



New South Wales

Courts Legislation Amendment Bill 2003

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The objects of this Bill are as follows:

- (a) to amend the *Crimes (Local Courts Appeal and Review) Act 2001* to confirm the power of an appeal court under that Act to take into account any period of suspension of a driver licence under section 34 of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, and any other periods during which the defendant was or was not licensed to drive, when deciding whether to backdate the commencement of a disqualification from holding a driver licence that it confirms or varies on appeal,
- (b) to amend the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* to extend the classes of persons who may take depositions from dangerously ill persons in order to preserve evidence of indictable offences for court proceedings,
- (c) to amend the *District Court Act 1973* to enable the Court to sit in places directed by the Chief Judge of the Court even if those places are not proclaimed places within the meaning of that Act,

- (d) to amend the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*:
 - (i) to confer power on a judicial member of the Industrial Relations Commission to order the commencement of proceedings for contempt of the Commission, and
 - (ii) to confirm the powers of the Commission to make orders prohibiting or restricting the disclosure or publication of matters before the Commission,
- (e) to amend the *Jury Act 1977*:
 - (i) to make it clear that a court may make an order for the separation of a jury in criminal proceedings after it retires even if the jury is not present when the order is made, and
 - (ii) to increase the penalties for the offence of wilfully disclosing the address or identity of a juror,
- (f) to amend the *Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act 1970*:
 - (i) to increase the jurisdictional limit of the General Division of a Local Court from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and
 - (ii) to update an outdated reference to an auctioneer licensed under the repealed *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1941*,
- (g) to amend the *Oaths Act 1900* to authorise barristers (as well as solicitors) to witness statutory declarations and take and receive affidavits,
- (h) to amend the *Supreme Court Act 1970*:
 - (i) to remove the power of the Court to refer matters for neutral evaluation, and
 - (ii) to provide greater flexibility in relation to the nomination and appointment of mediators by the Court.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Clause 3 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the Acts referred to in the Overview and set out in Schedules 1–8.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Crimes (Local Courts Appeal and Review) Act 2001 No 120

Section 68 of the *Crimes (Local Courts Appeal and Review) Act 2001* enables an appeal court under that Act to backdate a conviction or sentence that it confirms or varies.

Schedule 1 [1] amends section 3 of the Act to ensure that a note included in the amendment to section 68 of the Act does not form part of the Act.

Schedule 1 [2] amends section 68 of the Act to confirm the power of an appeal court under that section to take into account any period of suspension of a driver licence under section 34 of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* when deciding whether to backdate the commencement of a disqualification from holding a driver licence that it confirms or varies on appeal.

It also enables the appeal court to take into account any other periods after committing the offence to which the sentence relates during which the defendant held, or did not hold, a driver licence that would have permitted the defendant to drive a motor vehicle. For example, a defendant may have obtained a driver licence after lodging an appeal because section 63 of the Act stays the operation of a sentence under appeal.

Schedule 1 [3] amends Schedule 1 to the Act to enable the making of savings and transitional regulations consequent on the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Act.

Schedule 1 [4] inserts a new Part in Schedule 1 to the Act to ensure that the amendment made to section 68 of the Act extends to appeals commenced, but not finally determined, before the commencement of that amendment.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209

Section 284 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* enables a Judge to take a deposition from a dangerously ill person who has material information about an indictable offence in circumstances where the person's evidence will probably be lost if it is not taken immediately.

A Judge for the purposes of this section is defined in section 275 of the Act to include a Magistrate, a Children's Court Magistrate, a Licensing Magistrate, a warden of a Warden's Court, the President or a judicial member of the Industrial Relations Commission and an Industrial Magistrate and any other person of a class prescribed by the regulations.

Schedule 2 amends section 284 of the Act to enable any of the following persons to take such depositions:

- (a) a Judge,
- (b) a justice of the peace who is a registrar of a Local Court or the Drug Court,
- (c) a justice of the peace who is an employee of the Attorney General's Department authorised in writing by the Attorney General to be an authorised person for the purposes of the section.

