



New South Wales

# Vexatious Proceedings Bill 2008

## Explanatory note

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

## Overview of Bill

A vexatious litigant is a person who frequently and persistently seeks to commence legal action without reasonable grounds or for improper purposes. Vexatious litigants often repeat arguments that have already been rejected, disregard the practices and rulings of courts and tribunals or persistently attempt to abuse legal processes. Actions taken by vexatious litigants can often result in the waste of public resources, the harassment of defendants in litigation and the incurring of unnecessary costs.

Section 84 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* currently enables the Supreme Court to make orders to prevent litigants from continuing or instituting vexatious proceedings in the Supreme Court or in any other court of the State. However, the Supreme Court may only make such an order if it is satisfied that the litigant has habitually and persistently and without any reasonable ground instituted vexatious legal proceedings in the courts of the State. In determining whether this test is satisfied, the Supreme Court is limited to examining action taken by a litigant in the State.

Section 70 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979* confers a comparable power on the Land and Environment Court in relation to vexatious proceedings instituted in that Court.

The objects of this Bill are:

- (a) to enact provisions (which are largely based on model provisions developed by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General) that expand the power of the Supreme Court to make orders restricting proceedings by vexatious litigants, including provisions that enable the Court:
  - (i) to make such orders if satisfied that a litigant has frequently instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings, and
  - (ii) to make such orders against persons acting in concert with vexatious litigants, and
  - (iii) to make such orders in relation to proceedings instituted or conducted by litigants in tribunals as well as in courts, and
  - (iv) to take into account, when making such orders, conduct in the courts and tribunals of other Australian jurisdictions, and
- (b) to confer comparable powers on the Land and Environment Court in relation to vexatious litigants in that Court and on the Industrial Court in relation to vexatious litigants in the Industrial Relations Commission, and
- (c) to repeal section 84 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* and section 70 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979* and to make provision for matters of a savings and transitional nature consequent on the repeal of those sections.

## Outline of provisions

### Part 1 Preliminary

**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 on a day to be appointed by proclamation.

**Clause 3** defines certain words and expressions used in the proposed Act.

**Clause 4** defines the term *proceedings* for the purposes of the proposed Act. The definition encompasses both civil and criminal proceedings before the courts and tribunals of the State.

**Clause 5** provides for when proceedings are instituted for the purposes of the proposed Act.

**Clause 6** defines the term *vexatious proceedings* to include:

- (a) proceedings that are an abuse of the process of a court or tribunal, and
- (b) proceedings instituted to harass or annoy, to cause delay or detriment, or for another wrongful purpose, and
- (c) proceedings instituted or pursued without reasonable ground, and
- (d) proceedings conducted in a way so as to harass or annoy, cause delay or detriment, or achieve another wrongful purpose.

**Clause 7** provides that the proposed Act does not limit or otherwise affect the inherent jurisdiction or powers of courts and tribunals apart from the proposed Act to restrict vexatious proceedings before them.

## **Part 2 Vexatious proceedings orders**

**Clause 8** enables certain courts to make orders (*vexatious proceedings orders*) restricting a vexatious litigant or a person acting in concert with such a person from continuing or instituting legal proceedings. The courts that will be able to make such orders (*authorised courts*) are the Supreme Court, the Land and Environment Court and the Industrial Court.

In making a vexatious proceedings order, an authorised court must be satisfied that a litigant has brought vexatious proceedings on a frequent basis or that a person is acting in concert with such a litigant. This test for determining when to make a vexatious proceedings order is less onerous than the current test which requires a court to be satisfied that a person has habitually and persistently and without any reasonable ground instituted vexatious legal proceedings.

In determining whether to make a vexatious proceedings order against a person, an authorised court can consider all legal actions instituted or conducted, and all orders made, in Australia. This includes actions instituted or conducted and orders made prior to the commencement of the proposed section.

An authorised court will be able to make a vexatious proceedings order of its own motion or on the application of any of the following persons:

- (a) the Attorney General,
- (b) the Solicitor General,
- (c) the appropriate registrar for the court,
- (d) a person against or in relation to whom another person has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings,
- (e) a person who, in the opinion of the court, has a sufficient interest in the matter.

