



New South Wales

Defamation Amendment Bill 2002

Explanatory note

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

Overview of Bill

The objects of this Bill are:

- (a) to amend the *Defamation Act 1974* as follows:
 - (i) to state the objects of the Act,
 - (ii) to provide that a corporation does not have the right to sue for defamation of the corporation,
 - (iii) to set out the factors that can be taken into account when determining whether the conduct of a publisher in publishing a defamatory imputation about a person was reasonable for the purposes of the defence of qualified privilege,
 - (iv) to encourage publishers of defamatory publications to make offers of amends in respect of damage caused by such publications,
 - (v) to set out factors that a court may take into account in awarding costs in defamation proceedings and to require a court to order that costs in such proceedings be assessed on an indemnity basis if there has

- been an unreasonable failure to settle the proceedings unless the interests of justice require otherwise,
- (vi) to confer some protection against actions for defamation for the publication of reports of media conferences given, and media releases issued, by or on behalf of public officials and public authorities,
 - (vii) to make some amendments in the nature of statute law revision,
 - (viii) to enact provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act, and
- (b) to amend the *District Court Act 1973* to make it clear that actions in the District Court in which there are issues of fact on a claim in respect of defamation are generally to be tried with a jury, and
 - (c) to amend the *Limitation Act 1969* to provide that a limitation period of one year applies to defamation actions unless a court considers it just and reasonable to extend that period in a particular case.

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 *Defamation Act 1974* set out in Schedule 1.

Clause 4 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *District Court Act 1973* and the *Limitation Act 1969* set out in Schedule 2.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Defamation Act 1974

Schedule 1 [1] inserts a new section 3 in the Act that sets out the objects of the Act.

Schedule 1 [2] amends section 7 of the Act to insert a definition of *offer to make amends* in the Act.

Schedule 1 [3] amends section 7 of the Act to provide that notes that are included in the Act do not form part of the Act.

Schedule 1 [4] makes an amendment to section 7A of the Act that is consequential on the amendment made to the *District Court Act 1973* by Schedule 2.1 [2].

Schedule 1 [5] inserts a new section 8A in the Act that provides that a corporation (whether or not constituted for a governmental or other public purpose) does not have a cause of action in defamation in respect of the publication of defamatory matter about the corporation. However, the proposed section also makes it clear that it does not affect any right to sue for defamation that a member of a corporation may have as an individual.

Schedule 1 [6] inserts a new Part in the Act dealing with the making of offers of amends. **Schedule 1 [14]** consequentially repeals Division 8 of Part 3 of the Act, which currently deals with offers to make amends.

The most important difference between the provisions of the new Part and the current provisions of Division 8 of Part 3 of the Act is that the current provisions limit the making of offers of amends to situations where there has been an innocent publication of defamatory matter. A publication is innocent only if the publisher and the publisher's agents and employees exercised reasonable care in relation to the publication of the matter, did not intend the matter in question to be defamatory and did not know of any circumstances by reason of which the matter was or may have been defamatory. The new Part is not similarly limited. It extends to any matter that carries, or may carry, a defamatory imputation about a person.

Proposed section 9A specifies the objects of the new Part.

Proposed section 9B provides that the new Part applies if a person (the ***publisher***) publishes matter (the ***matter in question***) that carries, or may carry, an imputation that is defamatory of another person (the ***aggrieved person***).

Proposed section 9C defines certain expressions used in the new Part.

Proposed section 9D enables a publisher to make an offer of amends to an aggrieved person. The proposed section sets out the requirements for any such offer. For instance, the offer must be made no later than the earlier of 14 days after the publisher is told by the aggrieved person that the matter in question is or may be defamatory or the day of service by the publisher of a defence in an action for defamation brought by the aggrieved person. However, there is scope for renewed offers of amends to be made after the expiry of those periods if the renewed offer is a genuine attempt by the publisher to address matters of concern raised by the aggrieved person about an earlier offer and is made within 14 days after the earlier offer is withdrawn (or within an agreed period).

