



Australian Capital Territory

Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991

A1991-34

Republication No 9

Effective: 22 March 2004 – 29 April 2004

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Last amendment made by A2004-2

Not all amendments are in force: see last endnote

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 22 March 2004. It also includes any amendment, repeal or expiry affecting the republished law to 22 March 2004.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

Kinds of republications

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office prepares 2 kinds of republications of ACT laws (see the ACT legislation register at www.legislation.act.gov.au):

- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
- unauthorised republications.

The status of this republication appears on the bottom of each page.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial amendments and other changes of a formal nature when preparing a law for republication. Editorial changes do not change the effect of the law, but have effect as if they had been made by an Act commencing on the republication date (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 115 and s 117). The changes are made if the Parliamentary Counsel considers they are desirable to bring the law into line, or more closely into line, with current legislative drafting practice.

This republication does not include amendments made under part 11.3 (see endnote 1).

Uncommenced provisions and amendments

If a provision of the republished law has not commenced or is affected by an uncommenced amendment, the symbol **U** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the uncommenced provision or amendment appears only in the last endnote.

Modifications

If a provision of the republished law is affected by a current modification, the symbol **M** appears immediately before the provision heading. The text of the modifying provision appears in the endnotes. For the legal status of modifications, see *Legislation Act 2001*, section 95.

Penalties

The value of a penalty unit for an offence against this republished law at the republication date is—

- (a) if the person charged is an individual—\$100; or
- (b) if the person charged is a corporation—\$500.



Australian Capital Territory

Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991

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22/03/04

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Australian Capital Territory

Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991

An Act about evidence

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991*.

U 2 Dictionary

U 3 Notes

U 4 Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

U Part 2 **Giving of evidence about sexual offences**

U 2 **Definitions for pt 2**

In this part:

complainant, in relation to the alleged commission of a sexual offence, means a person—

- (a) on whom the offender is alleged to have inflicted, assisted in inflicting, attempted to inflict or threatened to inflict grievous or actual bodily harm with intent that the offender or another person engage in sexual intercourse with, or commit an act of indecency on or in the presence of, the firstmentioned person; or
- (b) whom the offender is alleged to have assaulted or attempted to assault, with intent that the offender or another person engage in sexual intercourse with, or commit an act of indecency on or in the presence of, the firstmentioned person; or
- (c) with whom the offender is alleged to have engaged in or attempted to engage in sexual intercourse; or
- (d) with whom the offender is alleged to have maintained a sexual relationship; or
- (e) on whom or in whose presence the offender is alleged to have committed or attempted to commit an act of indecency; or
- (f) whom the offender is alleged to have abducted or detained with intent that the offender or another person engage in sexual intercourse with the firstmentioned person;

as the case requires.

court means—

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) the Magistrates Court; or
- (c) the Coroner’s Court.

Magistrates Court includes the Childrens Court.

prescribed witness means a witness prescribed under section 4 (1).

proceedings means proceedings in relation to which this part applies.

sexual offence means an offence against the *Crimes Act 1900*, section 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 or 63 or an offence of attempting to commit an offence against any of those sections.

U 3 Sworn or unsworn evidence

For this part, it is immaterial whether evidence is to be, or is being, given on oath or otherwise.

U 4 Prescribed witnesses

For this part, the following witnesses are prescribed:

- (a) a child;
- (b) for proceedings of a kind mentioned in section 5 (a), (b), (c) or (e) that relate to the alleged commission of a sexual offence—the complainant.

U 5 Application of pt 2

This part applies in relation to—

- (a) proceedings in the Supreme Court—

- (i) for a trial on indictment in respect of the alleged commission of an offence against a law in force in the ACT; or
 - (ii) for the passing of sentence in respect of the commission of an offence against a law in force in the ACT; or
 - (iii) by way of an appeal from a conviction, order, sentence or other decision of the Magistrates Court in proceedings in relation to which this part applies; or
- (b) proceedings in the Magistrates Court on an information in respect of the alleged commission, or commission, of an offence against a law in force in the ACT; or
 - (c) proceedings under the *Protection Orders Act 2001*; or
 - (d) proceedings under the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, part 7.3 (Care and protection orders and emergency action); or
 - (e) proceedings under the *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 1983*; or
 - (f) proceedings by way of an inquest or inquiry in the Coroner's Court.

U 6 Location of prescribed witness giving evidence

- (1) If—
 - (a) a prescribed witness is to give evidence in proceedings; and
 - (b) the courtroom and a place other than the courtroom are equipped with, and linked by, a closed-circuit television system that is capable of allowing—
 - (i) persons in the courtroom to see and hear the persons at the other place; and
 - (ii) persons at the other place to hear, or to see and hear, persons in the courtroom;

the evidence of the witness shall be given from that other place by means of that system unless the court otherwise orders.

- (2) A court shall not make an order under subsection (1) unless satisfied that—
 - (a) the prescribed witness prefers to give evidence in the courtroom; or
 - (b) the proceedings will be unreasonably delayed if an order is not made; or
 - (c) there is a substantial risk of the court being unable to ensure that the proceedings are conducted fairly if an order is not made.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the evidence of a child who is an accused person in proceedings is not to be given in the manner described in that subsection.
- (4) While a prescribed witness is at a place other than a courtroom for the purpose of giving evidence in accordance with subsection (1), that place shall be taken for all purposes to be part of the courtroom.

U 7 Consequential orders

- (1) If a prescribed witness is to give evidence from a place other than a courtroom in accordance with section 6 (1), the court may make the orders it considers appropriate in relation to the giving of evidence by the witness.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may specify—
 - (a) the persons who may be present at the other place with the prescribed witness; and
 - (b) the persons in the courtroom who are to be able to be heard, or to be seen and heard, by the witness and by the persons with the witness; and

- (c) the persons in the courtroom who are not to be able to be heard, or to be seen and heard, by the witness and by the persons with the witness; and
 - (d) the persons in the courtroom who are to be able to see and hear the witness and the persons with the witness; and
 - (e) the stages in the proceedings during which a specified part of the order is to have effect; and
 - (f) the method of operation of the closed-circuit television system.
- (3) If a prescribed witness is to give evidence from a place other than a courtroom in accordance with section 6 (1), the court may make the order it considers appropriate if satisfied that it is desirable to do so—
- (a) to ensure that the proceedings are conducted fairly; or
 - (b) to allow the witness to identify a person or thing; or
 - (c) to allow the witness to take part in a view or to watch a demonstration or an experiment; or
 - (d) to allow part of the proceedings to be heard elsewhere than in the courtroom.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other Territory law, the court may direct that a person be excluded from the other place while the prescribed witness is giving evidence.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (2), (3) or (4) limits the power of the court to make an order under subsection (1).

U 8**Jury warning about adverse inference**

If, in proceedings referred to in section 5 (a) (i), a prescribed witness is to give evidence from a place other than the courtroom in accordance with section 6 (1), the judge shall warn the jury to the effect that an inference adverse to the accused should not be drawn

from the fact that the witness is giving evidence from that other place.

U 9 Representation of child

If—

- (a) a child is to give evidence from a place other than a courtroom in accordance with section 6 (1); and
- (b) the child concerned is not separately represented by another person; and
- (c) it appears to the court that the child should be so represented;

the court may order that the child be separately represented by another person, and the court may make any other order it thinks necessary to secure that separate representation.

U 10 Court's discretions about orders

- (1) An order under this part may be made of the court's own initiative or on application—
 - (a) by a party to the proceedings; or
 - (b) by or on behalf of a prescribed witness; or
 - (c) in relation to a person who is a prescribed witness by reason of being or having been a child—by a parent or guardian of the person.
- (2) The court may inform itself as it sees fit for the purposes of making an order under this part.

U 11 Variation or revocation of order

A court may make an order for the variation or revocation of an order made by the court in the proceedings.

U 12 Failure to comply with pt 2

- (1) The evidence of a prescribed witness in proceedings is not inadmissible by reason only that the evidence was not given in accordance with this part.
- (2) The validity of proceedings shall not be taken to be affected by a failure to comply with this part.

U 13 Attainment of majority during proceedings

If a person who was a prescribed witness in proceedings by reason of having been a child attains the age of 18 years before those proceedings are determined, that person continues to be a prescribed witness for the purpose of those proceedings.

Part 3 Use of audiovisual links and audio links

Division 3.1 Preliminary

U 14 Definitions for pt 3

In this part:

audio link means a system of two-way communication linking different places so that a person speaking at any of them can be heard at the other places.

audiovisual link means a system of two-way communication linking different places so that a person at any of them can be seen and heard at the other places.

participating State means another State where provisions of an Act in terms substantially corresponding to this part are in force.

recognised court means a court or tribunal of a participating State that is authorised by the provision of an Act of that State in terms substantially corresponding to this part to direct that evidence be taken or a submission made by audiovisual link or audio link from the Territory.

State includes Territory.