The kinds of vexatious proceedings orders that an authorised court will be able to make will depend on the court making the order. The Supreme Court will have the most extensive powers. It will be able to make any of the following orders in relation to a person:

- (a) an order staying all or part of any proceedings in New South Wales already instituted by the person,
- (b) an order prohibiting the person from instituting proceedings in New South Wales,
- (c) any other order that the Court considers appropriate in relation to the person.

The Land and Environment Court will have comparable powers, but limited to restricting proceedings in that Court. Similarly, the Industrial Court will have power to make orders restricting proceedings in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise).

**Clause 9** enables an authorised court, by order, to set aside or vary a vexatious proceedings order that it has made.

**Clause 10** enables an authorised court, by order, to reinstate a vexatious proceedings order it has set aside that prohibited a person from instituting proceedings if satisfied that, within 5 years of the vexatious proceedings order being set aside, the person has:

- (a) instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in an Australian court or tribunal, or
- (b) acted in concert with another person who has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in an Australian court or tribunal.

**Clause 11** provides for the publication of certain orders made under the proposed Act. Any such orders are to be recorded in a publicly available register and published in the Gazette.

### **Part 3 Particular consequences of vexatious proceedings orders**

**Clause 12** provides for the authorised courts (an *appropriate authorised court*) that may grant leave to institute proceedings that would otherwise be prohibited by a vexatious proceedings order. An appropriate authorised court is:

- (a) the authorised court that made the vexatious proceedings order, and
- (b) in the case of a vexatious proceedings order made by the Supreme Court that operates to prohibit proceedings being instituted in the Land and Environment Court—the Land and Environment Court, and
- (c) in the case of a vexatious proceedings order made by the Supreme Court that operates to prohibit proceedings being instituted in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise)—the Industrial Court.

**Clause 13** provides for the consequences when an authorised court makes a vexatious proceedings order prohibiting a person from instituting proceedings. The person will not be able to institute proceedings unless an appropriate authorised court grants leave for the proceedings to be instituted. A failure to obtain such leave before instituting proceedings will result in a stay of the proceedings and, ultimately, in the dismissal of the proceedings. If there is any doubt, the authorised court, or the court or tribunal in which the proceedings are instituted, can declare that the proceedings are subject to the proposed section and can make any other appropriate order.

**Clause 14** provides for how applications for leave to institute proceedings are to be made. An applicant must file an affidavit with the application. The content of the affidavit is set out in the proposed section. An applicant cannot appeal a decision to dismiss the application and not to grant leave.

**Clause 15** sets out the circumstances in which an appropriate authorised court can dismiss an application for leave to institute proceedings. The court must dismiss the application if the affidavit required in support of the application does not

substantially comply with the application requirements, the proceedings are vexatious or there is no prima facie ground for the proceedings.

**Clause 16** sets out the circumstances and process by which an application for leave to institute proceedings can be granted by an appropriate authorised court. The applicant is to serve the proposed defendant or respondent, and the other listed persons. All such relevant persons have an opportunity to be heard at the hearing for the application for leave. The court can grant leave only if satisfied that the proceedings are not vexatious and that there are one or more prima facie grounds for the proceedings.

## **Part 4 Miscellaneous**

**Clause 17** enables an authorised court to make orders prohibiting or restricting the disclosure, publication or broadcast of evidence and certain other information arising in proceedings under the proposed Act if it considers it necessary to do so in order to protect the welfare of a person or for any other reason.

**Clause 18** enables the Governor to make regulations for the purposes of the proposed Act.

**Clause 19** enables rules of court to be made for the purposes of proceedings under the proposed Act.

**Clause 20** is a formal provision that gives effect to the savings, transitional and other provisions set out in Schedule 1.

**Clause 21** is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the Acts set out in Schedule 2.

**Clause 22** provides for the review of the proposed Act in 5 years.

## **Schedule 1 Savings, transitional and other provisions**

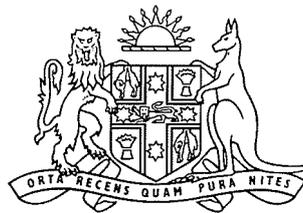
**Schedule 1** contains savings, transitional and other provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act. In particular, it enables pending applications for orders against vexatious litigants to be dealt with under existing provisions and provides for existing orders against vexatious litigants to continue to have effect as such under the proposed Act.

## **Schedule 2 Amendment of other Acts**

**Schedule 2.1** repeals section 70 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979*.

**Schedule 2.2** repeals section 84 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* and makes a consequential amendment to that Act.





