if of the opinion that the special circumstances of the case justify such an award being made.	11 12 13 14 15
(3A) The Tribunal or compensation assessor may decline to make an award of costs or may award costs of a lesser amount than the maximum amount provided for in the scale of costs referred to in subsection (1).	16 17 18 19
[32] Section 35 (4)	20
Omit “amount payable in accordance with the scale of costs referred to in subsection (1)”.	21 22
Insert instead “amount awarded under this section”.	23
[33] Section 35 (8), note	24
Insert after section 35 (8):	25
Note. As a consequence of this subsection, the Tribunal or a compensation assessor does not have any discretion to award costs relating to an application for Victims Assistance except where the application has been determined in accordance with section 29 (1AA).	26 27 28 29
[34] Section 36 Appeal to Tribunal by applicant	30
Omit section 36 (1A) (including the note). Insert instead:	31
(1A) The applicant may not appeal to the Tribunal:	32
(a) for the correction of a miscalculation in the amount awarded as Victims Assistance, or	33 34

	(b) against a determination of a compensation assessor under section 35 in relation to costs.	1 2
	Note. An applicant may apply to the Director under section 35A for the correction of a miscalculation in the amount awarded as Victims Assistance.	3 4 5
[35]	Section 37 Reference of application to Tribunal by assessor or by Chairperson of Tribunal	6 7
	Omit section 37 (1). Insert instead:	8
	(1) If the compensation assessor dealing with an application for statutory compensation considers that the application should be determined by the Tribunal, the Director may refer the application to the Tribunal for determination.	9 10 11 12
[36]	Section 38 Determination by Tribunal of appeals and references	13
	Omit section 38 (1) and (2). Insert instead:	14
	(1) Except as provided by subsection (2), the Tribunal is to proceed to determine a matter the subject of an appeal or reference to it under this Division without a hearing.	15 16 17
	(2) The Tribunal is to conduct a hearing into the matter if the Tribunal is satisfied that it cannot properly determine the matter without a hearing. Any such hearing is to be conducted in accordance with Schedule 2.	18 19 20 21
[37]	Section 38 (5) (b)	22
	Omit “determined again”. Insert instead “determined or re-determined”.	23
[38]	Section 42 Compensation Fund Corporation to pay compensation	24
	Omit section 42 (1). Insert instead:	25
	(1) An application for payment of the whole or any part of the following is to be made to the Director:	26 27
	(a) an award of statutory compensation (other than Victims Assistance),	28 29
	(b) an award of costs under section 35 (including any such award made in respect of an application for Victims Assistance that has been determined as an application for Victims Assistance because of the operation of section 29 (1AA)).	30 31 32 33 34
	(1AA) The Director is to forward any such application to the Compensation Fund Corporation.	35 36

[39] Section 69 Payments from Compensation Fund	1
Omit “the Victims of Crime Bureau”. Insert instead “Victims Services”.	2
[40] Section 78 Application of Part	3
Omit section 78 (1). Insert instead:	4
(1) This Part applies to all offences (other than any offences of a class prescribed by the regulations) that are dealt with by:	5
(a) the Supreme Court, or	6
(b) the District Court, or	7
(c) the Drug Court, or	8
(d) the Local Court, or	9
(e) the Land and Environment Court, or	10
(f) the Industrial Relations Commission in Court Session, or	11
(g) the Children’s Court, or	12
(h) any other court prescribed by the regulations.	13
[41] Schedule 3 Savings, transitional and other provisions	14
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	15
<i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i>	16
[42] Schedule 3, Part 8	17
Insert after Part 7 of Schedule 3:	18
Part 8 Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010	19
31 Definition	20
In this Part:	21
<i>amending Act</i> means the <i>Courts and Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2010</i> .	22
32 Acts of violence	23
The amendments made to section 5 by the amending Act extend to an act of violence that occurred before the commencement of those amendments in respect of which an application for statutory compensation:	24
(a) is lodged on or after that commencement, or	25
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(b) was lodged, but not determined by the Tribunal or a compensation assessor at any time, before that commencement.	1 2 3
33 Victims Assistance Scheme	4
(1) In this clause, <i>statutory compensation for prescribed expenses</i> has the same meaning as it had before the commencement of the amendments to section 14A by the amending Act.	5 6 7
(2) Any application for statutory compensation for prescribed expenses that was lodged, but not finally determined, before the commencement of the amendments to section 14A by the amending Act is to be dealt with under this Act as if it were an application for Victims Assistance.	8 9 10 11 12
(3) Any application determined under subclause (2) is taken to have been determined as an application for Victims Assistance.	13 14
(4) Any application for statutory compensation for prescribed expenses that was finally determined before the commencement of the amendments made to section 14A by the amending Act is taken to have been finally determined as an application for Victims Assistance.	15 16 17 18 19
34 Deceased secondary or family victims	20
Sections 15 and 16, as amended by the amending Act, extend to:	21
(a) any secondary victim or family victim who died before the commencement of those amendments, and	22 23
(b) any application that was pending immediately before the commencement of those amendments and was lodged by or on behalf of a secondary victim or family victim who died before, or who dies on or after, the commencement of those amendments.	24 25 26 27 28
35 Approved counselling services	29
Section 21, as amended by the amending Act, extends to any application for payment for approved counselling services that was made to the Director before the commencement of those amendments, but does not affect any decision made under that section before that commencement.	30 31 32 33 34
36 Application of amendments to section 23	35
Section 23, as amended by the amending Act:	36
(a) extends to any person whose application for statutory compensation was finally determined by the dismissal of	37 38

