

# Court Suppression and Non-publication Orders Act 2010 No 106

[2010-106]



New South Wales

## Status Information

### Currency of version

Current version for 28 September 2020 to date (accessed 5 May 2024 at 1:20)

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**  
[Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2023 No 41](#) (not commenced)
- **Editorial note**  
The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is progressively updating certain formatting styles in versions of NSW in force legislation published from 29 July 2019. For example, colons are being replaced by em-rules (em-dashes). Text of the legislation is not affected.

This version has been updated.

### Responsible Minister

- Attorney General

For full details of Ministerial responsibilities, see the [Administrative Arrangements \(Minns Ministry—Administration of Acts\) Order 2023](#).

### 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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# Court Suppression and Non-publication Orders Act 2010 No 106



New South Wales

An Act to provide for the making of suppression and non-publication orders by courts.

## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Court Suppression and Non-publication Orders Act 2010*.

### 2 Commencement

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

### 3 Definitions

In this Act—

**court** means—

- (a) the Supreme Court, Land and Environment Court, District Court, Local Court or Children's Court, or
- (b) any other court or tribunal, or a person or body having power to act judicially, prescribed by the regulations as a court for the purposes of this Act.

**information** includes any document.

**news media organisation** means a commercial enterprise that engages in the business of broadcasting or publishing news or a public broadcasting service that engages in the dissemination of news through a public news medium.

**non-publication order** means an order that prohibits or restricts the publication of information (but that does not otherwise prohibit or restrict the disclosure of information).

**party** to proceedings includes the complainant or victim (or alleged victim) in criminal proceedings and any person named in evidence given in proceedings and, in relation to proceedings that have concluded, means a person who was a party to the proceedings before the proceedings concluded.

**proceedings** means civil or criminal proceedings.

**publish** means disseminate or provide access to the public or a section of the public by any means, including by—

- (a) publication in a book, newspaper, magazine or other written publication, or
- (b) broadcast by radio or television, or
- (c) public exhibition, or
- (d) broadcast or publication by means of the Internet.

**suppression order** means an order that prohibits or restricts the disclosure of information (by publication or otherwise).

#### **4 Inherent jurisdiction and powers of courts not affected**

This Act does not limit or otherwise affect any inherent jurisdiction or any powers that a court has apart from this Act to regulate its proceedings or to deal with a contempt of the court.

#### **5 Other laws not affected**

This Act does not limit or otherwise affect the operation of a provision made by or under any other Act that prohibits or restricts, or authorises a court to prohibit or restrict, the publication or other disclosure of information in connection with proceedings.

## **Part 2 Suppression and non-publication orders**

#### **6 Safeguarding public interest in open justice**

In deciding whether to make a suppression order or non-publication order, a court must take into account that a primary objective of the administration of justice is to safeguard the public interest in open justice.

#### **7 Power to make orders**

A court may, by making a suppression order or non-publication order on grounds permitted by this Act, prohibit or restrict the publication or other disclosure of—

- (a) information tending to reveal the identity of or otherwise concerning any party to or witness in proceedings before the court or any person who is related to or otherwise associated with any party to or witness in proceedings before the court, or
- (b) information that comprises evidence, or information about evidence, given in proceedings before the court.

## **8 Grounds for making an order**

- (1) A court may make a suppression order or non-publication order on one or more of the following grounds—
  - (a) the order is necessary to prevent prejudice to the proper administration of justice,
  - (b) the order is necessary to prevent prejudice to the interests of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory in relation to national or international security,
  - (c) the order is necessary to protect the safety of any person,
  - (d) the order is necessary to avoid causing undue distress or embarrassment to a party to or witness in criminal proceedings involving an offence of a sexual nature (including sexual touching or a sexual act within the meaning of Division 10 of Part 3 of the *Crimes Act 1900*),
  - (e) it is otherwise necessary in the public interest for the order to be made and that public interest significantly outweighs the public interest in open justice.
- (2) A suppression order or non-publication order must specify the ground or grounds on which the order is made.
- (3) Despite subsection (1) (d), a court may make a suppression order or non-publication order on the grounds that the order is necessary to avoid causing undue distress or embarrassment to a defendant in criminal proceedings involving an offence of a sexual nature only if there are exceptional circumstances.

## **9 Procedure for making an order**

- (1) A court may make a suppression order or non-publication order on its own initiative or on the application of—
  - (a) a party to the proceedings concerned, or
  - (b) any other person considered by the court to have a sufficient interest in the making of the order.
- (2) Each of the following persons is entitled to appear and be heard by the court on an application for a suppression order or non-publication order—
  - (a) the applicant for the order,
  - (b) a party to the proceedings concerned,
  - (c) the Government (or an agency of the Government) of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory,
  - (d) a news media organisation,

- (e) any other person who, in the court's opinion, has a sufficient interest in the question of whether a suppression order or non-publication order should be made.
- (3) A suppression order or non-publication order may be made at any time during proceedings or after proceedings have concluded.
- (4) A suppression order or non-publication order may be made subject to such exceptions and conditions as the court thinks fit and specifies in the order.
- (5) A suppression order or non-publication order must specify the information to which the order applies with sufficient particularity to ensure that the order is limited to achieving the purpose for which the order is made.

## **10 Interim orders**

- (1) If an application is made to a court for a suppression order or non-publication order, the court may, without determining the merits of the application, make the order as an interim order to have effect, subject to revocation by the court, until the application is determined.
- (2) If an order is made as an interim order, the court must determine the application as a matter of urgency.