New South Wales

# Vexatious Proceedings Bill 2008

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New South Wales

# Vexatious Proceedings Bill 2008

No. , 2008

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## **A Bill for**

An Act to make provision with respect to vexatious proceedings in the courts and tribunals of the State.

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

**Part 1 Preliminary** 2

**1 Name of Act** 3

This Act is the *Vexatious Proceedings Act 2008*. 4

**2 Commencement** 5

This Act commences on a day to be appointed by proclamation. 6

**3 Definitions** 7

(1) In this Act: 8

*appropriate authorised court*—see section 12. 9

*appropriate registrar* for an authorised court means: 10

(a) in relation to the Supreme Court—the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, or 11  
12

(b) in relation to the Land and Environment Court—the Registrar of that Court, or 13  
14

(c) in relation to the Industrial Court—the Industrial Registrar within the meaning of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*. 15  
16

*Australian court or tribunal* means a court or tribunal of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory. 17  
18

*authorised court* means any of the following courts: 19

(a) the Supreme Court, 20

(b) the Land and Environment Court, 21

(c) the Industrial Court. 22

*decision* includes determination. 23

*institute*, in relation to proceedings—see section 5. 24

*order* includes declaration and injunction. 25

*proceedings*—see section 4. 26

*vexatious proceedings*—see section 6. 27

*vexatious proceedings order* means an order made under section 8. 28

(2) A reference in this Act to a *person acting in concert with another person* in instituting or conducting proceedings does not include a reference to a person who is so acting as an Australian legal practitioner or representative for the proceedings. 29  
30  
31  
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(3) Notes included in this Act do not form part of this Act. 33

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<b>4</b>	<b>Meaning of “proceedings”</b>	1
	In this Act, <i>proceedings</i> includes:	2
	(a) any cause, matter, action, suit, proceedings, trial, complaint or inquiry of any kind within the jurisdiction of any court or tribunal, and	3 4 5
	(b) any proceedings (including any interlocutory proceedings) taken in connection with or incidental to proceedings pending before a court or tribunal, and	6 7 8
	(c) any calling into question of a decision, whether or not a final decision, of a court or tribunal, and whether by appeal, challenge, review or in another way.	9 10 11
<b>5</b>	<b>Instituting proceedings</b>	12
	(1) In this Act, <i>institute</i> , in relation to proceedings, includes:	13
	(a) for civil proceedings—the taking of a step or the making of an application that may be necessary before proceedings can be started against or in relation to a party, and	14 15 16
	(b) for proceedings before a tribunal—the taking of a step or the making of an application that may be necessary before proceedings can be started before the tribunal, and	17 18 19
	(c) for criminal proceedings—the making of a complaint or the obtaining of a warrant for the arrest of an alleged offender, and	20 21
	(d) for civil or criminal proceedings or proceedings before a tribunal—the taking of a step or the making of an application that may be necessary to start an appeal in relation to the proceedings or to a decision made in the course of the proceedings.	22 23 24 25
	(2) A reference in this Act to instituting proceedings includes a reference to instituting:	26 27
	(a) proceedings generally, and	28
	(b) proceedings in relation to a particular matter, and	29
	(c) proceedings against or in relation to a particular person, and	30
	(d) proceedings in a particular court or tribunal.	31
<b>6</b>	<b>Meaning of “vexatious proceedings”</b>	32
	In this Act, <i>vexatious proceedings</i> includes:	33
	(a) proceedings that are an abuse of the process of a court or tribunal, and	34 35
	(b) proceedings instituted to harass or annoy, to cause delay or detriment, or for another wrongful purpose, and	36 37

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Clause 7            Vexatious Proceedings Bill 2008

Part 1              Preliminary

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- (c) proceedings instituted or pursued without reasonable ground, and 1
  - (d) proceedings conducted in a way so as to harass or annoy, cause 2  
delay or detriment, or achieve another wrongful purpose. 3

**7 Inherent jurisdiction and powers of courts and tribunals not limited** 4

This Act does not limit or otherwise affect any inherent jurisdiction or 5  
any powers that a court or tribunal has apart from this Act to restrict 6  
vexatious proceedings. 7