Proposed section 9E sets out some of the matters to which a court must have regard in determining whether an offer to make amends is reasonable for the purposes of the new Part.

Proposed section 9F confers certain powers on a court in respect of the enforcement of an offer to make amends that is accepted by an aggrieved person.

It also provides that if the publisher performs the agreement made by the acceptance of the offer (including paying any compensation under the agreement), the aggrieved person cannot begin or continue an action for defamation against the publisher in relation to the matter in question.

Proposed section 9G provides that it is a defence to an action for defamation against the publisher if the publisher made an offer of amends that was not accepted and the offer was made as soon as practicable after the publisher became aware that the matter in question is or may be defamatory, the publisher was ready and willing to perform the offer and the offer was reasonable in the circumstances.

Schedule 1 [7]–[10] make amendments to section 17A of the Act in the nature of statute law revision. The amendments update references to the *Police Service Act 1990*, which was recently renamed as the *Police Act 1990*.

Schedule 1 [11] amends section 22 of the Act to set out the factors that a court may take into account when determining whether the conduct of a publisher in publishing a defamatory imputation about a person was reasonable for the purposes of the defence of qualified privilege.

Section 22 provides that it is a defence to the publication of a defamatory matter to a person (the *recipient*) if:

- (a) the recipient has an interest or apparent interest in having information on some subject, and
- (b) the matter is published to the recipient in the course of giving to the recipient information on that subject, and
- (c) the conduct of the publisher in publishing that matter is reasonable in the circumstances.

Schedule 1 [12] inserts a new section 25A in the Act that contains defences that relate to the publication of reports on media conferences given, or media releases issued, by or on behalf of public officials or public authorities in their official capacities. **Schedule 1 [13]** makes a consequential amendment to section 26 of the Act.

The new section provides that there is a defence for the publication of a fair report of the proceedings of a media conference given by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity. It also provides that there is a defence for the publication of a media release or a copy of a media release (or a fair extract or abstract from, or fair summary of, a media release) issued by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity.

The new section also provides for defences for subsequent publications by another person that are based on earlier reports of such media conferences if the person does not, at the time of the subsequent publication, have knowledge that should make the person aware that the earlier report is not fair or is not a report of what it purports to be.

The provisions of the new section mirror the defences that apply to protected reports of proceedings under section 24 of the Act and the publication of public documents under section 25 of the Act. However, the new section makes it clear that it does not affect the liability (if any) in defamation of any public official or public authority in respect of an imputation published by means of a media conference given, or media release issued, by or on behalf of the official or authority.

Schedule 1 [16] inserts a new section 48A in the Act to require a court (unless the interests of justice require otherwise) to order costs against an unsuccessful party to proceedings for defamation to be assessed on an indemnity basis if the court is satisfied that the party unreasonably failed to make or accept a settlement offer made by the other party to the proceedings. **Schedule 1 [15]** makes a consequential amendment to the Part heading for the Part in which the new section is to be inserted.

The proposed section also provides that in awarding costs in respect of proceedings for defamation, the court may have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the way in which the parties to the proceedings conducted their cases,
- (b) such other matters as the court considers relevant.

Schedule 1 [17] inserts a new section 56A in the Act to enable the Governor to make regulations for the purposes of the Act.

Schedule 1 [18] amends clause 1 of Schedule 3 to the Act to enable regulations of a savings or transitional nature to be made consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 [19] inserts a new Part in Schedule 3 to the Act that contains provisions of a savings and transitional nature.

Schedule 2 Amendment of other Acts

Schedule 2.1 amends the *District Court Act 1973* to make it clear that actions in the District Court in which there are issues of fact on a claim in respect of defamation are generally to be tried with a jury. The provisions to be inserted mirror those in sections 85 and 86 of the *Supreme Court Act 1970*. However, these new provisions are made subject to the provisions of section 7A of the *Defamation Act 1974* by the amendment made to that section by Schedule 1 [4]. Section 7A of the *Defamation Act 1974* limits the role of juries in defamation

proceedings to the determination of whether a matter carried an imputation about the plaintiff and, if so, whether that imputation was defamatory of the plaintiff.