Territory court means—

- (a) a court constituted under a Territory law; or
- (b) a royal commission under the *Royal Commissions Act 1991*; or
- (c) a judicial commission under the *Judicial Commissions Act 1994*; or
- (d) a tribunal of the Territory; or

(e) an arbitrator or umpire conducting proceedings under the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1986*; or

(f) the sentence administration board established under the *Rehabilitation of Offenders (Interim) Act 2001*.

tribunal, in relation to a State, means a person or body authorised under the law of the State to take evidence on oath or affirmation.

U 15 Application of pt 3

This part applies in relation to all proceedings, including—

- (a) proceedings pending at the commencement of this part; and
- (b) proceedings begun after the commencement of this part that arise from circumstances, matters or events that arose or happened before that commencement.

U 16 Operation of other Acts

This part is not intended to exclude or limit the operation of any Territory law that makes provision for the taking of evidence or making of a submission outside the ACT for a proceeding in the ACT.

Division 3.2 Use of interstate audiovisual links or audio links in proceedings before Territory courts

U 17 Application of div 3.2

This division applies to any proceeding before a Territory court.

U 18 **Territory courts may take evidence and submissions from outside ACT**

- (1) A Territory court may, on the application of a party to a proceeding before the court or on its own initiative, direct that evidence be taken or a submission made by audiovisual link or audio link, from a participating State.
- (2) The court may make the direction only if satisfied that—
 - (a) the necessary facilities are available or can reasonably be made available; and
 - (b) the evidence or submission can more conveniently be given or made from the participating State; and
 - (c) the making of the direction is not unfair to a party opposing the making of the direction.
- (3) The court may exercise in the participating State, in relation to taking evidence or receiving a submission by audiovisual link or audio link, any of its powers that the court is permitted, under the law of the participating State, to exercise in the participating State.
- (4) The court may at any time vary or revoke a direction under this division, either on the application of a party to the proceeding or on its own initiative.

U 19 **Legal practitioners entitled to practise**

A person who is entitled to practise as a legal practitioner in a participating State is entitled to practise as a legal practitioner—

- (a) in relation to the examination in chief, cross-examination or re-examination of a witness in the participating State whose evidence is being given by audiovisual link or audio link in a proceeding before a Territory court; and

- (b) in relation to the making of a submission by audiovisual link or audio link from the participating State in a proceeding before a Territory court.

Division 3.3 Use of interstate audiovisual links or audio links in proceedings in participating States

U 20 Application of div 3.3

This division applies to any proceeding before a recognised court.

**U 21 Recognised courts may take evidence or receive
submissions from people in ACT**

A recognised court may, for a proceeding before it, take evidence or receive a submission by audiovisual link or audio link from a person in the ACT.

U 22 Powers of recognised courts

- (1) The recognised court may, for the proceeding, exercise in the ACT, in relation to taking evidence or receiving a submission by audiovisual link or audio link, any of its powers except its powers—
 - (a) to punish for contempt; and
 - (b) to enforce or execute its judgments or process.
- (2) The laws of the participating State (including rules of court) that apply to the proceeding in that State also apply, by operation of this subsection, to the practice and procedure of the recognised court in taking evidence or receiving a submission by audiovisual link or audio link from a person in the ACT.
- (3) For the exercise by the recognised court of its powers, the place in the ACT where evidence is given or a submission is made is taken to be part of the court.

U 23 Orders made by recognised court

Without limiting section 22, the recognised court may, by order—

- (a) direct that the proceeding, or a part of the proceeding, be conducted in private; or
- (b) require a person to leave a place in the ACT where the giving of evidence or the making of a submission is taking place or is going to take place; or
- (c) prohibit or restrict the publication of evidence given in the proceeding or of the name of a party to, or a witness in, the proceeding.

U 24 Enforcement of order

- (1) Subject to rules of court, an order under section 23 may be enforced by the Supreme Court as if the order were an order of that court.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person who contravenes the order—
 - (a) is taken to be in contempt of the Supreme Court; and
 - (b) is punishable accordingly;

unless the person establishes that the contravention should be excused.

U 25 Privileges, protection and immunity of participants in proceedings in courts of participating States

- (1) A judge or other person presiding at or otherwise taking part in a proceeding before a recognised court has, in relation to evidence being taken or a submission being received by audiovisual link or audio link from a person in the ACT, the same privileges, protection and immunity as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- (2) A person appearing as a legal practitioner in a proceeding before a recognised court has, in relation to evidence being taken or a

submission being received by audiovisual link or audio link from a person in the ACT, the same protection and immunity as a barrister has in appearing for a party in a proceeding before the Supreme Court.

- (3) A person appearing as a witness in a proceeding before a recognised court by audiovisual link or audio link from the ACT has the same protection as a witness in a proceeding before the Supreme Court.

U 26 Recognised court may administer oath in ACT

- (1) A recognised court may, for the purpose of obtaining in a proceeding, by audiovisual link or audio link, the testimony of a person in the ACT, administer an oath or affirmation in accordance with the practice and procedure of the recognised court.
- (2) Evidence given by a person on oath or affirmation so administered is, for the law of the Territory, testimony given in a judicial proceeding.

U 27 Assistance to recognised court

An officer of a Territory court may, at the request of a recognised court—

- (a) attend at the place in the ACT where evidence is to be or is being taken, or a submission is to be or is being made, in the proceeding; and
- (b) take such action as the recognised court directs to facilitate the proceeding; and
- (c) assist with the administering by the recognised court of an oath or affirmation.

U 28 Contempt of recognised courts

A person must not, while evidence is being given, or a submission is being made, in the ACT by audiovisual link or audio link, in a proceeding in a recognised court—

- (a) assault—
 - (i) a person appearing in the proceeding as a legal practitioner; or
 - (ii) a witness appearing in the proceeding; or
 - (iii) an officer of a Territory court giving assistance under section 27; or
- (b) threaten, intimidate or wilfully insult—
 - (i) a judge or other person presiding at or otherwise taking part in the proceeding; or
 - (ii) a master, registrar, deputy registrar or other officer of the court who is taking part in or assisting in the proceeding; or
 - (iii) a person appearing in the proceeding as a legal practitioner; or
 - (iv) a witness in the proceeding; or
 - (v) a juror in the proceeding; or
- (c) wilfully interrupt or obstruct the proceeding; or

- (d) wilfully and without lawful excuse disobey an order or direction of the court.

Maximum penalty: imprisonment for 3 months.

Division 3.4 Use of audiovisual links or audio links between Territory courts and places in ACT

U 29 Application of div 3.4

This division applies to any proceeding before a Territory court.

U 30 Use of link in proceedings

- (1) Subject to any Act or rules of court, a Territory court may, on the application of a party to a proceeding before it or on its own initiative, direct that a person, whether or not a party to the proceeding, appear before, or give evidence or make a submission to, the court by audiovisual link or audio link from a place in the ACT that is outside the courtroom or other place where the court is sitting.
- (2) The court may make the direction only if satisfied that—
 - (a) the necessary facilities are available or can reasonably be made available; and
 - (b) the evidence or submission can more conveniently be given or made from the place that is outside the courtroom or other place where the court is sitting; and
 - (c) the making of the direction is not unfair to any party opposing the making of the direction.
- (3) The court may at any time vary or revoke a direction made under this division, either on the application of a party to the proceeding or its own initiative.

Division 3.5 Protection of certain communications and documents in criminal proceedings

U 31 Application of div 3.5

This division applies to a communication made, and a document transmitted, by audiovisual link or audio link between an accused person and his or her legal representative during the course of a proceeding in relation to which, or to a part of which, an audiovisual or audio link has been used under this part or a provision of another Territory law.

U 32 Protection of confidentiality

Without limiting any other protection that applies to it, a communication or document to which this division applies is as confidential and inadmissible in any proceeding as it would be if it had been made or produced while the accused person and his or her legal representative were in each other's presence.

U 33 Application of Listening Devices Act

The *Listening Devices Act 1992* applies to a communication or document to which this division applies as if—

- (a) for a communication—the communication were a private conversation within the meaning of that Act to which the parties were the accused person and his or her legal representative; and
- (b) for a document—
 - (i) any data, text or visual images in the transmitted document were words spoken to or by a person in a private conversation within the meaning of that Act to which the parties were the accused person and his or her legal representative; and

- (ii) a reference in that Act to the use of a listening device to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation included a reference to reading the document.

Division 3.6 Costs and expenses

U 34 Power to order payment of costs

A Territory court that directs evidence to be taken, or a submission to be made, by audiovisual link or audio link under section 18 or 30 may make the orders it considers just for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in relation to taking the evidence or making the submission, including any amounts prescribed under the regulations.

U Part 4 Miscellaneous

U 35 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note Regulations must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the *Legislation Act 2001*.

- (2) The regulations may prescribe the amounts, or the way of calculating amounts, payable to a Territory court in relation to the cost of, or incidental to, the provision of an audiovisual link or audio link and ancillary equipment for part 3.