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<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Vexatious proceedings orders</b>	1
<b>8</b>	<b>Making of vexatious proceedings order</b>	2
(1)	<b>When orders may be made</b>	3
	An authorised court may make an order under this section (a <i>vexatious proceedings order</i> ) in relation to a person if the court is satisfied that:	4
	(a) the person has frequently instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in Australia, or	5
	(b) the person, acting in concert with a person who is subject to a vexatious proceedings order or who is referred to in paragraph (a), has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in Australia.	6
		7
	(b) the person, acting in concert with a person who is subject to a vexatious proceedings order or who is referred to in paragraph (a), has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in Australia.	8
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		11
(2)	For the purposes of subsection (1), an authorised court may have regard to:	12
	(a) proceedings instituted or conducted in any Australian court or tribunal (including proceedings instituted or conducted before the commencement of this section), and	13
	(b) orders made by any Australian court or tribunal (including orders made before the commencement of this section).	14
		15
		16
	(b) orders made by any Australian court or tribunal (including orders made before the commencement of this section).	17
		18
(3)	An authorised court must not make a vexatious proceedings order in relation to a person without hearing the person or giving the person an opportunity of being heard.	19
		20
		21
(4)	<b>Orders may be made on court's own motion or on application</b>	22
	An authorised court may make a vexatious proceedings order of its own motion or on the application of any of the following persons:	23
	(a) the Attorney General,	24
	(b) the Solicitor General,	25
	(c) the appropriate registrar for the court,	26
	(d) a person against or in relation to whom another person has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings,	27
	(e) a person who, in the opinion of the court, has a sufficient interest in the matter.	28
		29
	(e) a person who, in the opinion of the court, has a sufficient interest in the matter.	30
		31
(5)	An application for a vexatious proceedings order may be made by a person referred to in subsection (4) (e) only with the leave of the authorised court.	32
		33
		34

(6)	A judicial officer, member or registrar of a court or tribunal may make a recommendation to the Attorney General that he or she consider making an application for a vexatious proceedings order in relation to a specified person.	1 2 3 4
(7)	<b>Orders that may be made by Supreme Court</b>	5
	The Supreme Court may make any one or more of the following vexatious proceedings orders in relation to a person:	6 7
(a)	an order staying all or part of any proceedings in New South Wales already instituted by the person,	8 9
(b)	an order prohibiting the person from instituting proceedings in New South Wales,	10 11
(c)	any other order that the Court considers appropriate in relation to the person.	12 13
(8)	<b>Orders that may be made by Land and Environment Court</b>	14
	The Land and Environment Court may make any one or more of the following vexatious proceedings orders in relation to a person:	15 16
(a)	an order staying all or part of any proceedings in the Court already instituted by the person,	17 18
(b)	an order prohibiting the person from instituting proceedings in the Court,	19 20
(c)	any other order that the Court considers appropriate in relation to proceedings by the person in the Court.	21 22
(9)	<b>Orders that may be made by Industrial Court</b>	23
	The Industrial Court may make any one or more of the following vexatious proceedings orders in relation to a person:	24 25
(a)	an order staying all or part of any proceedings in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise),	26 27
(b)	an order prohibiting the person from instituting proceedings in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise),	28 29 30
(c)	any other order that the Court considers appropriate in relation to proceedings by the person in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise).	31 32 33
<b>9</b>	<b>Order may be varied or set aside</b>	34
(1)	An authorised court may, by order, vary or set aside a vexatious proceedings order that the court has made.	35 36
(2)	An authorised court may make the order of its own motion or on the application of:	37 38

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(a)	the person subject to the vexatious proceedings order, or	1
(b)	a person referred to in section 8 (4).	2
(3)	An application may be made by a person referred to in section 8 (4) (e) only with the leave of the authorised court.	3 4
<b>10</b>	<b>Order may be reinstated</b>	5
(1)	An authorised court may, by order, reinstate a vexatious proceedings order prohibiting a person from instituting proceedings if:	6 7
(a)	the court made the vexatious proceedings order, and	8
(b)	the court is satisfied that, within 5 years of the vexatious proceedings order being set aside, the person has:	9 10
(i)	instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in an Australian court or tribunal, or	11 12
(ii)	acted in concert with another person who has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings in an Australian court or tribunal.	13 14 15
(2)	An authorised court that reinstates a vexatious proceedings order may make any other order that the court considers appropriate in relation to the person, including, for example, an order varying the vexatious proceedings order.	16 17 18 19
(3)	An authorised court may make an order under this section of its own motion or on the application of a person referred to in section 8 (4).	20 21
(4)	An application may be made by a person referred to in section 8 (4) (e) only with the leave of the authorised court.	22 23
(5)	An authorised court must not reinstate a vexatious proceedings order in relation to a person without hearing the person or giving the person an opportunity of being heard.	24 25 26
<b>11</b>	<b>Notification and register of orders</b>	27
(1)	This section applies in relation to each of the following orders (a <i>notifiable order</i> ):	28 29
(a)	a vexatious proceedings order,	30
(b)	an order varying or setting aside a vexatious proceedings order,	31
(c)	an order reinstating a vexatious proceedings order,	32
(d)	an order made under section 10 (2).	33
(2)	The appropriate registrar for an authorised court that makes a notifiable order must arrange for a copy of the order to be:	34 35