## **11 Where an order applies**

- (1) A suppression order or non-publication order applies only to the disclosure or publication of information in a place where the order applies, as specified in the order.
- (2) A suppression order or non-publication order is not limited to applying in New South Wales and can be made to apply anywhere in the Commonwealth.
- (3) However, an order is not to be made to apply outside New South Wales unless the court is satisfied that having the order apply outside New South Wales is necessary for achieving the purpose for which the order is made.

## **12 Duration of orders**

- (1) A suppression order or non-publication order operates for the period decided by the court and specified in the order.
- (2) In deciding the period for which an order is to operate, the court is to ensure that the order operates for no longer than is reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose for which it is made.
- (3) The period for which an order operates may be specified by reference to a fixed or ascertainable period or by reference to the occurrence of a specified future event.

### 13 Review of orders

- (1) The court that made a suppression order or non-publication order may review the order on the court's own initiative or on the application of a person who is entitled to apply for the review.
- (2) Each of the following persons is entitled to apply for and to appear and be heard by the court on the review of an order under this section—
  - (a) the applicant for the order,
  - (b) a party to the proceedings in connection with which the order was made,
  - (c) the Government (or an agency of the Government) of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory,
  - (d) a news media organisation,
  - (e) any other person who, in the court's opinion, has a sufficient interest in the question of whether a suppression order or non-publication order should have been made or should continue to operate.
- (3) On a review, the court may confirm, vary or revoke the order and may in addition make any other order that the court may make under this Act.

### 14 Appeals

- (1) With leave of the appellate court, an appeal lies against—
  - (a) a decision of a court (the **original court**) to make or not to make a suppression order or non-publication order, or
  - (b) a decision by the original court on the review of, or a decision by the original court not to review, a suppression order or non-publication order made by the court.
- (2) The **appellate court** for an appeal under this section is the court to which appeals lie against final judgments or orders of the original court or, if there is no such court, the Supreme Court.
- (3) Each of the following persons is entitled to appear and be heard on an appeal under this section—
  - (a) the applicant for the suppression order or non-publication order,
  - (b) a party to the proceedings in which the order or decision subject to appeal was made,
  - (c) the Government (or an agency of the Government) of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory,



- (d) a news media organisation,
  - (e) any other person who, in the appellate court's opinion, has a sufficient interest in the decision that is the subject of appeal.
- (4) On an appeal under this section, the appellate court may confirm, vary or revoke the order or decision subject to the appeal and may make any order or decision under this Act that could have been made in the first instance.
- (5) An appeal under this section is to be by way of rehearing, and fresh evidence or evidence in addition to, or in substitution for, the evidence given on the making of the decision may be given on the appeal.
- (6) If judgments or orders of the original court are subject to review by another court (rather than appeal to another court), this section provides for a review of the original court's decisions instead of an appeal and in such a case references in this section to an appeal are to be read as references to a review.

## **15 Disclosures that are not prevented by suppression orders**

- (1) A suppression order does not prevent a person from disclosing information if the disclosure is not by publication and is in the course of performing functions or duties or exercising powers in a public official capacity—
- (a) in connection with the conduct of proceedings or the recovery or enforcement of any penalty imposed in proceedings, or
  - (b) in compliance with any procedure adopted by a court for informing a news media organisation of the existence and content of a suppression order or non-publication order made by the court.
- (2) A suppression order does not prevent the disclosure of information to the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research if the disclosure is not by publication and the disclosure is made for the purposes of the compilation of statistical data about crime and criminal justice.

## **16 Contravention of order**

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person engages in conduct that constitutes a contravention of a suppression order or non-publication order and is reckless as to whether the conduct constitutes a contravention of a suppression order or non-publication order.

Maximum penalty—1,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both, for an individual or 5,000 penalty units for a body corporate.

- (2) Conduct that constitutes an offence under this section may be punished as a contempt of court even though it could be punished as an offence.

- (3) Conduct that constitutes an offence under this section may be punished as an offence even though it could be punished as a contempt of court.
- (4) If conduct constitutes both an offence under this section and a contempt of court, the offender is not liable to be punished twice.

## **Part 3 General**

### **17 Proceedings for offences**

- (1) Proceedings for an offence under this Act are to be dealt with—
  - (a) summarily before the Local Court, or
  - (b) summarily before the Supreme Court in its summary jurisdiction.
- (2) If proceedings are brought in the Local Court, the maximum monetary penalty that the Local Court may impose for the offence, despite any higher maximum monetary penalty provided by this Act in respect of the offence, is—
  - (a) for an individual, 100 penalty units, or
  - (b) for a body corporate, 500 penalty units.
- (3) Proceedings for an offence under this Act that are brought before the Local Court must be commenced within 2 years of the date of the alleged offence.

### **18 Regulations**

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.

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

### **Part 1 Preliminary**

#### **1 Regulations**

- (1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act or any Act that amends this Act.
- (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.
- (3) To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication on the NSW legislation website, the provision does not operate so as—
  - (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

- (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.

## **Part 2 Provision consequent on enactment of this Act**

### **2 Savings for repeals**

A provision of an Act repealed by Schedule 2 continues to apply (as if it had not been repealed) to and in respect of an order, prohibition or direction in force under the provision immediately before its repeal.

### **Schedule 2 (Repealed)**