

Criminal Records Regulation 2014

[2014-558]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 6 January 2017 to 12 April 2017 (accessed 8 January 2025 at 15:09)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016 No 61](#) (not commenced)

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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Criminal Records Regulation 2014



New South Wales

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Criminal Records Regulation 2014*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2014 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Criminal Records Regulation 2004* which is repealed on 1 September 2014 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation:

Corrective Services NSW has the same meaning as in the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

the Act means the *Criminal Records Act 1991*.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

4 Prescribed sexual offences

(1) For the purposes of paragraph (h) of the definition of **sexual offences** in section 7 (4) of the Act, the following are prescribed as sexual offences:

(a) an offence under section 61JA, 66EA, 66EB, 80D, 80E, 91H, 91J, 91K, 91L or 91M of the *Crimes Act 1900*,

(b) an offence under section 11G of the *Summary Offences Act 1988*,

(c) an offence that, at the time it was committed, was prescribed as a sexual offence for the purposes of that paragraph.

(2) A conviction for an offence referred to in subclause (1) is taken never to have been spent or never to be capable of becoming spent.

5 Spent convictions

For the purposes of section 8 (5) of the Act, the former offence of a self-excluded person (within the meaning of section 84 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*) entering or remaining in a casino to which an exclusion order in respect of the person relates is prescribed.

6 Exclusion of applicants from consequences of conviction being spent

Section 12 of the Act does not apply in relation to the following:

- (a) an application for admission as a lawyer under the *Legal Profession Act 2004*,
- (b) an application for engagement as a consultant to the Inspector under section 92 (3) of the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996*,
- (c) an application for appointment to, or employment in, a role specified in Column 2 of the following table under the corresponding Act specified in Column 1:

Column 1	Column 2
Act	Role
<i>Crime Commission Act 2012</i>	an officer of the Commission
<i>Crown Prosecutors Act 1986</i>	a Crown Prosecutor
<i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1986</i>	an Officer
<i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>	an officer of the Commission an officer of the Inspector
<i>Police Integrity Commission Act 1996</i>	an officer of the Commission an officer of the Inspector

7 Criminal organisation declarations

Section 12 of the Act does not apply in relation to an application under Part 2 of the *Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012* or the making of a decision by the Supreme Court under that Part.

8 Disclosure of spent convictions by NSW Police Force

It is not an offence for the officer in charge of the Criminal Records Section of the NSW Police Force to make information relating to a spent conviction available to the following:

- (a) a judicial officer of the Court for the purposes of an application under Part 2 of the *Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012*,
- (b) the Chief Executive of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority, or a person authorised in writing by the Chief Executive,
- (c) a person employed in the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Department of

Justice (the **Bureau**) if:

- (i) the information is to be used only by the Bureau for research, reports relating to that research and the production of statistics, and
 - (ii) any publication of the Bureau does not name or otherwise identify the person who was the subject of the conviction,
- (d) a person employed in Corrective Services NSW, the Office of Fair Trading or the Office of the Sheriff, Department of Justice (a **prescribed agency**) if:
- (i) the information is only made available together with information relating to all other convictions of the relevant person, and
 - (ii) at the time of making the information available the officer in charge is satisfied the prescribed agency has policies and procedures that will ensure the information will not be disclosed, or used or taken into account in any decision made or other thing done, by any person employed in the prescribed agency.

9 Prescribed law enforcement agencies

For the purposes of paragraph (o) of the definition of **law enforcement agency** in section 13 (5) of the Act, the following are prescribed:

- (a) the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services,
- (b) an officer of the Inspector under the [Police Integrity Commission Act 1996](#),
- (c) the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service,
- (d) the Australian Crime Commission,
- (e) New Zealand Police,
- (f) the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity.

10 Saving

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the [Criminal Records Regulation 2004](#), had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.