Clause 11 Vexatious Proceedings Bill 2008

Part 2 Vexatious proceedings orders

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|-----|--|---------------------|
| (a) | published in the Gazette within 14 days after the order is made,<br>and  | 1<br>2              |
| (b) | recorded in a publicly available register kept for the purposes of<br>this Act in the registry of the Supreme Court at Sydney within<br>7 days after the order is made.  | 3<br>4<br>5         |
| (3) | The appropriate registrar for an authorised court may also arrange for<br>details of a notifiable order that the court has made to be published in<br>another way (for example, on an internet website).   | 6<br>7<br>8         |
| (4) | The appropriate registrar for an authorised court may arrange for a copy<br>of a notifiable order that the court has made to be removed from the<br>register referred to in subsection (2) (b) if the registrar is satisfied that<br>the person in relation to whom the order was made has died. | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12 |
| (5) | A failure to comply with a requirement of this section in relation to a<br>notifiable order does not affect the validity or enforceability of the<br>order.  | 13<br>14<br>15      |

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<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Particular consequences of vexatious proceedings orders</b>	1
		2
<b>12</b>	<b>Appropriate authorised courts for granting leave</b>	3
	For the purposes of this Part, an <i>appropriate authorised court</i> in relation to the granting of leave to institute proceedings prohibited by a vexatious proceedings order is:	4
		5
		6
	(a) the authorised court that made the vexatious proceedings order, and	7
		8
	(b) in the case of a vexatious proceedings order made by the Supreme Court that operates to prohibit proceedings being instituted in the Land and Environment Court—the Land and Environment Court, and	9
		10
		11
		12
	(c) in the case of a vexatious proceedings order made by the Supreme Court that operates to prohibit proceedings being instituted in the Industrial Relations Commission (whether in Court Session or otherwise)—the Industrial Court.	13
		14
		15
		16
<b>13</b>	<b>Contravention of vexatious proceedings order prohibiting institution of proceedings</b>	17
		18
	(1) If an authorised court makes a vexatious proceedings order prohibiting a person from instituting proceedings:	19
		20
	(a) the person may not institute proceedings of the kind to which the order relates without the leave of an appropriate authorised court under section 16, and	21
		22
		23
	(b) another person may not, acting in concert with the person, institute proceedings without the leave of an appropriate authorised court under section 16.	24
		25
		26
	(2) If proceedings are instituted in contravention of subsection (1), the proceedings are stayed until they are dismissed (or taken to be dismissed) under this section.	27
		28
		29
	(3) Any proceedings that are stayed by subsection (2) are taken to be dismissed by the court or tribunal in which they were instituted on the expiry of the period of 28 days after the proceedings were first instituted, unless the proceedings are sooner dismissed under subsection (4).	30
		31
		32
		33
		34
	(4) Without limiting subsection (2) or (3), the authorised court, or the court or tribunal in which the proceedings are instituted, may make:	35
		36
	(a) an order declaring that proceedings are proceedings to which subsections (2) and (3) apply, and	37
		38

