2018

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety)

Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Bill 2018

Contents

		Page
1	Name of Act	2
2	Commencement	2
3	Legislation amended	2
4	Eligible victims Section 17 (1) (c) and (2) (c), except note	2
5	Eligible parents Section 18 (1) (c)	2
6	Eligible offenders Section 19 (1) (b)	2
7	Section 20	3

J2018-109

Р	а	a	е
	a	У	c

8	Referring entities Table 22, item 3, column 3, paragraph (b)	4
9	Referral power Section 24 (3) (b)	4
10	New section 24 (4)	4
11	Explanation of restorative justice Section 25 (e)	4
12	Section 25 (f) (i)	5
13	Section 27 heading	5
14	Section 27 (3)	5
15	Court referral orders—reports Section 28 (3)	6
16	Section 28 (5)	6
17	New division 6.4	7
18	Section 29	8
19	Finding of eligibility by referring entity Section 31 (1)	9
20	Section 31 (1), new note	9
21	Suitability—decision New section 32 (4)	9
22	Explanation of restorative justice—before consent Section 32A (e)	10
23	Section 32A (f) (i)	10
24	Explanation for participants Section 45 (e)	10
25	Section 45 (f) (i)	10
26	Form of agreement New section 52 (3)	11
27	Explanation of effect of agreement Section 53 (d)	11
28	Section 53 (e) (i)	11
29	Secrecy Section 64 (1), definition of <i>protected information</i> , paragraph (b)	12
30	Dictionary, definition of personal characteristics	12

contents 2

Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Bill 2018

Page

Schedule 1	Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005—	
	Consequential amendment	13

contents 3

2018

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety)

Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Bill 2018

A Bill for

An Act to amend the Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004, and for other purposes

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

J2018-109

1	1	Name of Act
2		This Act is the Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Act 2018.
3	2	Commencement
4		This Act commences on 1 October 2018.
5 6		<i>Note</i> The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).
7	3	Legislation amended
8		This Act amends the Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004.
9		<i>Note</i> This Act also amends other legislation (see sch 1).
10 11	4	Eligible victims Section 17 (1) (c) and (2) (c), except note
12		omit
13 14	5	Eligible parents Section 18 (1) (c)
15		omit
16 17	6	Eligible offenders Section 19 (1) (b)
18		substitute
19		(b) the offender—
20		(i) either—
21 22		(A) accepts responsibility for the commission of the offence; or
23 24 25		 (B) if the offender is a young offender and the offence is a less serious offence—does not deny responsibility for the commission of the offence; and

page 2

Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Bill 2018

1 2			(ii) was at least 10 years old when the offence was committed, or was allegedly committed; and
3			(iii) agrees to take part in restorative justice.
4	7		Sectio	n 20
5			substitu	te
6	20		Accept	ting or not denying responsibility for offences
7 8		(1)		t does not prevent an offender from pleading not guilty to an only because section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender.
9 10 11		(2)	impose	is not required to reduce the severity of any sentence it may on an offender or young offender because the court is aware 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender.
12 13 14 15			Note 1	To be eligible to take part in restorative justice, an offender must accept responsibility for the commission of the offence or, if the offender is a young offender and the offence is a less serious offence, must not deny responsibility for the commission of the offence (see s 19).
16 17 18 19			Note 2	The <i>Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005</i> , section 33 (1) (y) provides that, in deciding how an offender or young offender should be sentenced (if at all) for an offence, the matters known to the court that it must consider include whether this Act, s 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender.
20 21 22 23 24				However, the <i>Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005</i> , section 34 (1) (h) provides that a court must not increase the severity of the sentence that it would otherwise impose on a person for an offence because the offender (including a young offender) has chosen not to take part, or to continue to take part, in restorative justice for the offence.