- U** **Division 4.1** **Preliminary**
- U** **Division 4.2** **Sexual offence proceedings—general**
- U** **Division 4.3** **Sexual offence proceedings—giving evidence from places other than courtrooms**
- U** **Division 4.4** **Evidence of complainant’s sexual reputation and activities**
- U** **Division 4.5** **Protection of counselling communications**
- U** **Division 4.6** **Sexual offence proceedings—directions and warnings to juries**

Division 4.7 **Family objections**

74 **Application of div 4.7**

- (1) This division applies in relation to criminal proceedings.
- (2) This division does not apply in relation to proceedings for any of the following offences:
 - (a) an offence against the *Crimes Act 1900*, part 2 (Offences against the person) or part 3 (Sexual offences), if the offence is against a person who is under 16 years old;
 - (b) an offence against any of the following provisions of the *Children and Young People Act 1999*:
 - section 374 (Dangerous employment)
 - section 375 (Regulation of employment of children and young people)

- section 376 (Duty of employers of children and young people);
- (c) a *domestic violence offence* within the meaning of the *Protection Orders Act 2001*, section 9 (2), or an offence against that Act, section 34 (Offence for contravention of protection order).

75 Family objections to giving evidence

A person who, when required to give evidence, is the domestic partner, parent or child of a defendant may make an objection (a *family objection*) to being required, as a witness for the prosecution—

- (a) to give evidence; or
- (b) to give evidence of a communication between the person and the defendant.

Note For the meaning of *domestic partner*, see Legislation Act, s 169.

76 Time to make family objection

A person may only make a family objection before giving evidence or, if the person has begun to give evidence, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the right to object.

77 Person to be made aware of right to make family objection

If it appears to the court that a person may have a right to make a family objection, the court must satisfy itself that the person is aware of the effect of this division as it may apply to the person.

78 Family objections to be heard in absence of jury

If there is a jury, the court must hear and decide a family objection in the absence of the jury.

79 Matters court may consider in deciding family objection

- (1) A court must not require a person who makes a family objection to give the evidence if the court finds that—
 - (a) there is a likelihood that harm would or might be caused (directly or indirectly) to the person, or to the relationship between the person and the defendant, if the person gives the evidence; and
 - (b) the nature and extent of that harm outweighs the desirability of having the evidence given.
- (2) In making a decision under subsection (1), the court must take into account matters including the following:
 - (a) the nature and seriousness of the offence for which the defendant is being prosecuted;
 - (b) the substance and importance of any evidence that the person might give and the weight likely to be attached to it;
 - (c) whether any other evidence about the matters to which the evidence of the person would relate is reasonably available to the prosecution;
 - (d) the nature of the relationship between the defendant and the person;
 - (e) whether, in giving the evidence, the person would have to disclose something that was received by the person in confidence from the defendant.

80 Prosecution not to comment about family objections

If the court has made a decision on a family objection by a person, the prosecution must not comment on any of the following:

- (a) the objection;
- (b) the decision on the objection;

(c) the failure of the person to give evidence.

81 Comments by judge and parties about failure to give evidence by family members

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding for an indictable offence in which a defendant's family member fails to give evidence.
- (2) The judge or a party (other than the prosecution) may comment on the failure to give evidence.
- (3) However, unless the comment is made by another defendant in the proceeding, the comment must not suggest that the family member failed to give evidence because—
 - (a) the defendant was guilty of the offence; or
 - (b) the family member believed the defendant to be guilty of the offence.
- (4) If 2 or more defendants are being tried together for the offence, and any defendant comments on the failure of any other defendant's family member to give evidence, the judge may do either or both of the following:
 - (a) comment on the failure to give evidence;
 - (b) comment on the defendant's comment.

(5) In this section:

family member, of a defendant, means the defendant's domestic partner, parent or child at the time of the failure to give evidence.

Note For the meaning of ***domestic partner***, see Legislation Act, s 169.

U Part 5

Miscellaneous

U Dictionary

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws and expiries are listed in the legislation history and the amendment history. These details are underlined. Uncommenced provisions and amendments are not included in the republished law but are set out in the last endnote.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

| | |
|--|--|
| am = amended | ord = ordinance |
| amdt = amendment | orig = original |
| ch = chapter | par = paragraph/subparagraph |
| cl = clause | pres = present |
| def = definition | prev = previous |
| dict = dictionary | (prev...) = previously |
| disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative Assembly | pt = part |
| div = division | r = rule/subrule |
| exp = expires/expired | reg = regulation/subregulation |
| Gaz = Gazette | renum = renumbered |
| hdg = heading | reloc = relocated |
| IA = Interpretation Act 1967 | R[X] = Republication No |
| ins = inserted/added | RI = reissue |
| LA = Legislation Act 2001 | s = section/subsection |
| LR = legislation register | sch = schedule |
| LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996 | sdiv = subdivision |
| mod = modified/modification | sub = substituted |
| o = order | SL = Subordinate Law |
| om = omitted/repealed | <u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be expired |

Endnotes

3 Legislation history

3 Legislation history

The *Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991* was formerly the *Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) Act 1991*. It was renamed by the *Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2000 (No 3)* No 17 (see sch 1).

After 11 May 1989 and before 10 November 1999, Acts commenced on notification day unless otherwise stated (see *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* (Cwlth), s 25).

Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991 No 34

notified 21 August 1991 (Gaz 1991 No S84)

commenced 21 August 1991

as amended by

Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) (Amendment) Act 1992 No 80

notified 24 December 1992 (Gaz 1992 No S236)

commenced 24 December 1992 (s 2)

Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) (Amendment) Act 1994 No 24

notified 31 May 1994 (Gaz 1994 No S93)

commenced 31 May 1994 (s 2)

Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) (Amendment) Act (No 2) 1994 No 96

notified 15 December 1994 (Gaz 1994 No S280)

commenced 15 December 1994 (s 2)

Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) (Amendment) Act 1996 No 25

notified 21 June 1996 (Gaz 1996 No S124)

commenced 21 June 1996 (s 2)

Evidence (Closed-Circuit Television) (Amendment) Act 1998 No 45

notified 30 October 1998 (Gaz 1998 No S204)

commenced 30 October 1998 (s 2)

Children and Young People (Consequential Amendments) Act 1999 No 64 sch 2

notified 10 November 1999 (Gaz 1999 No 45)

s 1, s 2 commenced 10 November 1999 (IA s 10B)

sch 2 commenced 10 May 2000 (s 2 (2))

Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) (Amendment) Act 1999 No 91 sch 2

notified 23 December 1999 (Gaz 1999 No S65)
s 1, s 2 commenced 23 December 1999 (IA s 10B)
sch 2 commenced 24 December 1999 (s 2 (2) and Gaz 1999 No S69)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2000 (No 3) No 17 sch 1

notified 1 June 2000 (Gaz 2000 No 22)
sch 1 commenced 1 June 2000 (s 2)

Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 No 44 pt 136

notified 26 July 2001 (Gaz 2001 No 30)
s 1, s 2 commenced 26 July 2001 (IA s 10B)
pt 136 commenced 12 September 2001 (s 2 and see Gaz 2001 No S65)

Rehabilitation of Offenders (Interim) Act 2001 No 82 sch 1 pt 1.3

notified 10 September 2001 (Gaz 2001 No S66)
s 1, s 2 commenced 10 September 2001 (IA s 10B)
sch 1 pt 1.3 commenced 24 September 2001 (s 2 and CN 2001 No 4)

Protection Orders (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 No 90 pt 6

notified LR 27 September 2001
s 1, s 2 commenced 27 September 2001 (LA s 75)
pt 6 commenced 27 March 2002 (LA s 79)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2002 No 30 pt 1.1

notified LR 16 September 2002
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 19 May 1997 (LA s 75 (2))
pt 1.1 commenced 17 September 2002 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2002 (No 2) No 49 pt 3.7

notified LR 20 December 2002
s 1, s 2 taken to have commenced 7 October 1994 (LA s 75 (2))
pt 3.7 commenced 17 January 2003 (s 2 (1))

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 2003 A2003-48 s 4, sch 1

notified LR 31 October 2003

s 1, s 2 commenced 31 October 2003 (LA s 75 (1))

s 4, sch 1 awaiting commencement (s 2)

Note default commencement under LA s 79: 30 April 2004

Sexuality Discrimination Legislation Amendment Act 2004 A2004-2 sch 2 pt 2.5

notified LR 18 February 2004

s 1, s 2 commenced 18 February 2004 (LA s 75 (1))

amdt 2.11 commenced 22 March 2004 (s 2 and CN2004-4)

remainder sch 2 pt 2.5 awaiting commencement (LA s 79A)