	the application before the commencement of those amendments, and	1
	(b) affects any further application made by or on behalf of the person after that dismissal, whether the further application was made before or after the commencement of those amendments.	2
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37	Application of section 23A	7
	Section 23A, as inserted by the amending Act:	8
	(a) extends to any person who, before the commencement of that section, was awarded statutory compensation, and	9
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	(b) affects any claim for statutory compensation that was made before that commencement, but was not determined by the Tribunal or a compensation assessor at any time before that commencement.	11
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38	Family victims—time for lodging applications	15
	Section 26, as amended by the amending Act, extends to any application for statutory compensation that was lodged out of time by or on behalf of a family victim, but was not the subject of any determination by the Director under that section, before the commencement of those amendments.	16
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39	Withdrawal of applications	21
	Section 26A, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to any application for statutory compensation that was lodged, but not finally determined, before the commencement of that section.	22
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40	Lapsing of application if no contact	25
	Section 26B, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to any application for statutory compensation that was lodged, but not finally determined, before the commencement of that section.	26
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41	Costs for applications for compensation and proceedings before the Tribunal	29
	Section 35, as amended by the amending Act, extends to any application for statutory compensation that was lodged before the commencement of those amendments, but does not extend to any application that was determined by the Tribunal or a compensation assessor at any time before that commencement.	30
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42 Appeals relating to costs	1
Section 36 (1A) (b), as inserted by the amending Act, extends to an applicant whose application for statutory compensation was lodged before the commencement of that paragraph, but does not extend to any applicant whose application was determined by the Tribunal or a compensation assessor at any time before that commencement.	7
43 Determination by Tribunal of appeals and references	8
Section 38, as amended by the amending Act, extends to any matter the subject of an appeal or reference to the Tribunal under Division 6 of Part 2, before the commencement of those amendments, but does not extend to any matter that the Tribunal has proceeded to determine, but has not disposed of, before that commencement.	14
44 Compensation levies	15
Section 78 (1), as inserted by the amending Act, extends to any offence committed by a person before the commencement of the subsection, whether or not the proceedings concerned were commenced before that commencement, but does not extend to an offence for which the person was convicted before that commencement.	21
[43] Dictionary	22
Omit the definition of <i>statutory compensation for prescribed expenses</i> .	23
[44] Dictionary	24
Insert in alphabetical order:	25
<i>Victims Assistance</i> —see section 14A.	26

Schedule 19	Amendment of Victims Rights Act 1996	1
	No 114	2
[1]	Section 4 Definitions	3
	Omit the definition of <i>Victims Bureau</i> . Insert instead:	4
	<i>Victims Services</i> —see section 9.	5
[2]	Section 6 Charter of rights for victims of crime	6
	Omit “should” wherever occurring in items 6.1–6.16. Insert instead “will”.	7
[3]	Section 6, item 6.17	8
	Omit “should be”. Insert instead “is”.	9
[4]	Section 6, item 6.18	10
	Insert after item 6.17:	11
	6.18 Information about complaint procedure where Charter is breached	12
	A victim may make a complaint about a breach of the Charter and will, on request, be provided with information on the procedure for making such a complaint.	13 14 15
[5]	Section 7 Implementation of Charter	16
	Omit section 7 (3). Insert instead:	17
	(3) In this section, the <i>administration of the affairs of the State</i> includes the following:	18 19
	(a) the administration of justice,	20
	(b) the provision of police services,	21
	(c) the administration of any department of the Government,	22
	(d) the provision of services to victims of crime by any person or non-government agency funded by the State to provide those services.	23 24 25
[6]	Section 8 Legal rights not affected	26
	Omit “the Victims Bureau” from section 8 (2).	27
	Insert instead “Victims Services”.	28
[7]	Part 3, heading	29
	Omit “Victims of Crime Bureau”. Insert instead “Victims Services”.	30

[8] Section 9	1
Omit the section. Insert instead:	2
9 Victims Services	3
<i>Victims Services</i> is that part of the Department of Justice and Attorney General comprising the group of staff who are principally involved in the administration of this Act and the <i>Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996</i> .	4 5 6 7
[9] Section 10 Functions of Victims Services	8
Omit “The Victims Bureau” from section 10 (1).	9
Insert instead “Victims Services”.	10
[10] Section 10 (1) (c)	11
Insert “, including by publishing codes, guidelines and other practical guidance on the implementation of the Charter” after “Rights”.	12 13
[11] Section 11 Report to Parliament	14
Omit section 11 (1). Insert instead:	15
(1) Victims Services may, at any time, make a special report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament on any matter arising in connection with the exercise of its functions, including in connection with the implementation of the Charter of Victims Rights.	16 17 18 19 20
[12] Section 11 (2)	21
Omit “the Victims Bureau”. Insert instead “Victims Services”.	22
[13] Section 13 Membership and procedure of Victims Advisory Board	23
Omit “10 members” from section 13 (1). Insert instead “12 members”.	24
[14] Section 13 (1) (a)	25
Omit “4 members”. Insert instead “6 members”.	26