Schedule 2.2 amends the *Limitation Act 1969* to provide that the limitation period for defamation actions generally is shortened to one year from the date of publication of the defamatory matter, with the court having a discretion to extend the period in exceptional circumstances. However, a court will not be able to grant an extension beyond 3 years dating from the time of the publication of the defamatory matter.



New South Wales

Defamation Amendment Bill 2002

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New South Wales

Defamation Amendment Bill 2002

No , 2002

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Defamation Act 1974* with respect to corporations, the settlement of claims for defamation, defences for defamation and costs in defamation proceedings; to amend the *District Court Act 1973* with respect to juries in actions for defamation; to amend the *Limitation Act 1969* to provide for a one year limitation period for defamation actions and the extension of that limitation period; and for other purposes.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Defamation Amendment Act 2002*.

2 Commencement

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

3 Amendment of Defamation Act 1974 No 18

The *Defamation Act 1974* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

4 Amendment of other Acts

The Acts specified in Schedule 2 are amended as set out in that Schedule.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Defamation Act 1974

(Section 3)

[1] Section 3

Insert after section 2:

3 Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are as follows:

- (a) to provide effective and appropriate remedies for persons whose reputations are harmed by the publication of defamatory matter,
- (b) to ensure that the law of defamation does not place unreasonable limits on the publication and discussion of matters of public interest and importance,
- (c) to promote speedy and non-litigious methods of resolving disputes concerning the publication of defamatory matter,
- (d) to promote the resolution of proceedings for defamation before the courts in a timely manner and avoid protracted litigation.

[2] Section 7 Definitions

Omit section 7 (1). Insert instead:

- (1) In this Act:

offer to make amends means an offer to make amends made under section 9D.

Territory of the Commonwealth includes a territory governed by the Commonwealth under a trusteeship agreement.

[3] Section 7 (5)

Insert after section 7 (4):

- (5) Notes included in this Act do not form part of this Act.

[4] Section 7A Functions of judge and jury

Omit “applies” from section 7A (5).

Insert instead “and section 76B of the *District Court Act 1973* apply”.

[5] Section 8A	1
Insert after section 8:	2
8A Corporations do not have cause of action for defamation	3
(1) A corporation has no cause of action for defamation in respect of the publication of any matter by means of which a defamatory imputation about the corporation is made.	4 5 6
(2) Nothing in subsection (1) precludes an individual who is a member of a corporation from asserting or enforcing a cause of action in defamation in respect of the publication of any matter by means of which a defamatory imputation about the individual is made where that same publication also makes a defamatory imputation about the corporation.	7 8 9 10 11 12
(3) In this section, <i>corporation</i> includes any corporation constituted by or under an Act or any other law (whether or not for a governmental or other public purpose).	13 14 15
[6] Part 2A	16
Insert after Part 2:	17
Part 2A Resolution of disputes without litigation	18
9A Object of Part	19
The object of this Part is to encourage the early settlement of disputes involving the publication of defamatory matter.	20 21
9B Application of Part	22
This Part applies if a person (the <i>publisher</i>) publishes matter (the <i>matter in question</i>) that carries, or may carry, an imputation that is defamatory of another person (the <i>aggrieved person</i>).	23 24 25 26
9C Definitions	27
In this Part:	28
<i>aggrieved person</i> , <i>matter in question</i> and <i>publisher</i> —see section 9B.	29 30

amends agreement—see section 9F (1) (a).

qualified offer—see section 9D (2) (b).