page 3

1 2	8	Referring entities Table 22, item 3, column 3, paragraph (b)
3		omit
4		case management hearing
5		substitute
6		pre-hearing mention
7 8	9	Referral power Section 24 (3) (b)
9		substitute
10 11		(b) section 27 (Referral during court proceeding—before offender enters plea).
12	10	New section 24 (4)
12 13	10	New section 24 (4) insert
	10 (4)	
13 14		<i>insert</i> This section does not apply to a referral under section 28A (Referrals
13 14 15 16	(4)	<i>insert</i> This section does not apply to a referral under section 28A (Referrals not requiring offender notification—post-sentence stage). Explanation of restorative justice

12		Section 25 (f) (i)
		substitute
		(i) may consider whether section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender, but is not required to reduce the severity of any sentence as a result; and
13		Section 27 heading
		substitute
27		Referral during court proceeding—before offender enters plea
14		Section 27 (3)
		substitute
	(3)	The court must ensure that a copy of the court referral order is given to—
		(a) the director-general (restorative justice); and
		(b) the director of public prosecutions; and
		(c) any lawyer representing the offender.
	(3A)	The director-general (restorative justice) must ensure that a copy of the court referral order received under section (3) (a) is given to—
		(a) each person who could be an eligible victim or eligible parent in relation to the offence; and
		(b) the offender.

page 5

1 2	15		Court referral orders—reports Section 28 (3)
3			substitute
4		(3)	The report must include a statement of the following:
5 6			(a) whether the director-general is satisfied that, in relation to the offence—
7 8			(i) there is an eligible victim or eligible parent in relation to the offence; and
9			(ii) there is an eligible offender in relation to the offence; and
10			(iii) the offence is a suitable offence for restorative justice;
11			(b) whether a restorative justice conference was held;
12			(c) if a restorative justice conference was held—
13 14			(i) the extent to which the conference met the objects of this Act; and
15 16			(ii) whether a restorative justice agreement was reached at the conference.
17	16		Section 28 (5)
18			substitute
19		(5)	The director-general must give a copy of the report to—
20 21			(a) each person who is a required participant in a restorative justice conference under section 42 (Required participants); and
22			(b) the director of public prosecutions; and
23			(c) any lawyer representing the offender.

1	17	New division 6.4
2		insert
3 4	Division	6.4 Referrals not requiring offender notification
5 6	28A	Referrals not requiring offender notification— post-sentence stage
7 8		A post-sentence referring entity may refer an offence for restorative justice if—
9 10		(a) the entity is satisfied there is an eligible victim or eligible parent in relation to the offence; and
11		(b) the offender—
12 13		(i) was at least 10 years old when the offence was committed; and
14		(ii) is in the post-sentence stage in relation to the offence; and
15 16 17 18		(c) the entity is satisfied, having regard to the objects of this Act, that it is not appropriate, or it is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances, to notify the offender that the offence is being considered for restorative justice.
19 20 21 22		<i>Note</i> For a referral under this section, the referring entity is not required to be satisfied the offender is an eligible offender. However, the director-general must be satisfied of that before deciding the offence is suitable for restorative justice (see s 30 (b)).
23 24 25		The restorative justice guidelines may prescribe procedures for how a post-sentence referring entity must make decisions about referrals under subsection (1).
26	(3)	In this section:
27 28		<i>post-sentence referring entity</i> means an entity mentioned in table 22, item 5, column 2.

page 7

1		post-sentence stage, in relation to an offence for which the offender			
2		is found guilty, means—			
3		(a) after a court has made a sentence-related order for the offender;			
4		and			
5		(b) before the end of the term of the sentence-related order or the			
6		sentence (if any) of which it forms part (whichever is later).			
7	18	Section 29			
8		substitute			
9	29	Meaning of personal characteristics			
10		In this Act:			
11		personal characteristics, of a victim, or a parent of a child victim, or			
12		offender, means personal characteristics of the victim, parent or			
13		offender that might affect—			
14		(a) the capability of the victim, parent or offender to agree to take			
15		part in restorative justice; or			
16		(b) the outcome of restorative justice for the relevant offence.			
17		Examples			
18		• age			
19		• gender			
20		social or cultural background			
21		<i>Note</i> An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does			
22		not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see			
23		Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).			