- (b) an order dismissing the proceedings before the expiry of the period referred to in subsection (3), and 1  
2
    - (c) any other order in relation to the proceedings that it considers appropriate, including an order for costs. 3  
4
  - (5) An authorised court, or the court or tribunal in which the proceedings are instituted, may make an order under subsection (4) of its own motion or on the application of a person referred to in section 8 (4). 5  
6  
7
  - (6) An application may be made by a person referred to in section 8 (4) (e) only with the leave of the authorised court or the court or tribunal in which the proceedings are instituted. 8  
9  
10
- 14 Application for leave to institute proceedings** 11
- (1) This section applies to a person (*the applicant*) who is: 12
    - (a) subject to a vexatious proceedings order prohibiting the person from instituting proceedings, or 13  
14
    - (b) acting in concert with another person who is subject to an order referred to in paragraph (a). 15  
16
  - (2) The applicant may apply to an appropriate authorised court for leave to institute proceedings that the order would otherwise prohibit the person from instituting. 17  
18  
19
  - (3) The applicant must file an affidavit with the application that: 20
    - (a) lists all occasions on which the applicant has applied for leave: 21
      - (i) under this section, or 22
      - (ii) before the commencement of this section—as required by an order under section 70 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979* or section 84 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970*, and 23  
24  
25  
26
    - (b) lists all other proceedings the applicant has instituted in Australia, including proceedings instituted before the commencement of this section, and 27  
28  
29
    - (c) discloses all facts material to the application, whether supporting or adverse to the application, that are known to the applicant. 30  
31
  - (4) The applicant must not serve a copy of the application or affidavit on any person unless: 32  
33
    - (a) an order is made under section 16 (1) (a), and 34
    - (b) the copy is served in accordance with the order. 35
  - (5) An appropriate authorised court may dispose of the application by: 36
    - (a) dismissing the application under section 15, or 37

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(b)	granting the application under section 16.	1
(6)	Despite any other Act or law, the applicant may not appeal from a decision disposing of the application.	2 3
<b>15</b>	<b>Dismissing application for leave</b>	4
(1)	An appropriate authorised court must dismiss an application made under section 14 for leave to institute proceedings if it considers:	5 6
(a)	the affidavit required by section 14 (3) does not substantially comply with that subsection, or	7 8
(b)	the proceedings are vexatious proceedings, or	9
(c)	there is no prima facie ground for the proceedings.	10
(2)	The application may be dismissed even if the applicant does not appear at the hearing of the application.	11 12
<b>16</b>	<b>Granting application for leave</b>	13
(1)	Before an appropriate authorised court grants an application made under section 14 for leave to institute proceedings, it must:	14 15
(a)	order that the applicant serve each relevant person with a copy of the application and affidavit and a notice that the person is entitled to appear and be heard on the application, and	16 17 18
(b)	give the applicant and each relevant person an opportunity to be heard at the hearing of the application.	19 20
(2)	At the hearing of the application, the court may receive as evidence any record of evidence given, or affidavit filed, in any proceedings in any Australian court or tribunal in which the applicant is, or at any time was, involved either as a party or as a person acting in concert with a party.	21 22 23 24
(3)	The court may grant leave to institute proceedings subject to the conditions that the court considers appropriate.	25 26
(4)	However, the court may grant leave only if it is satisfied that:	27
(a)	the proceedings are not vexatious proceedings, and	28
(b)	there are one or more prima facie grounds for the proceedings.	29
(5)	In this section:	30
	<i>relevant person</i> , in relation to the applicant for leave to institute proceedings, means each of the following persons:	31 32
(a)	the person against or in relation to whom the applicant proposes to institute the proceedings,	33 34
(b)	the Attorney General,	35
(c)	the Solicitor General,	36