Schedule 3 Amendment of District Court Act 1973 No 9

Currently, sections 32 and 173 of the *District Court Act 1973* limit the power of the Chief Judge of the Court to direct where the Court will sit in its civil and criminal jurisdiction respectively to proclaimed places. Under the Act, a proclaimed place is a place that has been proclaimed by the Governor under section 18F of the Act as a place at which the Court may sit.

Schedule 3 [2] re-enacts section 32 of the Act to enable the Chief Judge of the Court to direct that sittings of the Court in its civil jurisdiction be held at places other than proclaimed places as well as proclaimed places.

Schedule 3 [4] re-enacts section 173 of the Act to enable the Chief Judge of the Court to direct that sittings of the Court in its criminal jurisdiction be held at places other than proclaimed places as well as proclaimed places.

Schedule 3 [1] inserts a definition of *sitting place* in section 4 (1) of the *District Court Act 1973*. A sitting place is defined to mean:

- (a) any proclaimed place, and
- (b) in relation to the Court's civil jurisdiction—any place (other than a proclaimed place) that is the subject of a direction in force under the re-enacted section 32, and
- (c) in relation to the Court's criminal jurisdiction—any place (other than a proclaimed place) that is the subject of a direction in force under the re-enacted section 173.

Schedule 3 [3], [5] and [6] amend sections 33, 174 and 175 of the Act respectively to replace references to proclaimed places with references to the newly defined term *sitting place* to reflect the fact that the Court may sit in places other than proclaimed places if the Chief Judge so directs.

Schedule 3 [7] amends Schedule 3 to the Act to enable the making of savings and transitional regulations consequent on the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Act.

Schedule 3 [8] inserts a new Part in Schedule 3 to the Act to ensure that the proclaimed places that were the subject of a sittings direction by the Chief Judge under section 32 or 173 of the Act before the re-enactment of those sections continue to be subject to a direction after the commencement of those re-enacted sections.

Schedule 4 Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996 No 17

Commencement of proceedings for contempt

Currently, section 153 (2) of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* provides that the functions of the Industrial Relations Commission relating to proceedings for contempt may be exercised only by a Full Bench of the Commission in Court Session.

Schedule 4 [2] amends section 153 of the Act to provide that the functions of the Commission relating to the commencement of contempt proceedings may be exercised by a judicial member as well as by the Full Bench of the Commission in Court Session. However, all other functions of the Commission relating to contempt proceedings will continue to be exclusive to the Full Bench. **Schedule 4 [1] and [3]** make consequential amendments to sections 153 and 164 of the Act respectively.

Non-disclosure orders

Schedule 4 [4] inserts section 164A in the Act to confirm the power of the Commission to make certain orders prohibiting or restricting the disclosure or publication of certain matters relating to proceedings before the Commission.

The Commission in Court Session will be empowered to make such orders if it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason.

The Commission (other than in Court Session) will be able to make such orders only if:

- (a) in relation to proceedings under the *Child Protection (Prohibited Employment) Act 1998*—it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason, or
- (b) in relation to any other proceedings—it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interests of justice.

The proposed section is intended to be an exhaustive statement of the powers of the Commission (other than in Court Session), but is not intended to limit the powers that the Commission in Court Session may have apart from the proposed section.

Savings and transitional provisions

Schedule 4 [5] amends Schedule 4 to the Act to enable the making of savings and transitional regulations consequent on the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Act.

Schedule 4 [6] inserts transitional provisions in Schedule 4 to the Act consequential on the enactment of the amendments described above.

Schedule 5 Amendment of Jury Act 1977 No 18

Order for separation of jury after retiring to consider verdict

Section 54 (b) of the *Jury Act 1977* currently provides that the jury in criminal proceedings may, if the court so orders, be permitted to separate at any time after the jury retires to consider its verdict.

In *R v Radju* (2001) 53 NSWLR 471, the New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal held that it was proper practice for an order under section 54 (b) of the Act to be made in the presence of the jury.

Schedule 5 [1] amends section 54 of the Act to make it clear that a court may make an order for the separation of the jury even if it is not present when the order is made.