1 2	19		Finding of eligibility by referring entity Section 31 (1)	
3			after	
4			section 23 (Referral—procedure)	
5			insert	
6 7			or section 28A (Referrals not requiring offender notification	
8	20		Section 31 (1), new note	
9			insert	
10 11			<i>Note</i> For a referral under s 28A, the referring entity is not required to be satisfied that the offender is an eligible offender.	
12 13	21		Suitability—decision New section 32 (4)	
14			after the note, insert	
15		(4)	In this section:	
16 17 18			<i>written consent</i> includes oral or other consent, if a written record of the consent is made by a person who was with the person giving the consent when it was given.	
19			Example	
20 21 22 23			Royce is an eligible victim who has an acquired brain injury that limits his ability to write and speak. Royce is able to indicate his consent by using a communication board. Royce's mother is with Royce when he consents and makes a written record of his actions.	
24 25 26			<i>Note</i> 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).	

page 9

1 2	22	Explanation of restorative justice—before consent Section 32A (e)		
3		substitute		
4 5 6 7		(e) if the offender has not entered a plea in relation to the offence— that the offender is not prevented from pleading not guilty to the offence only because section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender; and		
8	23	Section 32A (f) (i)		
9 10 11 12		 substitute (i) may consider whether section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender, but is not required to reduce the severity of any sentence as a result; and 		
13 14	24	Explanation for participants Section 45 (e)		
	24			
14	24	Section 45 (e)		
14 15 16 17 18	24 25	 Section 45 (e) substitute (e) if the offender has not entered a plea in relation to the offence—that the offender is not prevented from pleading not guilty to the offence only because section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the 		
14 15 16 17 18 19		 Section 45 (e) substitute (e) if the offender has not entered a plea in relation to the offence—that the offender is not prevented from pleading not guilty to the offence only because section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender; and 		

1 2	26		Form of agreement New section 52 (3)		
3			after the note, insert		
4 5 6		(3)	If a required participant is not able to sign a restorative justice agreement but has given oral or other consent to the agreement, the director-general must ensure that a written record of the consent is—		
7 8			(a) made by a person who was with the person giving the consent when it was given; and		
9			(b) kept with the restorative justice agreement.		
10 11	27		Explanation of effect of agreement Section 53 (d)		
12			substitute		
13 14 15 16			(d) if the offender has not entered a plea in relation to the offence— that the offender is not prevented from pleading not guilty to the offence only because section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender; and		
17	28		Section 53 (e) (i)		
18			substitute		
19 20 21			(i) may consider whether section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender, but is not required to reduce the severity of any sentence as a result; and		

page 11

29 Secrecy 1 Section 64 (1), definition of protected information, 2 paragraph (b) 3 substitute 4 (b) does not include— 5 (i) information in a restorative justice agreement; or 6 (ii) information disclosing who attended a restorative justice 7 conference; or 8 (iii) a written record of consent made under section 52 (3). 9 30 Dictionary, definition of personal characteristics 10 substitute 11 personal characteristics, of a victim, or a parent of a child victim, or 12 offender-see section 29. 13

page 12

Crimes (Sentencing) Schedule 1 1 Act 2005—Consequential 2 amendment 3 4 (see s 3) Section 33 (1) (y) [1.1] 5 substitute 6 (y) if the Crimes (Restorative *Justice*) Act 2004, 7 section 19 (1) (b) (i) applies to the offender—that fact; 8

Endnotes

1	Presentation speech Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 23 August 2018.				
2	Notification				
	Notified under the Legislation Act on	2018.			
3	Republications of amended laws				
	For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.				

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Crimes (Restorative Justice) Amendment Bill 2018

page 13