- (d) the appropriate registrar for the authorised court that made the vexatious proceedings order concerned if the registrar applied for the order in relation to the applicant, 1  
2  
3
- (e) any person referred to in section 8 (4) (d) or (e): 4
  - (i) who applied for a vexatious proceedings order in relation to the applicant, and 5  
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  - (ii) who the appropriate authorised court dealing with the application considers should be served, 7  
8
- (f) any person: 9
  - (i) who made an application in relation to the applicant under section 70 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979* or section 84 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* before the commencement of this section, and 10  
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  - (ii) who the appropriate authorised court dealing with the application considers should be served. 14  
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<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	1
<b>17</b>	<b>Orders limiting disclosure of matters in proceedings under this Act</b>	2
(1)	In proceedings under this Act, an authorised court may, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so in order to protect the welfare of a person or for any other reason, make any one or more of the following orders:	3
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(a)	an order that the proceedings be conducted wholly or partly in private,	6
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(b)	an order prohibiting or restricting the publication or broadcasting of any report of the proceedings,	8
		9
(c)	an order prohibiting or restricting the publication of evidence given in the proceedings, whether in public or in private, or of matters contained in documents lodged or filed with the court or received in evidence before the court,	10
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(d)	an order prohibiting or restricting the disclosure to some or all of the parties to the proceedings of evidence given before the court, or of the contents of a document lodged or filed with the court or received in evidence by the court, in relation to the proceedings.	14
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(2)	An authorised court may make an order under subsection (1) of its own motion or on the application of a person whose welfare is at issue or another person appearing in the proceedings.	18
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(3)	Nothing in this section limits or otherwise affects any other power that an authorised court may have apart from this section in relation to the disclosure of matters arising in or from proceedings before the court.	21
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<b>18</b>	<b>Regulations</b>	24
	The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.	25
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<b>19</b>	<b>Rules of court</b>	29
(1)	Rules of court may be made under relevant court procedure legislation for or with respect to the practice and procedure to be followed in respect of proceedings under this Act and any matters incidental to, or relating to, such practice and procedure.	30
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(2)	This section does not limit the rule-making powers conferred by relevant court procedure legislation or any other legislation.	34
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(3)	In this section:	1
	<i>relevant court procedure legislation</i> means any of the following:	2
(a)	the <i>Supreme Court Act 1970</i> ,	3
(b)	the <i>Land and Environment Court Act 1979</i> ,	4
(c)	the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1996</i> .	5
<b>20</b>	<b>Savings, transitional and other provisions</b>	6
	Schedule 1 has effect.	7
<b>21</b>	<b>Amendment of other Acts</b>	8
	The Acts specified in Schedule 2 are amended as set out in that Schedule.	9 10
<b>22</b>	<b>Review of Act</b>	11
(1)	The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.	12 13 14
(2)	The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.	15 16
(3)	A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.	17 18

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<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>Savings, transitional and other provisions</b>	1
		2
	(Section 20)	3
<b>Part 1</b>	<b>General</b>	4
<b>1</b>	<b>Regulations</b>	5
(1)	The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the following Acts: this Act	6 7 8
(2)	Any such provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later date.	9 10
(3)	To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication in the Gazette, the provision does not operate so as:	11 12 13
(a)	to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication, or	14 15 16
(b)	to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.	17 18 19
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Provisions consequent on enactment of this Act</b>	20 21
<b>2</b>	<b>Definition</b>	22
	In this Part:	23
	<i>repealed vexatious litigant provision</i> means any of the following:	24
(a)	section 70 of the <i>Land and Environment Court Act 1979</i> ,	25
(b)	section 84 of the <i>Supreme Court Act 1970</i> .	26
<b>3</b>	<b>Repealed vexatious litigant provisions continue to apply to pending applications</b>	27 28
(1)	Subject to subclause (2), any application made under a repealed vexatious litigant provision that is pending immediately before the commencement of this Act may be continued and dealt with under the provision as if the provision had not been repealed by this Act.	29 30 31 32

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- (2) If the Supreme Court or the Land and Environment Court makes an order in relation to an application continued by subclause (1) that operates to prevent a person from instituting or continuing proceedings without the leave of the Supreme Court or the Land and Environment Court, that order is, on and from the date it is made, taken to be (and to have effect as if it were) a vexatious proceedings order made under this Act by the Supreme Court or the Land and Environment Court (as the case may be), and may be varied, set aside or reinstated accordingly.

**4 Certain existing orders taken to be vexatious proceedings orders**

- (1) This clause applies to any order (an *existing order*) that:
- (a) was made under a repealed vexatious litigant provision, and
  - (b) is in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, and
  - (c) operates to prevent a person from instituting or continuing proceedings without the leave of the Supreme Court or the Land and Environment Court.
- (2) An existing order is taken to be (and to have effect as if it were) a vexatious proceedings order made under this Act by the Supreme Court or the Land and Environment Court (as the case may be), and may be varied, set aside or reinstated accordingly.

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<b>Schedule 2</b>	<b>Amendment of other Acts</b>	1
	(Section 21)	2
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Land and Environment Court Act 1979 No 204</b>	3
	<b>Section 70 Vexatious litigant</b>	4
	Omit the section.	5
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Supreme Court Act 1970 No 52</b>	6
<b>[1]</b>	<b>Section 84 Vexatious litigant</b>	7
	Omit the section.	8
<b>[2]</b>	<b>Section 101 Appeal in proceedings before the Court</b>	9
	Omit section 101 (2) (g).	10