Penalty increases for offences under section 68 of Act

Section 68 (1) of the Act provides that the penalties for the offence of wilfully disclosing the address or identity of a juror is 50 penalty units for a corporation (currently, \$5,500) and 20 penalty units in any other case (currently, \$2,200).

Schedule 5 [2] amends section 68 (1) of the Act to increase the penalty for corporations to \$250,000 and the penalty in other cases to 2 years imprisonment or 50 penalty units (or both).

Schedule 5 [3] amends section 71 of the Act to provide that proceedings for such offences by corporations may be dealt with summarily by the Supreme Court or a Local Court. However, if dealt with by a Local Court, the maximum monetary penalty that the Local Court may impose on a corporation for such an offence is \$10,000.

Schedule 6 Amendment of Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act 1970 No 11

Increasing jurisdictional limit of Local Courts sitting in their General Divisions

Schedule 6 [1] amends section 12 of the *Local Courts (Civil Claims) Act 1970* to increase the jurisdictional limit of the General Division of a Local Court from \$40,000 to \$60,000. **Schedule 6 [3]** makes a consequential amendment to Schedule 2 (Savings and transitional provisions) to the Act to make it clear that the new jurisdictional limit does not apply to proceedings commenced before the amendment of the section.

Updating outdated reference to auctioneers

Schedule 6 [2] amends section 59A of the Act to replace a reference to an auctioneer licensed under the repealed *Auctioneers and Agents Act 1941* with a reference to an accredited auctioneer under the *Property, Stock and Business Agents Act 2002*.

Schedule 7 Amendment of Oaths Act 1900 No 20

Schedule 7 amends sections 21 and 27 of the *Oaths Act 1900* to authorise barristers (as well as solicitors) to witness statutory declarations and take and receive affidavits. Currently, solicitors but not barristers are so authorised.

Schedule 8 Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1970 No 52

Neutral evaluations

Schedule 8 [5] amends section 110K of the *Supreme Court Act 1970* to remove the power of the Court to refer matters for neutral evaluation. Currently, the Court may refer matters for either mediation or neutral evaluation. **Schedule 8 [1]–[4], [7], [8], [10]–[14] and [16]** make consequential amendments to the Act.

Nomination and appointment of mediators

Schedule 8 [9] re-enacts section 110O of the Act to provide that the Chief Justice may issue practice notes with respect to the nomination and appointment of mediators by the Court. Any such practice note may provide for nomination of suitable persons by other persons or bodies. The new system for the nomination of mediators will replace the current system where mediators are often (but not always) selected from a list of mediators maintained by the Chief

Justice. **Schedule 8 [6] and [15]** make consequential amendments to sections 110K and 110R of the Act respectively. In particular, the amendment to section 110R will confer an immunity from civil liability on any mediator acting in good faith who is nominated in accordance with any such practice note.

Savings and transitional provisions

Schedule 8 [17] amends the Fourth Schedule to the Act to enable the making of savings and transitional regulations consequent on the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Act.

Schedule 8 [18] inserts transitional provisions in the Fourth Schedule to the Act consequential on the removal of the power of the Court to refer matters for neutral evaluation.



New South Wales

Courts Legislation Amendment Bill 2003

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New South Wales

Courts Legislation Amendment Bill 2003

No. , 2003

A Bill for

An Act to amend certain Acts with respect to courts and court procedures and proceedings; to amend the *Oaths Act 1900* with respect to persons who may witness affidavits and statutory declarations; and for other purposes.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:	1
1 Name of Act	2
This Act is the <i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> .	3
2 Commencement	4
This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.	5 6
3 Amendment of Acts	7
The Acts specified in Schedules 1–8 are amended as set out in those Schedules.	8 9

**Schedule 1 Amendment of Crimes (Local Courts
Appeal and Review) Act 2001 No 120**

(Section 3)

[1] Section 3 Definitions

Insert after section 3 (3):

- (4) Notes included in the text of this Act do not form part of this Act.