Note default commencement under LA s 79: 30 April 2004

4 Amendment history

Title

title sub 2000 No 17 sch 1

Preliminary

pt 1 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Name of Act

s 1 sub 2000 No 17 sch 1

Dictionary

s 2 hdg sub 2000 No 17 sch 1

s 2 am 1994 Nos 24 and 96; 2000 No 17 sch 1

om A2003-48 amdt 1.3

ins A2003-48 amdt 1.1

Notes

s 3 orig s 3 renum as s 6

ins A2003-48 amdt 1.1

Prescribed witnesses

s 3A renum as s 4

Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

s 4 (prev s 3A) ins 1994 No 96

am 1996 No 25; 1998 No 45; 2000 No 17 sch 1

renum 2000 No 17 sch 1

am 2002 No 30 amdt 1.1

om A2004-48 amdt 1.5

ins A2003-48 amdt 1.1

Location of child giving evidence

s 4A renum as s 6

Evidence of childrenpt 2 hdg ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
sub 2002 No 49 amdt 3.54; A2003-48 amdt 1.2**Definitions for pt 2**s 5 (prev s 4) am 1994 No 24; 1999 No 64 s 4 sch 2; 1999 No 91
s 13 sch 2; 2000 No 17 sch 1; 2001 No 90 amdts 1.60-1.62;
pars renum R6 LA (see 2001 No 90 amdt 1.63)
renum as s 5 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 7 A2003-48 amdt 1.6
ins A2003-48 amdt 1.3
def *court* ins A2003-48 amdt 1.3
def *Magistrates court* ins A2003-48 amdt 1.3
def *prescribed witness* ins A2003-48 amdt 1.3
def *proceeding* ins A2003-48 amdt 1.3**Sworn or unsworn evidence**s 6 (prev s 4A) ins 1994 No 24
am 1994 No 96
renum as s 6 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 8 A2003-48 amdt 1.9
(prev s 3) am 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 6 A2003-48 amdt 1.4**Application of pt 2**s 7 orig s 7 om 1994 No 24
(prev s 5) am 1994 Nos 24 and 96
renum as s 7 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 9 A2003-48 amdt 1.13
(prev s 5) renum as s 7 A2003-48 amdt 1.6**Location of prescribed witness giving evidence**s 8 (prev s 6) sub 1994 No 24
am 1994 No 96
renum as s 8 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 10 A2003-48 amdt 1.16
(prev s 6) am A2003-48 amdt 1.7, amdt 1.8
renum as s 8 A2003-48 amdt 1.9**Court's discretions reorders**

s 8A renum as s 10

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Consequential orders

s 9 (prev s 8) am 1994 No 24
renum as s 9 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 11 A2003-48 amdt 1.18
(prev s 7) am A2003-48 amdt 1.10-1.12
renum as s 9 A2003-48 amdt 1.13

Jury warning about adverse inference

s 10 (prev s 8A) ins 1994 No 24
am 1994 No 96; 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 10 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 12 A2003-48 amdt 1.20
(prev s 8) am A2003-48 amdt 1.14, amdt 1.15
renum as s 10 A2003-48 amdt 1.16

Representation of child

s 11 (prev s 9) am 1994 No 24
renum as s 11 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 13 A2003-48 amdt 1.20
(prev s 9) am A2003-48 amdt 1.17
renum as s 11 A2003-48 amdt 1.18

Court's discretions about orders

s 12 hdg (prev s 10 hdg) am 2000 No 17 sch 1
s 12 (prev s 10) sub 1994 No 24
am 1994 No 96; 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 12 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 14 A2003-48 amdt 1.20
(prev s 10) am A2003-48 amdt 1.19
renum as s 12 A2003-48 amdt 1.20

Variation or revocation of order

s 13 (prev s 11) aom 1992 No 80
ins 1994 No 24
sub 1994 No 96
renum as s 13 2000 No 17 sch 1
renum as s 15 A2003-48 amdt 1.21
(prev s 11) renum as s 13 A2003-48 amdt 1.20

Failure to comply with pt 2

s 14 renum as s 16 A2003-48 amdt 1.23
(prev s 12) renum as s 14 A2003-48 amdt 1.20

Child turning 18 during proceeding

s 15 hdg (prev s 13 hdg) sub A2003-48 amdt 1.21
s 15 orig s 15 renum as s 17 A2003-48 amdt 1.23
(prev s 13) am A2003-48 amdt 1.21
renum as s 15 A2003-48 amdt 1.21

Use of audiovisual links and audio links

pt 3 hdg ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Preliminary

div 3.1 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Definitions for pt 3

s 16 [orig s 16 renum as s 18 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 14](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
am 2001 No 82 amdt 1.5
[def *audiovisual link* om A2003-48 amdt 1.22](#)
[renum as s 16 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Application of pt 3

s 17 [orig s 17 renum as s 19 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 15](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 17 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Operation of other Acts

s 18 [orig s 18 renum as s 20 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 16](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 18 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Use of interstate audiovisual links or audio links in proceedings before Territory courts

div 3.2 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Application of div 3.2

s 19 [orig s 19 renum as s 21 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 17](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 19 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Territory courts may take evidence and submissions from outside ACT

s 20 [orig s 20 renum as s 22 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 18](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 20 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Legal practitioners entitled to practice

s 21 [orig s 21 renum as s 23 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 19](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 21 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Use of interstate audiovisual links or audio links in proceedings in participating States

div 3.3 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Application of div 3.3

s 22 [orig s 22 renum as s 24 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)
([prev s 20](#)) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1
[renum as s 22 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Recognised courts may take evidence or receive submissions from people in ACT

s 23 [orig s 23 renum as s 25 A2003-48 amdt 1.25](#)
[\(prev s 21\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 23 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Powers of recognised courts

s 24 [orig s 24 renum as s 26 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)
[\(prev s 22\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 24 A2003-48 amdt 1.23](#)

Orders made by recognised court

s 25 [orig s 25 renum as s 27 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)
[\(prev s 23\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[am A2003-48 amdt 1.24](#)
[renum as s 25 A2003-48 amdt 1.25](#)

Enforcement of order

s 26 [orig s 26 renum as s 28 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)
[\(prev s 24\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[am A2003-48 amdt 1.26](#)
[renum as s 26 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)

Privileges, protection and immunity of participants in proceedings in courts of participating States

s 27 [orig s 27 renum as s 29 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)
[\(prev s 25\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 27 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)

Recognised court may administer oath in ACT

s 28 [orig s 28 renum as s 30 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 26\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 28 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)

Assistance to recognised court

s 29 [orig s 29 renum as s 31 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 27\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 29 A2003-48 amdt 1.27](#)

Contempt of recognised courts

s 30 [orig s 30 renum as s 32 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 28\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[am A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[renum as s 30 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Use of interstate audiovisual links or audio links between Territory courts and places in ACT

div 3.4 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1

Application of div 3.4

s 31 [orig s 31 renum as s 33 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 29\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 31 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Use of link in proceedings

s 32 [orig s 32 renum as s 34 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 30\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 32 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Protection of certain communications and documents in criminal proceedings

div 3.5 [ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)

Application of div 3.5

s 33 [orig s 33 renum as s 35 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)
[\(prev s 31\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 33 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Protection of confidentiality

s 34 [orig s 34 renum as s 36 A2003-48 amdt 1.31](#)
[\(prev s 32\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 34 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Application of Listening Devices Act

s 35 [orig s 35 ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[am 2001 No 44 amdt 1.1581](#)
[om A2003-48 s 4](#)
[\(prev s 33\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 35 A2003-48 amdt 1.29](#)

Costs and expenses

div 3.6 [ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)

Power to order payment of costs

s 36 [\(prev s 34\) ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[renum as s 36 A2003-48 amdt 1.31](#)

Evidence in criminal proceedings

pt 4 hdg [ins 2000 No 17 sch 1](#)
[sub A2003-48 s 4](#)

Preliminary

div 4.1 hdg [ins A2003-48 s 4](#)

Meaning of sexual offence in pt 4

s 37 [ins A2003-48 s 4](#)

Sexual offence proceedings—general

div 4.2 hdg [ins A2003-48 s 4](#)

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Meaning of complainant and sexual offence proceeding for div 4.2

s 38 ins A2003-48 s 4

Evidence given in closed court

s 39 ins A2003-48 s 4

Prohibition of publication of complainant's identity

s 40 ins A2003-48 s 4

Sexual offence proceedings—giving evidence from places other than courtrooms

div 4.3 hdg ins A2003-48 s 4

Meaning of complainant and sexual offence proceeding for div 4.3

s 41 ins A2003-48 s 4

When does div 4.3 apply?

s 42 ins A2003-48 s 4

Complainant giving evidence from place other than courtroom

s 43 ins A2003-48 s 4

Consequential orders under div 4.3

s 44 ins A2003-48 s 4

Making of orders under div 4.3

s 45 ins A2003-48 s 4

Jury to be warned about adverse inferences

s 46 ins A2003-48 s 4

Failure to comply with div 4.3

s 47 ins A2003-48 s 4

Evidence of complainant's sexual reputation and activities

div 4.4 hdg ins A2003-48 s 4

Meaning of complainant and sexual offence proceeding for div 4.4

s 48 ins A2003-48 s 4

When does div 4.4 apply?