9D Offers to make amends

- (1) The publisher may make an offer to make amends to the aggrieved person.
- (2) The offer may be in relation to:
 - (a) the matter in question generally, or
 - (b) a particular defamatory imputation that the publisher accepts that the matter in question carries (a *qualified offer*).
- (3) An offer to make amends:
 - (a) must be in writing, and
 - (b) must be readily identifiable as an offer to make amends under this section, and
 - (c) must include an offer to publish, or join in publishing, a reasonable correction (if any) of the matter in question, and
 - (d) must include an offer to publish, or join in publishing, a reasonable apology (if any) in relation to the matter in question, and
 - (e) if material containing the matter has been given to someone else by the publisher or with the publisher's knowledge—must include an offer to take, or join in taking, reasonable steps to tell the other person that the matter is or may be defamatory of the aggrieved person, and
 - (f) must state whether it is a qualified offer and, if so, set out the defamatory imputation in relation to which it is made, and
 - (g) must include an offer to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the aggrieved person, and
 - (h) may include particulars of any correction or apology made, or action taken, before the date of the offer, and
 - (i) may include an offer to pay compensation for any economic or non-economic loss of the aggrieved person.

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- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3) (i), an offer to pay compensation may be in any of the following forms:
- (a) an offer to pay a stated amount,
 - (b) an offer to pay an amount to be agreed between the publisher and the aggrieved person or, if an agreement is not made, the amount decided by a court,
 - (c) an offer to pay the amount decided by a court,
 - (d) an offer to:
 - (i) enter into an arbitration agreement within the meaning of the *Commercial Arbitration Act 1984*, and
 - (ii) pay the amount decided by the arbitrator or, if an arbitration agreement is not made, the amount decided by a court.
- (5) The publisher may not make an offer to make amends after the earlier of:
- (a) the end of 14 days after the day the aggrieved person tells the publisher that the matter in question is or may be defamatory of the person, or
 - (b) the service by the publisher of a defence in an action brought against the publisher by the aggrieved person in relation to the matter in question.
- (6) If 2 or more persons published the matter in question, an offer to make amends by one or more of them does not affect the liability of the other or others.
- (7) An offer to make amends may be withdrawn before it is accepted.
- (8) A publisher who has withdrawn an offer to make amends may make a renewed offer.
- (9) A renewed offer may (but need not) be in the same terms as the withdrawn offer.
- (10) A renewed offer is to be treated as a new offer (including for the purposes of subsection (5)).

(11) However, nothing in subsection (5) or (10) prevents the making of a renewed offer that is not in the same terms as the withdrawn offer if:

- (a) the renewed offer represents a genuine attempt by the publisher to address matters of concern raised by the aggrieved person about the withdrawn offer, and
- (b) the renewed offer is made within 14 days after the withdrawal of the withdrawn offer or such other period as may be agreed by the publisher and the aggrieved person.

9E What is a reasonable offer to make amends?

- (1) In deciding whether an offer to make amends is reasonable, a court must have regard to any correction or apology published before any trial arising out of the matter in question, including the extent to which the correction or apology is brought to the attention of the audience of the matter in question having regard to:
 - (a) the prominence given to the correction or apology as published in comparison to the prominence given to the matter in question as published, and
 - (b) the period that elapses between publication of the matter in question and publication of the correction or apology.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not limit the matters that the court may take into account in deciding whether an offer to make amends is reasonable.

9F Acceptance of offer to make amends

- (1) If an offer to make amends is accepted, a court may:
 - (a) order the publisher to pay the aggrieved person the expenses incurred by the aggrieved person in accepting and performing the agreement made by acceptance of the offer (the *amends agreement*), and
 - (b) on the application of a party to the amends agreement, decide the amount of compensation mentioned in section 9D (4) (b), (c) or (d).