[2] Section 68 Court may confirm or vary conviction or sentence with effect from earlier day

Insert after section 68 (1):

- (1A) An appeal court may, for the purposes of making an order under subsection (1) in relation to a sentence that consists of, or includes, a disqualification from holding a driver licence (within the meaning of the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1998*), take into account:

- (a) any period during which the defendant's driver licence was suspended under section 34 of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, and
- (b) any other periods after committing the offence to which the sentence relates during which the defendant held, or did not hold, a driver licence that would have permitted the defendant to drive a motor vehicle.

Note. Section 34 of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* enables a police officer to suspend, by written notice, a person's driver licence within 48 hours after the person is charged with certain offences involving alcohol or drug use under the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999*. The suspension has effect until the charge is heard and determined by a court. Also, section 63 of this Act provides for the stay of the execution of a sentence pending determination of appeal under this Act.

[3] Schedule 1 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):

Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003, but only in relation to the amendments made to this Act

[4] Schedule 1, Part 3	1
Insert after Part 2:	2
Part 3 Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003	3 4
8 Application of amendment to section 68	5
The amendment made to section 68 by Schedule 1 [2] to the <i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> extends to appeals that were commenced before the commencement of the amendment but not finally determined before that commencement.	6 7 8 9 10

**Schedule 2 Amendment of Criminal Procedure
Act 1986 No 209**

(Section 3)

[1] Section 284 Depositions by persons dangerously ill

Omit “a Judge” from section 284 (1).

Insert instead “an authorised person”.

[2] Section 284 (1)

Omit “the court”. Insert instead “a court”.

[3] Section 284 (1) and (2)

Omit “the Judge” wherever occurring.

Insert instead “the authorised person”.

[4] Section 284 (6)

Insert after section 284 (5):

(6) In this section:

authorised person means any of the following:

- (a) a Judge,
- (b) a justice of the peace who is a registrar of a Local Court or the Drug Court,
- (c) a justice of the peace who is an employee of the Attorney General’s Department authorised in writing by the Attorney General to be an authorised person for the purposes of this section.

Schedule 3 Amendment of District Court Act 1973 No 9 1
(Section 3) 2

[1] Section 4 Definitions: general 3

Insert in alphabetical order in section 4 (1): 4

sitting place means: 5

- (a) any proclaimed place, and 6
- (b) in relation to the Court’s civil jurisdiction—any place 7
(other than a proclaimed place) that is the subject of a 8
direction in force under section 32 (1), and 9
- (c) in relation to the Court’s criminal jurisdiction—any 10
place (other than a proclaimed place) that is the subject 11
of a direction in force under section 173 (1). 12

[2] Section 32 13

Omit the section. Insert instead: 14

32 Directions as to sittings of Court in its civil jurisdiction 15

- (1) The Chief Judge may, by order in writing, direct that the 16
Court is, during a specified calendar year, to sit in its civil 17
jurisdiction at such proclaimed places or other places within 18
the State and at such times as may be specified in the order. 19
- (2) If a place specified in a direction under subsection (1) is not a 20
proclaimed place, the specified place is, for the purposes of 21
this Act or any other law and while the direction remains in 22
force, taken to form part of the nearest proclaimed place to the 23
specified place. 24
- (3) Subsection (2) ceases to have effect if and when the specified 25
place becomes a proclaimed place. 26
- (4) If the Chief Judge considers that it is not expedient or 27
practicable for the Court to sit at a particular place during a 28
specified period: 29
 - (a) the Chief Judge may, by order in writing, direct that 30
during that period all civil proceedings (other than 31
proceedings before a registrar or some other officer of 32
the Court) for which the proper place is that place are to 33
be continued by the Court sitting at some other place 34
specified in the order, and 35