s 49 ins A2003-48 s 4

Immunity of sexual reputation

s 50 ins A2003-48 s 4

General immunity of evidence of complainant's sexual activities

s 51 ins A2003-48 s 4

Application for leave under s 51

s 52 ins A2003-48 s 4

Decision to give leave under s 51

s 53 ins A2003-48 s 4

Protection of counselling communications

div 4.5 hdg ins A2003-48 s 4

Definitions for div 4.5

s 54 ins A2003-48 s 4
def **counselling** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **counsellor** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **criminal proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **document recording a protected confidence** ins
A2003-48 s 4
def **harm** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **preliminary criminal proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **protected confidence** ins A2003-48 s 4
def **protected confidence evidence** ins A2003-48 s 4

Meaning of protected confidence for div 4.5

s 55 ins A2003-48 s 4

When does div 4.5 apply?

s 56 ins A2003-48 s 4
(2), (3) exp 1 January 2005 (s 56 (3))

Immunity for protected confidences in preliminary criminal proceedings

s 57 ins A2003-48 s 4

General immunity for protected confidences

s 58 ins A2003-48 s 4

Application for leave to disclose protected confidence

s 59 ins A2003-48 s 4

Threshold test—legitimate forensic purpose

s 60 ins A2003-48 s 4

Preliminary examination of protected confidence evidence

s 61 ins A2003-48 s 4

Giving of leave to disclose protected confidence

s 62 ins A2003-48 s 4

Ancillary orders for protection of person who made protected confidence

s 63 ins A2003-48 s 4

No waiver of protected confidence immunity

s 64 ins A2003-48 s 4

No protected confidence immunity for medical information

s 65 ins A2003-48 s 4

No protected confidence immunity for communications for criminal investigations and proceedings

s 66 ins A2003-48 s 4

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

No protected confidence immunity in case of misconduct

s 67 ins A2003-48 s 4

Sexual offence proceedings—directions and warnings to juries

div 4.6 hdg ins A2003-48 s 4

Meaning of complainant and sexual offence proceeding for div 4.6

s 68 ins A2003-48 s 4

Comments on complainants' evidence

s 69 ins A2003-48 s 4

Comments on children's evidence

s 70 ins A2003-48 s 4

Comments about lack of, or delays in making, complaint

s 71 ins A2003-48 s 4

Directions about implied consent

s 72 ins A2003-48 s 4

Directions about mistaken belief about consent

s 73 ins A2003-48 s 4

Family objections

div 4.7 hdg ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Application of div 4.7

s 74 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Note for s 74 s 74 also ins A2003-48 s 4 and renum as s 82

Family objections to giving evidence

s 75 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Note for s 75 s 75 also ins A2003-48 s 4 and renum as s 83

Time to make family objection

s 76 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Person to be made aware of right to make family objection

s 77 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Family objections to be heard in absence of jury

s 78 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Matters court may consider in deciding family objection

s 79 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Prosecution not to comment about family objections

s 80 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Comments by judge and parties about failure to give evidence by family members

s 81 ins A2004-2 amdt 2.11

Miscellaneous

pt 5 hdq ins A2003-48 s 4

Approved formss 82 (prev s 74) ins A2003-48 s 4
renum as s 82 A2004-2 amdt 2.12**Regulation-making power**s 83 (prev s 75) ins A2003-48 s 4
renum as s 83 A2004-2 amdt 2.12**Dictionary**

dict ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **audio link** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **audiovisual link** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **complainant** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **counsellor** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **court** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **criminal proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **document recording a protected confidence** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **family objection** ins A2004-2 amdt 2.13
 def **harm** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **Magistrates Court** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **participating State** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **preliminary criminal proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **prescribed witness** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **protected confidence** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **protected confidence evidence** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **recognised court** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **sexual offence** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **sexual offence proceeding** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **State** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **Territory court** ins A2003-48 s 4
 def **tribunal** ins A2003-48 s 4

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Except for the footer, electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

| Republication No | Amendments to | Republication date |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Act 1992 No 80 | 31 August 1993 |
| 2 | Act 1994 No 96 | 31 January 1995 |
| 3 | Act 1998 No 45 | 31 March 1999 |
| 4 | Act 2000 No 17 | 30 June 2000 |
| 5 | <u>Act 2001 No 90</u> | 13 December 2001 |
| 6 | Act 2001 No 90 | 27 March 2002 |
| 7 | Act 2002 No 30 | 17 September 2002 |
| 8 | A2002-49 | 17 January 2003 |

6 Renumbered provisions

This Act was renumbered under the *Legislation (Republication) Act 1996* in R4 (see Act 2000 No 17 sch 1). Details of renumbered provisions are shown in endnote 4 (Amendment history). For a table showing the renumbered provisions, see R6.

7 Uncommenced amendments

The following amendments have not been included in this republication because they were uncommenced at the republication date:

| |
|--|
| Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 2003 A2003-48 s 4 and sch 1 |
|--|

4 Part 4

substitute

Part 4 Evidence in criminal proceedings

Division 4.1 Preliminary

37 Meaning of *sexual offence* in pt 4

In this part:

sexual offence means an offence against the *Crimes Act 1900*, part 3 (Sexual offences).

Note The Legislation Act, s 189 provides that a reference to an offence against a Territory law includes a reference to an offence against the Criminal Code, pt 2.4 (Extensions of criminal responsibility) or the *Crimes Act 1900*, s 181 (Accessory after the fact) that relates to the Territory law.

Division 4.2 Sexual offence proceedings—general

38 Meaning of *complainant* and *sexual offence proceeding* for div 4.2

- (1) For this division, the *complainant*, in relation to a sexual offence proceeding, is the person, or any of the people, against whom a sexual offence the subject of the proceeding is alleged, or has been found, to have been committed.

Endnotes

7 Uncommenced amendments

- (2) For this division, a *sexual offence proceeding* is—
- (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence; or
 - (b) a proceeding in relation to bail for a person charged with a sexual offence, whether or not the person is also charged with any other offence; or
 - (c) a sentencing proceeding for a person convicted of a sexual offence, whether or not the person is also convicted of any other offence; or
 - (d) an appeal or other review (whether by prerogative writ or otherwise) arising out of a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c); or
 - (e) an interlocutory proceeding in, or a proceeding ancillary to, a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (3) For subsection (2) (a), a *proceeding for a sexual offence* includes—
- (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence; and
 - (b) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence as an alternative to the sexual offence; and
 - (c) a proceeding for a sexual offence that may result in a finding of guilt (or committal for trial or sentence) for any other offence.
- (4) To remove any doubt, for this section, a *proceeding* includes a committal proceeding.

39 Evidence given in closed court

- (1) This section applies if the complainant gives evidence in a sexual offence proceeding.
- (2) The court may order that the court be closed to the public while all or part of the complainant's evidence (including evidence given under cross-examination) is given.

- (3) However, an order under this section does not stop a person nominated by the complainant from being in court when the evidence is given.

40 Prohibition of publication of complainant's identity

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person publishes, in relation to a sexual offence proceeding—
- (a) the complainant's name; or
 - (b) protected identity information about the complainant; or
 - (c) a reference or allusion that discloses the complainant's identity; or
 - (d) a reference or allusion from which the complainant's identity might reasonably be inferred.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units, imprisonment for 6 months or both.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the person establishes that the complainant consented to the publication before the publication happened.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) In this section:

protected identity information means information about, or allowing someone to find out, the private, business or official address, email address or telephone number of a person.

Division 4.3 **Sexual offence proceedings—giving evidence from places other than courtrooms**

41 Meaning of *complainant* and *sexual offence proceeding* for div 4.3

- (1) For this division, the *complainant*, in relation to a sexual offence proceeding, is the person, or any of the people, against whom a sexual offence the subject of the proceeding is alleged, or has been found, to have been committed.
- (2) For this division, a *sexual offence proceeding* is—
 - (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence; or
 - (b) a sentencing proceeding for a person convicted of a sexual offence, whether or not the person is also convicted of any other offence; or
 - (c) a proceeding under the *Protection Orders Act 2001* in relation to a sexual offence; or
 - (d) a proceeding under the *Victims of Crime (Financial Assistance) Act 1983* in relation to a sexual offence; or
 - (e) a proceeding by way of an inquest or inquiry in the Coroner's Court in relation to a sexual offence; or
 - (f) an appeal arising out of a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (3) For subsection (2) (a), a *proceeding for a sexual offence* includes—
 - (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence; and
 - (b) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence as an alternative to the sexual offence; and
 - (c) a proceeding for a sexual offence that may result in a finding of guilt (or committal for trial or sentence) for any other offence.

- (4) To remove any doubt, for this section, a *proceeding* includes a committal proceeding.

42 When does div 4.3 apply?

This division applies if the complainant is to give evidence in a sexual offence proceeding in a court, whether or not the evidence is to be given on oath, affirmation or otherwise.