(2)	If a question arises about what must be done to perform the amends agreement, the court may decide the question on the application of either party.	1 2 3
(3)	A court may (but need not) order any costs incurred by the aggrieved person that form part of the expenses referred to in subsection (1) (a) to be assessed on an indemnity basis.	4 5 6
(4)	The powers conferred on a court by subsection (1), (2) or (3) are exerciseable:	7 8
	(a) if the aggrieved person has brought proceedings against the publisher in any court for defamation in respect of the matter in question, by that court in those proceedings, and	9 10 11 12
	(b) except as provided in paragraph (a), by the Supreme Court.	13 14
(5)	If the publisher performs the amends agreement (including paying any compensation under the agreement), the aggrieved person cannot begin or continue an action for defamation against the publisher in relation to the matter in question.	15 16 17 18 19
9G	Effect of failure to accept reasonable offer to make amends	20
	If an offer to make amends is made in relation to the matter in question but is not accepted, it is a defence to an action for defamation against the publisher in relation to the matter if:	21 22 23
	(a) the publisher made the offer as soon as practicable after becoming aware that the matter is or may be defamatory, and	24 25 26
	(b) at any time before the trial the publisher was ready and willing, on acceptance of the offer by the aggrieved person, to perform the terms of the offer, and	27 28 29
	(c) in all the circumstances the offer was reasonable.	30
[7]	Section 17A Matters relating to Ombudsman etc	31
	Omit “section 125 (4) of the <i>Police Service Act 1990</i> ” from section 17A (3).	32 33
	Insert instead “section 127 (7) of the <i>Police Act 1990</i> ”.	34

[8] Section 17A (4)	1
Omit “section 170A or 197 (5) of the <i>Police Service Act 1990</i> ”.	2
Insert instead “section 169 of the <i>Police Act 1990</i> ”.	3
[9] Section 17A (6)	4
Omit “ <i>Police Service Act 1990</i> ”. Insert instead “ <i>Police Act 1990</i> ”.	5
[10] Section 17A (6)	6
Omit “section 170A or 197 (5)”. Insert instead “section 169”.	7
[11] Section 22 Information	8
Insert after section 22 (2):	9
(2A) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) whether the	10
conduct of the publisher in publishing matter concerning a	11
person is reasonable in the circumstances, a court may take	12
into account the following matters and such other matters as	13
the court considers relevant:	14
(a) the extent to which the matter published is of public	15
concern,	16
(b) the extent to which the matter published concerns the	17
performance of the public functions or activities of the	18
person,	19
(c) the seriousness of any defamatory imputation carried	20
by the matter published,	21
(d) the extent to which the matter published distinguishes	22
between suspicions, allegations and proven facts,	23
(e) whether it was necessary in the circumstances for the	24
matter published to be published expeditiously,	25
(f) the sources of the information in the matter published	26
and the integrity of those sources,	27
(g) whether the matter published contained the substance	28
of the person’s side of the story and, if not, whether a	29
reasonable attempt was made by the publisher to obtain	30
and publish a response from the person,	31
(h) any other steps taken to verify the information in the	32
matter published.	33

[12] Section 25A

Insert after section 25:

25A Reports of media conferences and publication of media releases of public officials and public authorities

- (1) There is a defence for the publication of a fair report of the proceedings of a media conference given by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity.
- (2) There is a defence for the publication of a media release or a copy of a media release (or a fair extract or abstract from, or fair summary of, a media release) issued by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity.
- (3) If a person publishes a report of the proceedings of a media conference given by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity, there is a defence for a later publication by another person of the report or a copy of the report (or a fair extract or abstract from, or fair summary of, the report) if the second person does not, at the time of the later publication, have knowledge that should make the person aware that the report is not fair.
- (4) If a person publishes material that purports to be a report of the proceedings of a media conference given by or on behalf of a public official or public authority acting (or purportedly acting) in an official capacity, there is a defence for a later publication by another person of the material or a copy of the material (or a fair extract or abstract from, or fair summary of, the material) if the second person does not, at the time of the later publication, have knowledge that should make the person aware that the material is not a report of the proceedings that it purports to report.
- (5) This section does not affect the liability (if any) in defamation of any public official or public authority in respect of an imputation published by means of a media conference given, or media release issued, by or on behalf of the official or authority.