(b) while a direction under this subsection remains in force, the proceedings to which it relates are, if continued, to be dealt with accordingly.	1 2 3
(5) A direction under this section may be given in respect of a particular calendar year before the commencement of that year or, in respect of the remaining portion of that year, after the commencement of that year.	4 5 6 7
(6) If a direction having effect during a particular calendar year is given under subsection (1) in relation to a particular place, a previous direction under subsection (4) having effect, during that year, in respect of proceedings the proper place in relation to which is that place, ceases to have effect.	8 9 10 11 12
[3] Section 33 General provisions as to sittings	13
Omit “proclaimed places” and “proclaimed place” from section 33 (2) wherever occurring.	14 15
Insert instead “sitting places” and “sitting place” respectively.	16
[4] Section 173	17
Omit the section. Insert instead:	18
173 Directions as to sittings of Court in its criminal jurisdiction	19
(1) The Chief Judge is, by order in writing, to direct that the Court is, during a specified calendar year, to sit in its criminal jurisdiction at such proclaimed places or other places within the State and at such times as may be specified in the order.	20 21 22 23
(2) If a place specified in a direction under subsection (1) is not a proclaimed place, the specified place is, for the purposes of this Act or any other law and while the direction remains in force, taken to form part of the nearest proclaimed place to the specified place.	24 25 26 27 28
(3) Subsection (2) ceases to have effect if and when the specified place becomes a proclaimed place.	29 30
(4) A direction under subsection (1) may be given in respect of a particular calendar year before the commencement of that year or, in respect of the remaining portion of that year, after the commencement of that year.	31 32 33 34

[5] Section 174 General provisions as to sittings	1
Omit “proclaimed places” and “proclaimed place” from section 174 (1) wherever occurring.	2 3
Insert instead “sitting places” and “sitting place” respectively.	4
[6] Section 175 Hearing of appeals	5
Omit “proclaimed place” from section 175 (1).	6
Insert instead “sitting place”.	7
[7] Schedule 3 Savings and transitional provisions consequent on amendments to this Act	8 9
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	10
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> , but only in relation to the amendments made to this Act	11 12
[8] Schedule 3, Part 7	13
Insert after Part 6:	14
Part 7 Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003	15 16
10 Application of amendments to existing sittings directions	17
(1) Any direction given under section 32 before the commencement of Schedule 3 [2] to the <i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> and in force immediately before that commencement continues to have effect under the corresponding provisions of section 32 as inserted by that Schedule until it is revoked or varied by order of the Chief Judge.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
(2) Any direction given under section 173 before the commencement of Schedule 3 [4] to the <i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> and in force immediately before that commencement continues to have effect under the corresponding provisions of section 173 as inserted by that Schedule until it is revoked or varied by order of the Chief Judge.	25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Schedule 4 Amendment of Industrial Relations Act 1996 No 17

(Section 3)

[1] Section 153 Jurisdiction of Commission in Court Session

Omit “contempt or” from section 153 (2).

[2] Section 153 (3) and (4)

Insert after section 153 (2):

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the functions of the Commission relating to proceedings for contempt of the Commission may be exercised only by a Full Bench of the Commission in Court Session.

(4) The functions of the Commission relating to the commencement of proceedings for contempt of the Commission may also be exercised by a judicial member.

[3] Section 164 Powers of Commission as to the production of evidence, perjury and contempt

Insert after section 164 (2):

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), a judicial member may exercise the functions of the Supreme Court in relation to the commencement of proceedings for contempt of the Commission.

Note. Section 153 (4) provides that the functions of the Commission relating to the commencement of proceedings for contempt of the Commission may also be exercised by a judicial member.

[4] Section 164A

Insert after section 164:

164A Powers of Commission as to the disclosure of matters before the Commission

(1) A *non-disclosure order* is any of the following orders:

(a) an order prohibiting or restricting:

(i) the disclosure of the name, address, picture or any other material that identifies, or may lead to the identification of, any person (whether or not a