43 Complainant giving evidence from place other than courtroom

- (1) If the courtroom where the sexual offence proceeding is heard and another place are linked by an audiovisual link, the complainant's evidence must be given by audiovisual link from the other place unless the court orders otherwise.
- (2) The court may make an order under subsection (1) only if satisfied that—
- (a) the complainant prefers to give evidence in the courtroom; or
 - (b) if the order is not made—
 - (i) the sexual offence proceeding may be unreasonably delayed; or
 - (ii) there is a substantial risk that the court will not be able to ensure that the sexual offence proceeding is conducted fairly.
- (3) While the complainant is at the other place for the purpose of giving evidence, the place is taken for all purposes to be part of the courtroom.

44 Consequential orders under div 4.3

- (1) This section applies if the complainant is to give evidence from a place (the *other place*) other than the courtroom where the sexual offence proceeding is heard.

Endnotes

- (2) The court may make any order it considers appropriate—
- (a) to ensure that the sexual offence proceeding is conducted fairly; or
 - (b) to allow the complainant to identify a person or thing; or
 - (c) to allow the complainant to take part in a view or to watch a demonstration or experiment; or
 - (d) to allow part of the sexual offence proceeding to be heard somewhere other than in the courtroom.
- (3) The court may make any other order it considers appropriate, including, for example, an order specifying—
- (a) who may be with the complainant at the other place; or
 - (b) who must not be with the complainant at the other place; or
 - (c) who, in the courtroom, is to be able, or must not be able, to be heard, or seen and heard, by the complainant and people in the other place with the complainant; or
 - (d) who, in the courtroom, is to be able to see and hear the complainant and anyone else in the other place with the complainant; or
 - (e) how the audiovisual link is to operate.
- Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (4) The court may order that a person be excluded from the other place while the complainant is giving evidence.
- (5) The court may direct that an order under this section apply only to a particular part of the sexual offence proceeding.

45 Making of orders under div 4.3

- (1) The court may make an order under this division in a sexual offence proceeding on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding or the complainant.
- (2) For the purpose of making an order under this division, the court is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform itself as it considers appropriate.

46 Jury to be warned about adverse inferences

If the complainant gives evidence from a place other than the courtroom where the sexual offence proceeding is being heard and the proceeding is before a jury, the judge must warn the jury to the effect that the jury should not draw any inference adverse to an accused person in the proceeding from the fact the evidence is given from a place other than the courtroom.

47 Failure to comply with div 4.3

- (1) If the complainant's evidence is not given in accordance with this division, the evidence is not inadmissible for that reason only.
- (2) Failure to comply with this division in relation to a sexual offence proceeding does not affect the validity of the proceeding.

Division 4.4 Evidence of complainant's sexual reputation and activities**48 Meaning of *complainant* and *sexual offence proceeding* for div 4.4**

- (1) For this division, the *complainant*, in relation to a sexual offence proceeding, is the person, or any of the people, against whom a sexual offence the subject of the proceeding is alleged, or has been found, to have been committed.
- (2) For this division, a *sexual offence proceeding* is—

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- (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence; or
 - (b) a proceeding in relation to bail for a person charged with a sexual offence, whether or not the person is also charged with any other offence; or
 - (c) a sentencing proceeding for a person convicted of a sexual offence, whether or not the person is also convicted of any other offence; or
 - (d) an appeal arising out of a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (3) For subsection (2) (a), a *proceeding for a sexual offence* includes—
- (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence; and
 - (b) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence as an alternative to the sexual offence; and
 - (c) a proceeding for a sexual offence that may result in a finding of guilt (or committal for trial or sentence) for any other offence.
- (4) To remove any doubt, for this section, a *proceeding* includes a committal proceeding.

49 When does div 4.4 apply?

This division applies to evidence in a sexual offence proceeding.

50 Immunity of sexual reputation

Evidence of the complainant's sexual reputation is not admissible.

51 General immunity of evidence of complainant's sexual activities

- (1) Evidence of the sexual activities of the complainant is not admissible in a sexual offence proceeding without leave of the court dealing with the proceeding.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to evidence of the specific sexual activities of the complainant with an accused person in the sexual offence proceeding.

52 Application for leave under s 51

Application for leave under section 51 (General immunity of evidence of complainant's sexual activities) in a sexual offence proceeding must be made—

- (a) in writing; and
- (b) if the proceeding is before a jury—in the absence of the jury; and
- (c) in the absence of the complainant, if an accused person in the proceeding requests.

53 Decision to give leave under s 51

- (1) The court must not give leave under section 51 (General immunity of evidence of complainant's sexual activities) unless satisfied that the evidence—
- (a) has substantial relevance to the facts in issue; or
 - (b) is a proper matter for cross-examination about credit.
- (2) Evidence (*sexual activity evidence*) that relates to, or tends to establish, the fact that the complainant was accustomed to engage in sexual activities is not to be regarded as having a substantial relevance to the facts in issue because of any inference it may raise about general disposition.
- (3) Sexual activity evidence is not to be regarded as being a proper matter for cross-examination about credit unless the evidence, if accepted, would be likely to substantially impair confidence in the reliability of the complainant's evidence.

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(4) If the court gives leave under section 51, it must give written reasons for its decision.

(5) In this section:

proper matter for cross-examination about credit—evidence is a *proper matter for cross-examination about credit* if the credibility rule under the *Evidence Act 1995* (Cwlth), section 102 does not apply to the evidence because of that Act, section 103 (Exception: cross-examination as to credibility).

Division 4.5 Protection of counselling communications

54 Definitions for div 4.5

In this division:

counselling means counselling, therapy or treatment for an emotional or psychological condition, whether or not the counselling, therapy or treatment is provided for remuneration.

counsellor means a person who—

- (a) has undertaken training or study, or has experience, relevant to the process of counselling people who have suffered harm; or
- (b) is supervised by someone to whom paragraph (a) applies.

criminal proceeding means—

- (a) a proceeding for any offence; or
- (b) a sentencing proceeding for a person convicted of any offence; or
- (c) an appeal or other review (whether by prerogative writ or otherwise) arising out of a proceeding mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or

- (d) an interlocutory proceeding in, or a proceeding ancillary to, a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c);

but does not include a preliminary criminal proceeding.

document recording a protected confidence includes—

- (a) a copy, reproduction, republication, duplicate or summary of, or extract from, a document recording a protected confidence; and
- (b) the part of a document recording a protected confidence; and
- (c) the part of a document containing a report, observation, opinion, advice, recommendation or anything else in relation to a protected confidence that is—
- (i) made or given by the person who made the protected confidence; or
 - (ii) made or given by a third party mentioned in section 55 (4) in whose presence the protected confidence is made; and
- (d) a copy, reproduction, republication, duplicate or summary of, or extract from, the part of a document mentioned in paragraph (b) or (c).

harm includes—

- (a) actual physical harm; and
- (b) stress or shock; and
- (c) prejudice to privacy; and
- (d) emotional or psychological harm, including, for example, shame, humiliation and fear; and
- (e) damage to reputation; and

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(f) financial loss.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

preliminary criminal proceeding means—

- (a) a committal proceeding for any offence; or
- (b) a proceeding in relation to bail for a person charged with any offence; or
- (c) an appeal or other review (whether by prerogative writ or otherwise) arising out of a proceeding mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (d) an interlocutory proceeding in, or a proceeding ancillary to, a proceeding mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).

protected confidence—see section 55.

protected confidence evidence means—

- (a) oral or written evidence that would disclose a protected confidence; or
- (b) a document recording a protected confidence; or
- (c) oral or written evidence that would disclose the contents of a document recording a protected confidence.

55 Meaning of *protected confidence* for div 4.5

- (1) For this division, a ***protected confidence*** is a counselling communication made by, to or about a person against whom a sexual offence was, or is alleged to have been, committed (the ***counselled person***).
- (2) A counselling communication is a protected confidence even if—
 - (a) it is made before the happening, or alleged happening, of the acts constituting the sexual offence; or

- (b) it is not made in relation to—
 - (i) the sexual offence or any sexual offence; or
 - (ii) a condition arising from the sexual offence or any sexual offence.
- (3) For this section, a ***counselling communication*** is a communication made in circumstances that give rise to a reasonable expectation of confidentiality or a duty of confidentiality—
 - (a) by the counselled person to a counsellor for the purpose, or in the course, of the counselling relationship between the counselled person and the counsellor; or
 - (b) to or about the counselled person by the counsellor for the purpose, or in the course, of the counselling relationship between the counselled person and the counsellor; or
 - (c) by the counselled person to a third party mentioned in subsection (4) for the purpose, or in the course, of the counselling relationship between the counselled person and the counsellor; or
 - (d) to the counselled person by a third party mentioned in subsection (4) for the purpose, or in the course, of the counselling relationship between the counselled person and the counsellor; or
 - (e) about the counselled person by a third party mentioned in subsection (4) for the purpose, or in the course, of the counselling relationship between the counselled person and the counsellor to—
 - (i) the counselled person; or
 - (ii) the counsellor; or
 - (iii) another third party to whom subsection (4) applies; or

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- (f) about the counselled person by a counsellor to someone else who has also been a counsellor for the counselled person; or
 - (g) about the counselled person to a counsellor by someone else who has also been a counsellor for the counselled person.
- (4) For this section, in deciding whether a communication was made in circumstances that gave rise to a reasonable expectation of confidentiality, it does not matter that the communication was made in the presence of a third party, if the third party was present to assist or encourage communication between the counselled person and counsellor or otherwise assist the counselling process.

