

# Bail Amendment Act 2003 No 22

[2003-22]



New South Wales

## Status Information

### Currency of version

Repealed version for 7 July 2003 to 5 July 2004 (accessed 25 November 2024 at 22:15)

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—

- **Repeal**

The Act was repealed by the [Statute Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2004 No 55](#), Sch 3 with effect from 6.7.2004.

### 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](#).

File last modified 6 July 2004

# Bail Amendment Act 2003 No 22



New South Wales

## Contents

<b>Long title</b> .....	3
1 Name of Act.....	3
2 Commencement .....	3
3 Amendment of Bail Act 1978 No 161.....	3
<b>Schedule 1 Amendments</b> .....	3

# Bail Amendment Act 2003 No 22



New South Wales

An Act to amend the *Bail Act 1978* to make further provision with respect to the grant of bail and review of bail decisions.

## 1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Bail Amendment Act 2003*.

## 2 Commencement

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

## 3 Amendment of *Bail Act 1978 No 161*

The *Bail Act 1978* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

## Schedule 1 Amendments

(Section 3)

### [1] Section 9 Presumption in favour of bail for certain offences—exceptions

Omit “section 9A or 9B” from section 9 (1) (g).

Insert instead “section 9A, 9B or 9D”.

### [2] Part 2, Division 3A

Insert after Division 3:

## **Division 3A Cases in which bail is to be granted in exceptional circumstances only**

### **9C Murder**

An authorised officer or court is not to grant bail to a person in respect of an offence of murder unless the authorised officer or court is satisfied that exceptional circumstances justify the grant of bail.

## 9D Repeat offenders—serious personal violence offences

- (1) An authorised officer or court is not to grant bail to a person in respect of a serious personal violence offence if the person is a repeat offender unless the authorised officer or court is satisfied that exceptional circumstances justify the grant of bail.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person is a **repeat offender** if the authorised officer or court is satisfied that the person has a previous conviction for a serious personal violence offence (other than the serious personal violence offence in connection with which bail is sought).
- (3) Section 9 does not apply in respect of a grant of bail to a person in respect of a serious personal violence offence if this section applies to the person.
- (4) In this section:

**serious personal violence offence** means:

- (a) an offence under, or mentioned in, section 19A, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 33A, 35 (2), 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 61B, 61C, 61D, 61I, 61J, 61JA, 61K, 61M, 63, 65, 66A, 66B, 66C, 66EA, 66F, 67, 68, 71, 73, 78H, 78I, 78K, 78N, 80A, 85A, 86, 87, 90A, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 103, 110, 195 (b), 196 (b) or 198 of the *Crimes Act 1900*, or
- (b) an offence under section 79, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112 or 113 of the *Crimes Act 1900* if the circumstances of the offence involve an act of actual or threatened violence against a person, or
- (c) an offence of attempting to commit an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), or
- (d) an offence under the law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory or of another country that is similar to an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

### [3] Section 25A

Insert after section 25:

#### 25A Stay of decision to grant bail if review sought

- (1) If a magistrate or justice grants bail to a person accused of a serious offence on the accused person's first appearance before a court in or in connection with proceedings for the offence, and a police officer or legal practitioner appearing on behalf of the Crown immediately informs the court that a request for a review of the decision is to be made to the Supreme Court, the decision of the

magistrate or justice is stayed.

- (2) The decision of the magistrate or justice is not stayed unless the police officer or legal practitioner, on informing the magistrate or justice of the review request, provides the magistrate or justice with a copy of the written approval of an authorised officer or the Director of Public Prosecutions to seek a review by the Supreme Court of any decision to grant bail in the case.
- (3) The stay of the decision has effect until:
  - (a) the Supreme Court affirms or varies the decision, or substitutes another decision for the decision of the magistrate or justice, or refuses to entertain the request for review, or
  - (b) a police officer or some other person acting on behalf of the Crown files with the Supreme Court, or such other court as may be prescribed by the regulations, notice that the Crown does not intend to proceed with the review, or
  - (c) 4 pm on the day that is 3 business days after the day on which the decision was made,

whichever happens first.

- (4) The person granted bail is not entitled to be released under section 7 while a stay of the decision has effect under this section.
- (5) A request for the review by the Supreme Court of a decision that is stayed under this section is to be dealt with as expeditiously as possible.
- (6) In this section:

**authorised officer** means the Commissioner of Police or a member of NSW Police authorised by the Commissioner of Police to exercise the functions of an authorised officer under this section.

**business day** means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday throughout New South Wales.

**serious offence** means:

- (a) the offence of murder or any other offence punishable by imprisonment for life, or
- (b) an offence under or mentioned in a provision of Part 3 of the [Crimes Act 1900](#) involving sexual intercourse, or an attempt to have sexual intercourse, with a person under the age of 16 years.

**[4] Section 32 Criteria to be considered in bail applications**

Insert after section 32 (6):

- (7) This section applies to a grant of bail to which section 9C or 9D applies, but does not prevent consideration of any matter accepted by the authorised officer or court as relevant to the question of whether bail should be granted under that section.

**[5] Schedule 1 Savings and transitional provisions**

Insert after Part 11:

## **Part 12 Bail Amendment Act 2003**

### **23 Definition**

In this Part:

**amending Act** means the *Bail Amendment Act 2003*.

### **24 Cases in which bail is to be granted in exceptional circumstances only**

- (1) Section 9C, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to a grant of bail in respect of an offence of murder alleged to have been committed before the commencement of that section if a person is charged with the offence on or after that commencement.
- (2) Section 9D, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to a grant of bail in respect of a serious personal violence offence alleged to have been committed before the commencement of that section if a person is charged with the offence on or after that commencement.
- (3) A reference in section 9D to a conviction for a serious personal violence offence extends to a conviction occurring before the commencement of that section.

### **25 Stay of decision to grant bail pending review**

- (1) Section 25A, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to a serious offence alleged to have been committed before the commencement of that section if a person is charged with the offence on or after that commencement.
- (2) A reference in section 25A to an offence under or mentioned in a provision of Part 3 of the *Crimes Act 1900* extends to an offence under or mentioned in a repealed provision of Part 3 of the *Crimes Act 1900* that was committed before the provision was repealed.

## **26 Review of amending Act**

- (1) The Minister is to review the operation of the amendments made to this Act by the amending Act to determine the effect of those amendments.
- (2) The review required by this clause is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 12 months from the commencement of the amendments.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review required by this clause is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 12 months from the commencement of the amendments.