-
- party to proceedings before the Commission or a witness summoned by, or appearing before, the Commission), or
- (ii) the doing of any other thing that identifies, or may lead to the identification of, any such person,
- (b) an order prohibiting or restricting the publication or broadcast of any report of proceedings before the Commission,
- (c) an order prohibiting or restricting the publication of evidence given before the Commission, whether in public or in private, or of matters contained in documents lodged with the Commission or received in evidence by the Commission,
- (d) an order prohibiting or restricting the disclosure to some or all of the parties to the proceedings of evidence given before the Commission, or of the contents of a document lodged with the Commission or received in evidence by the Commission, in relation to the proceedings.
- (2) The Commission in Court Session may make any non-disclosure order if it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason.
- (3) The Commission (other than in Court Session) may make any non-disclosure order only if:
- (a) in relation to proceedings under the *Child Protection (Prohibited Employment) Act 1998*—it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so by reason of the confidential nature of any evidence or matter or for any other reason, or
- (b) in relation to any other proceedings—it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interests of justice.
- (4) The Commission may from time to time vary or revoke an order it has made under this section.
- (5) Nothing in this section operates to limit any power of the Commission in Court Session apart from this section to make a non-disclosure order or any other order prohibiting or restricting the disclosure or publication of matters before the Commission.

[5] Schedule 4 Savings, transitional and other provisions	1
Insert at the end of clause 2 (1):	2
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> , but only in relation	3
to the amendments made to this Act	4
[6] Schedule 4, Part 9	5
Insert at the end of the Part (with appropriate clause number):	6
Provisions consequent on enactment of Courts Legislation	7
Amendment Act 2003	8
(1) Sections 153 and 164, as amended by Schedule 4 to the	9
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> :	10
(a) extend to any contempt committed before the	11
commencement of Schedule 4 [2] to that Act, and	12
(b) do not extend to proceedings for any such contempt that	13
are pending in the Commission immediately before that	14
commencement.	15
(2) Section 164A, as inserted by Schedule 4 [4] to the <i>Courts</i>	16
<i>Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> , extends to proceedings	17
before the Commission that were commenced, but not finally	18
determined, before the commencement of that section.	19

Schedule 5 Amendment of Jury Act 1977 No 18

(Section 3)

[1] Section 54 Jury permitted to separate in criminal trials

Insert at the end of the section:

- (2) An order under subsection (1) (b) may be made even if the jury in the proceedings is not present when the order is made.

[2] Section 68 Disclosure etc of identity or address of juror

Omit “In the case of a corporation, 50 penalty units; in any other case, 20 penalty units” from section 68 (1).

Insert instead “In the case of a corporation, \$250,000; in any other case, 2 years imprisonment or 50 penalty units (or both)”.

[3] Section 71 Proceedings for offences

Insert after section 71 (1):

- (1A) Proceedings for an offence under section 68 by a corporation may be dealt with:
- (a) summarily before a Local Court, or
 - (b) summarily before the Supreme Court in its summary jurisdiction.
- (1B) If proceedings for an offence under section 68 by a corporation are brought in a Local Court, the maximum monetary penalty that the Local Court may impose for the offence is \$10,000, despite any higher maximum monetary penalty provided in respect of the offence by that section.

**Schedule 6 Amendment of Local Courts (Civil Claims)
Act 1970 No 11**

(Section 3)

[1] Section 12 Limits of jurisdiction

Omit “\$40,000” from section 12 (1) and (2) wherever occurring.

Insert instead “\$60,000”.

[2] Section 59A Auctioning of seized property

Omit section 59A (1) (a). Insert instead:

- (a) the appointment of a licensee within the meaning of the *Property, Stock and Business Agents Act 2002* who is accredited to act as an auctioneer under section 21 of that Act to sell any property under a writ of execution, and

[3] Schedule 2 Savings and transitional provisions

Insert after Part 9:

**Part 10 Provision consequent on enactment of
Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003**

1 Increase in jurisdiction of General Division

The amendments made to section 12 of this Act by the *Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003* do not apply in respect of proceedings commenced before the commencement of those amendments.

Schedule 7 Amendment of Oaths Act 1900 No 20

(Section 3)

[1] Section 21 Declarations in cases not specifically provided for

Omit “solicitor authorised by subsection (1) of section 27” from section 21 (1).

Insert instead “legal practitioner authorised by section 27 (1)”.

[2] Section 27 Authority to take and receive affidavits

Omit “solicitor” from section 27 (1), (3) and (4) wherever occurring.

Insert instead “legal practitioner”.