Examples of third parties

- 1 a parent, partner, carer, spiritual adviser or other supportive person
- 2 a person present at the request of the counsellor to take notes of the counselling session

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

- (5) In this section:
sexual offence includes alleged sexual offence.

56 When does div 4.5 apply?

- (1) This division applies to a protected confidence made before or after the commencement of this division.
- (2) However, this division only applies in relation to—
 - (a) a preliminary criminal proceeding begun on or after the day this division commences; or
 - (b) a criminal proceeding, in relation to which there is not a preliminary criminal proceeding, begun on or after the day this division commences; or

- (c) a criminal proceeding, in relation to which there is a preliminary criminal proceeding, if the preliminary criminal proceeding began on or after the day this division commences.
- (3) Subsection (2) and this subsection expire on 1 January 2005.

57 Immunity for protected confidences in preliminary criminal proceedings

- (1) A protected confidence must not be disclosed in, or for the purposes of, a preliminary criminal proceeding.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)—
 - (a) a person cannot be required (whether by subpoena, application, notice or any other procedure), in or in relation to a preliminary criminal proceeding, to produce a document recording a protected confidence; and
 - (b) protected confidence evidence is not admissible in the preliminary criminal proceeding.

Example for par (a)

A person could not be required to disclose a protected confidence in response to a request for production of documents in a preliminary criminal proceeding.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

58 General immunity for protected confidences

- (1) This section applies in relation to a criminal proceeding.
- (2) A protected confidence must not be disclosed in, or for the purposes of, the criminal proceeding unless the court dealing with the proceeding gives leave for the disclosure.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2)—
 - (a) a person cannot be required (whether by subpoena, application, notice or any other procedure), in or in relation to the criminal

proceeding, to produce a document recording a protected confidence, unless the court gives leave; and

- (b) protected confidence evidence is not admissible in the criminal proceeding, unless the court gives leave.

Example for par (a)

A person could not be required to disclose a protected confidence in response to a request for production of documents in a criminal proceeding unless the court gives leave.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

59 Application for leave to disclose protected confidence

- (1) An application for leave must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) set out the leave sought; and
 - (c) set out the applicant’s arguments in support of the application (including the matters mentioned in section 60 (2) (Threshold test—legitimate forensic purpose)).
- (2) The application must also—
 - (a) set out briefly the nature of the protected confidence evidence (if known); and
 - (b) set out, or be accompanied by a copy of, any relevant documents.

60 Threshold test—legitimate forensic purpose

- (1) The court must refuse the leave sought under section 59 if not satisfied that the applicant has established a legitimate forensic purpose for seeking the leave.
- (2) To establish a legitimate forensic purpose, the applicant must—

- (a) identify a legitimate forensic purpose for seeking the leave; and
 - (b) satisfy the court that there is an arguable case that the evidence in relation to which the leave is sought would materially assist the applicant in his or her case in the proceeding.
- (3) The court must decide whether or not to refuse the application under this section before it conducts a preliminary examination of the protected confidence evidence under section 61.

61 Preliminary examination of protected confidence evidence

- (1) If the court is satisfied that the applicant has established a legitimate forensic purpose for seeking the leave, the court must then conduct a preliminary examination of the protected confidence evidence to decide whether leave should be given.
- (2) For the preliminary examination, the court may—
- (a) require anyone who has custody or control of a document recording a protected confidence to produce the document to the court for inspection; or
 - (b) require the counsellor concerned or, if the counsellor provides counselling on behalf of an entity, the principal or another representative of the entity—
 - (i) to give the court written answers to any questions; or
 - (ii) to attend the court for oral examination.
- (3) The court must not order a person to attend for oral examination under subsection (2) (b) (ii) unless the oral examination of the person is necessary for the effective conduct of the preliminary examination.
- (4) Only a person mentioned in subsection (2) may be ordered to answer questions or be examined under this section.

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- (5) The preliminary examination must be conducted—
 - (a) in the absence of the public and the jury (if any); and
 - (b) in the absence of the parties to the criminal proceeding and their lawyers, except to the extent otherwise decided by the court.
- (6) Evidence taken at the preliminary examination must not be disclosed to the parties or their lawyers, except to the extent otherwise decided by the court or an appellate court under section 62 (6) (Giving of leave to disclose protected confidence).
- (7) A record of the preliminary examination must be made, but must not be made available for public access.

62 Giving of leave to disclose protected confidence

- (1) After conducting the preliminary examination of the protected confidence evidence, the court may give leave for the disclosure of the protected confidence only if satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, the public interest in ensuring an accused person in the criminal proceeding is given a fair trial outweighs the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of the protected confidence.
- (2) To remove any doubt, if the court is satisfied under subsection (1) about part of a document only, it may give leave in relation to that part and refuse leave for the rest of the document.
- (3) In making a decision under subsection (1), the court must have regard to—
 - (a) the extent to which disclosure of the protected confidence is necessary for an accused person to make a full defence; and
 - (b) the public interest in ensuring that victims of sexual offences receive effective counselling or other treatment; and
 - (c) the extent to which disclosure of protected confidences may dissuade victims of sexual offences from seeking counselling

- or other treatment or diminish the value of counselling or other treatment; and
- (d) whether the evidence will have a substantial probative value to a fact in issue and whether other evidence of similar or greater probative value is available about the matters to which the evidence relates; and
 - (e) the likelihood that disclosure of the protected confidence will affect the outcome of the case; and
 - (f) whether disclosure of the protected confidence is sought on the basis of a discriminatory belief or bias; and
 - (g) whether the person to or by whom the protected confidence was made objects to the disclosure of the protected confidence; and
 - (h) the nature and extent of the reasonable expectation of confidentiality for the protected confidence and the potential prejudice to the privacy of anyone, including to the extent to which any interest in confidentiality or privacy has been lessened by the passage of time or the happening of any event since the protected confidence was made.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters to which the court may have regard.
- (5) Leave under this section may be given subject to restrictions.
- (6) If the court refuses to give leave, and an appeal is made against the refusal, or a ground of an appeal is the refusal, the appellate court may examine the evidence taken at the preliminary examination under section 61 (Preliminary examination of protected confidence evidence), and may make the orders about the disclosure of the evidence it considers appropriate.

63 Ancillary orders for protection of person who made protected confidence

- (1) The court may make the orders it considers appropriate to limit possible harm, or the extent of possible harm, to a person who made a protected confidence by the disclosure of protected confidence evidence.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the court may—
 - (a) order that the court be closed to the public while all or part of the protected confidence evidence is presented; or
 - (b) for a document recording a protected confidence—order that a document be edited as directed by the court or that a copy of a document (or part of a document) be disclosed instead of the original; or
 - (c) make orders in relation to the suppression or publication of all or any part of the protected confidence evidence; or
 - (d) for a document recording a protected confidence—make orders about the production or inspection of the document; or
 - (e) make orders in relation to the disclosure of—
 - (i) protected identity information about the person who made the protected confidence; or
 - (ii) information that discloses the identity of the person who made the protected confidence; or
 - (iii) information from which the identity of the person who made the protected confidence might reasonably be inferred.
- (3) This section is in addition to section 40 (Prohibition of publication of complainant’s identity).

(4) In this section:

protected identity information means information about, or allowing someone to find out, the private, business or official address, email address or telephone number of a person.

64 No waiver of protected confidence immunity

This division applies whether or not a person who has made a protected confidence consents or does not object to the disclosure of the protected confidence.

65 No protected confidence immunity for medical information

(1) This division does not apply in relation to—

- (a) information obtained by a doctor because of a physical examination of a person against whom a sexual offence was, or is alleged to have been, committed; or
- (b) any communication made in the course, or because, of such an examination.

66 No protected confidence immunity for communications for criminal investigations and proceedings

This division does not apply to a communication made for the purpose of—

- (a) an investigation by a law enforcement entity into the commission or alleged commission of a sexual offence; or
- (b) a preliminary criminal proceeding or criminal proceeding arising from the commission or alleged commission of a sexual offence.

67 No protected confidence immunity in case of misconduct

- (1) This division does not apply in relation to a communication made, or a document prepared, in the furtherance of the commission of an offence, a fraud or an act that makes a person liable to a civil penalty.
- (2) A court may find that a communication was made, or a document was prepared, in the furtherance of the commission of an offence, a fraud or an act if there are reasonable grounds for finding that—
 - (a) the offence, fraud or act was committed; and
 - (b) the communication was made, or document prepared, in the furtherance of the offence, fraud or act.