[3] Section 27 (5)

Omit the subsection. Insert instead:

(5) In this section:

legal practitioner who has in force a certificate under Part 3 of the *Legal Profession Act 1987* includes an interstate legal practitioner (within the meaning of section 48N of that Act) who has established an office in this State (within the meaning of section 48S of that Act) and who practises in this State as a barrister or a solicitor and barrister.

**Schedule 8 Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1970
No 52**

(Section 3)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| | 1 |
| | 2 |
| | 3 |
| [1] Part 7B, heading | 4 |
| Omit “and neutral evaluation”. | 5 |
| [2] Section 110H Purpose of Part | 6 |
| Omit “or neutral evaluation” from section 110H (1) and (2) (a) wherever occurring. | 7
8 |
| [3] Section 110I Meaning of “mediation” | 9 |
| Omit section 110I (2). | 10 |
| [4] Section 110J Other definitions | 11 |
| Omit the definitions of <i>evaluator</i> and <i>neutral evaluation session</i> . | 12 |
| [5] Section 110K Referral by Court | 13 |
| Omit “or neutral evaluation” and “or evaluator” wherever occurring. | 14 |
| [6] Section 110K (2) | 15 |
| Omit “who (in either case) may, but need not, be a person whose name is on a list compiled under this Part”. | 16
17 |
| Insert “who may, but need not, be a person nominated and appointed in accordance with the provisions of a practice note issued under section 110O”. | 18
19
20 |
| [7] Section 110L Duty of parties to participate | 21 |
| Omit “or neutral evaluation”. | 22 |
| [8] Section 110M Costs of mediation | 23 |
| Omit “or neutral evaluation” and “or evaluator”. | 24 |

[9] Section 110O	1
Omit the section. Insert instead:	2
110O Nomination and appointment of mediators	3
(1) The Chief Justice may issue a practice note on behalf of the Court with respect to the nomination and appointment of suitable persons to be mediators for the purposes of this Part.	4 5 6
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), any such practice note may include any of the following kinds of provisions:	7 8
(a) provisions that give effect to any protocol or other arrangement concerning the nomination or appointment of mediators that has been agreed to by the Court,	9 10 11
(b) provisions relating to the persons or bodies that may nominate persons for appointment as mediators by the Court,	12 13 14
(c) provisions relating to other matters of procedure to be followed in obtaining and making such nominations or appointments.	15 16 17
[10] Section 110P Privilege	18
Omit “or <i>neutral evaluation session</i> ” from section 110P (1).	19
[11] Section 110P (2)–(6)	20
Omit “or neutral evaluation session” and “or evaluator” wherever occurring.	21 22
[12] Section 110Q Secrecy	23
Omit “or neutral evaluation session” and “or evaluator” wherever occurring.	24 25
[13] Section 110R Exoneration from liability for nominated mediators	26
Omit “or evaluator” wherever occurring.	27
[14] Section 110R (a)	28
Omit “or neutral evaluation session”.	29

[15] Section 110R (b)	1
Omit the paragraph. Insert instead:	2
(b) when the subject-matter of the mediation was referred for mediation, the mediator was nominated and appointed in accordance with the provisions of a practice note issued under section 110O.	3 4 5 6
[16] Section 124 Rule-making power	7
Omit “or neutral evaluation” from section 124 (1) (i).	8
[17] Fourth Schedule Savings and transitional provisions	9
Insert at the end of clause 1 (2):	10
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> , but only in relation to the amendments made to this Act	11 12
[18] Fourth Schedule, Part 14	13
Insert after Part 13:	14
Part 14 Provision consequent on enactment of Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003	15 16
21 Application of amendments	17
(1) Except as provided by subclause (2), an amendment made to this Act by Schedule 8 to the <i>Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003</i> extends to matters arising in proceedings commenced before the commencement of that amendment.	18 19 20 21

Courts Legislation Amendment Bill 2003

Schedule 8 Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1970 No 52

- (2) The provisions of Part 7B, as in force immediately before the commencement of Schedule 8 to the *Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2003*, continue to apply to a matter that was referred for mediation or neutral evaluation under that Part before that commencement where that mediation or evaluation had not been completed before that commencement.

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