**Division 4.6 Sexual offence proceedings—
directions and warnings to juries**

Note The *Supreme Court Act 1933*, s 68C (3) provides that in a criminal proceeding tried by a judge alone, if a Territory law would otherwise require a warning to be given to a jury in the proceeding, the judge must take the warning into account in considering his or her verdict.

**68 Meaning of *complainant* and *sexual offence proceeding*
for div 4.6**

- (1) For this division, the *complainant*, in relation to a sexual offence proceeding, is the person, or any of the people, against whom a sexual offence the subject of the proceeding is alleged to have been committed.
- (2) For this division, a *sexual offence proceeding* is a proceeding for a sexual offence before a jury, and includes any of the following before a jury:
 - (a) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence;
 - (b) a proceeding for a sexual offence and any other offence as an alternative to the sexual offence;

- (c) a proceeding for a sexual offence that may result in a finding of guilt for any other offence.

69 Comments on complainants' evidence

If evidence is given by a complainant in a sexual offence proceeding, the judge must not give the jury any warning or suggestion to the effect that the law regards complainants to be an unreliable class of witnesses.

70 Comments on children's evidence

If evidence is given by a child in a sexual offence proceeding, the judge must not give the jury any warning or suggestion to the effect that the law regards children to be an unreliable class of witnesses.

71 Comments about lack of, or delays in making, complaint

- (1) This section applies if, in a sexual offence proceeding, evidence is given, or a question is asked of a witness, that tends to suggest that—
- (a) the complainant made no complaint about the alleged offence; or
 - (b) there was a delay in making a complaint.
- (2) The judge must—
- (a) give the jury a warning to the effect that the absence of, or the delay in making, the complaint does not necessarily indicate that the allegation that the offence was committed is false; and
 - (b) tell the jury that there may be good reasons why a victim of a sexual offence may not make, or may hesitate in making, a complaint about the offence.

Note The *Evidence Act 1971*, s 76C (Evidence of complaint) was repealed by the *Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act 2003*. Section 76C abolished the common law rule that complaint evidence in a sexual offence matter was admissible for the purpose of supporting the

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complainant's credit (by showing the complainant's consistency). The common law is not revived by the repeal of section 76C (see Legislation Act, s 86).

72 Directions about implied consent

In a sexual offence proceeding, the judge must, in a relevant case, direct the jury that a person is not to be regarded as having consented to a sexual act just because—

- (a) the person did not say or do anything to indicate that the person did not consent; or
- (b) the person did not protest or physically resist; or
- (c) the person did not sustain a physical injury; or
- (d) on that or an earlier occasion, the person had consented to engage in a sexual act (whether or not of the same kind) with the accused person or someone else.

73 Directions about mistaken belief about consent

In a sexual offence proceeding, the judge must, in a relevant case, direct the jury that, in deciding whether the accused person was under a mistaken belief that a person consented to a sexual act, the jury may consider whether the belief was reasonable in the circumstances.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

74 Approved forms

- (1) The Minister may, in writing, approve forms for this Act.
Note For other provisions about forms, see Legislation Act, s 255.
- (2) If the Minister approves a form for a particular purpose, the approved form must be used for that purpose.

- (3) An approved form is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

75 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

Note Regulations must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

- (2) The regulations may prescribe the amounts, or the way of calculating amounts, payable to a Territory court in relation to the cost of, or incidental to, the provision of an audiovisual link or audio link and ancillary equipment for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links).

- (3) In this section:

audio link—see section 16 (Definitions for pt 3).

Territory court—see section 16 (Definitions for pt 3).

Dictionary

(see s 2)

Note 1 The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this Act.

Note 2 For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- child
- Childrens Court
- Coroner’s Court
- doctor
- document
- entity
- Executive
- lawyer
- may (see s 146)
- Minister (see s 162)

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- must (see s 146)
- proceeding (for this Act, pt 3).

audio link, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

audiovisual link means a system of 2-way communication linking different places so that a person at any of them can be seen and heard at the other places.

complainant—

- (a) for division 4.2 (Sexual offence proceedings—general)—see section 38; and
- (b) for division 4.3 (Sexual offence proceedings—giving evidence from places other than courtrooms)—see section 41; and
- (c) for division 4.4 (Evidence of complainant’s sexual reputation and activities)—see section 48; and
- (d) for division 4.6 (Sexual offence proceedings—directions and warnings to juries)—see section 68.

counsellor, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

court, for part 2 (Evidence of children)—see section 5.

criminal proceeding, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

document recording a protected confidence, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

harm, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

Magistrates Court, for part 2 (Evidence of children)—see section 5.

participating State, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

preliminary criminal proceeding, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

prescribed witness, for part 2 (Evidence of children)—see section 5.

proceeding, for part 2 (Evidence of children)—see section 5.

protected confidence, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 55.

protected confidence evidence, for division 4.5 (Protection of counselling communications)—see section 54.

recognised court, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

sexual offence, for part 4 (Evidence in criminal proceedings)—see section 37.

sexual offence proceeding—

- (a) for division 4.2 (Sexual offence proceedings—general)—see section 38; and
- (b) for division 4.3 (Sexual offence proceedings—giving evidence from places other than courtrooms)—see section 41; and
- (c) for division 4.4 (Evidence of complainant’s sexual reputation and activities)—see section 48; and
- (d) for division 4.6 (Sexual offence proceedings—directions and warnings to juries)—see section 68.

State, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

Territory court, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

tribunal, in relation to a State, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.

Schedule 1 Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1991—consequential and technical amendments

(see s 3 (1))

[1.1] New sections 2 to 4

in pt 1, insert

2 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

Note 1 The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this Act, and includes references (*signpost definitions*) to other terms defined elsewhere in this Act.

For example, the signpost definition '*participating State*, for part 3 (Use of audiovisual links and audio links)—see section 16.' means that the term 'participating State' is defined in section 16 for part 3.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire Act unless the definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

3 Notes

A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

Note See Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of notes.

4 Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this Act.

Note 1 *Criminal Code*

The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offence against this Act (see Code, pt 2.1):

- s 40 (Prohibition of publication of complainant's identity).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 *Penalty units*

The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

[1.2] Part 2 heading

substitute

Part 2 Evidence of children

[1.3] Section 2

substitute

5 Definitions for pt 2

In this part:

court means—

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) the Magistrates Court; or
- (c) the Coroner’s Court.

Magistrates Court includes the Childrens Court.

prescribed witness means a child.

proceeding means a proceeding in relation to which this part applies.

[1.4] Section 3

renumber as section 6

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[1.5] Section 4

omit

[1.6] Section 5

renumber as section 7

[1.7] Section 6 (1) (b)

omit

a closed-circuit television system

substitute

an audiovisual link

[1.8] Section 6 (1)

omit

system

substitute

audiovisual link

[1.9] Section 6

renumber as section 8

[1.10] Section 7 (1)

omit

section 6 (1)

substitute

section 8 (1) (Location of prescribed witness giving evidence)

[1.11] Section 7 (2) (f)

omit

closed-circuit television system

substitute

audiovisual link

[1.12] Section 7 (3)

omit

section 6 (1)

substitute

section 8 (1) (Location of prescribed witness giving evidence)

[1.13] Section 7

renumber as section 9

[1.14] Section 8

omit

section 5 (a) (i)

substitute

section 7 (a) (i) (Application of pt 2)

[1.15] Section 8

omit

section 6 (1)

substitute

section 8 (1) (Location of prescribed witness giving evidence)

[1.16] Section 8

renumber as section 10

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7 Uncommenced amendments

[1.17] Section 9 (a)

omit

section 6 (1)

substitute

section 8 (1) (Location of prescribed witness giving evidence)

[1.18] Section 9

renumber as section 11

[1.19] Section 10 (1) (c)

substitute

(c) by a parent or guardian of the prescribed witness.

[1.20] Sections 10 to 12

renumber as sections 12 to 14

[1.21] Section 13

omit everything before

18

substitute

15 Child turning 18 during proceeding

If a person who was a prescribed witness in a proceeding turns

[1.22] Section 14, definition of *audiovisual link*

omit

[1.23] Sections 14 to 22

renumber as sections 16 to 24

[1.24] Section 23

omit

section 22

substitute

section 24

[1.25] Section 23

renumber as section 25

[1.26] Section 24 (1)

omit

section 23

substitute

section 25

[1.27] Sections 24 to 27

renumber as sections 26 to 29

[1.28] Section 28 (a) (iii)

omit

section 27

substitute

section 29

[1.29] Sections 28 to 33

renumber as sections 30 to 35

[1.30] Section 34

omit

Endnotes

7 Uncommenced amendments

section 18 or 30

substitute

section 20 (Territory courts may take evidence and submissions from outside ACT) or section 32 (Use of link in proceedings)

[1.31] Section 34

renumber as section 36

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|--|
| Sexuality Discrimination Legislation Amendment Act 2004 A2004-2 amdt 2.12, 2.13 |
|--|

[2.12] Sections 74 and 75

renumber as sections 82 and 83

[2.13] Dictionary, new definitions of *family objection*

insert

family objection, for division 4.7 (Family objections)—see section 75.

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