(6) In this section:

media conference means a forum that media organisations are invited to attend that is held for the purpose of making public announcements or answering questions (or both).

media organisation means a person or organisation (whether or not incorporated) whose activities consist of or include the collection, preparation for dissemination or dissemination of the following material for the purpose of making it available to the public:

- (a) material having the character of news, current affairs, information or a documentary,
- (b) material consisting of commentary or opinion on, or analysis of, news, current affairs, information or a documentary.

media release means a document issued to media organisations by means of which a public announcement is made.

public authority includes the following:

- (a) a Department within the meaning of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*,
- (b) a statutory body representing the Crown,
- (c) NSW Police,
- (d) a public health organisation within the meaning of the *Health Services Act 1997*,
- (e) the Education Teaching Service referred to in the *Teaching Services Act 1980*,
- (f) a council or a county council within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993*,
- (g) a body, or the holder of an office, prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

public official means an individual having public official functions or acting in a public official capacity, and includes any of the following:

- (a) the Governor,
- (b) a person appointed to an office by the Governor,
- (c) a Minister of the Crown, a member of the Executive Council or a Parliamentary Secretary,

	(d)	a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly,	1 2
	(e)	a judge, a magistrate or the holder of any other judicial office,	3 4
	(f)	a member or employee of any of the following:	5
	(i)	the Public Service,	6
	(ii)	NSW Police,	7
	(iii)	the NSW Health Service within the meaning of the <i>Health Services Act 1997</i> ,	8 9
	(iv)	the Education Teaching Service referred to in the <i>Teaching Services Act 1980</i> ,	10 11
	(v)	any other public authority,	12
	(g)	a person, or a person belonging to a class of persons, prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.	13 14 15
[13]		Section 26 Defeat of defence under sections 24, 25 or 25A	16
		Omit “section 24 or section 25”.	17
		Insert instead “section 24, 25 or 25A”.	18
[14]		Part 3, Division 8	19
		Omit the Division.	20
[15]		Part 4, heading	21
		Omit the heading. Insert instead:	22
		Part 4 Damages and costs	23
[16]		Section 48A	24
		Insert after section 48:	25
		48A Costs in proceedings for defamation	26
	(1)	In awarding costs in respect of proceedings for defamation, the court may have regard to the following matters:	27 28

	(a) the way in which the parties to the proceedings conducted their cases,	1
	(b) such other matters as the court considers relevant.	2
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), a court must (unless the interests of justice require otherwise):	3
	(a) if proceedings for defamation are successfully brought by a plaintiff and costs in the proceedings are to be awarded to the plaintiff—order costs of and incidental to the proceedings to be assessed on an indemnity basis if the court is satisfied that the defendant unreasonably failed to make a settlement offer or agree to a settlement offer proposed by the plaintiff, or	4
	(b) if proceedings for defamation are unsuccessfully brought by a plaintiff and costs in the proceedings are to be awarded to the defendant—order costs of and incidental to the proceedings to be assessed on an indemnity basis if the court is satisfied that the plaintiff unreasonably failed to accept a settlement offer made by the defendant.	5
(3)	In this section:	6
	<i>settlement offer</i> means any genuine offer to settle the proceedings made before the proceedings are determined and includes an offer to make amends (whether made before or after the proceedings are commenced).	7
[17]	Section 56A	8
	Insert after section 56:	9
	56A Regulations	10
	The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.	11
[18]	Schedule 3 Savings and transitional provisions	12
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	13
	<i>Defamation Amendment Act 2002</i>	14

[19] Schedule 3, Part 4

Insert after Part 3:

**Part 4 Provisions consequent on enactment of
Defamation Amendment Act 2002**

5 Definition

In this Part:

amending Act means the *Defamation Amendment Act 2002*.

6 Application of amendments made by amending Act

- (1) An amendment made to this Act by the amending Act does not apply to:
- (a) a defamatory imputation published before the commencement of the amendment, or
 - (b) proceedings concerning any such imputation (whether commenced before or after the commencement of the amendment).
- (2) Regulations made as referred to in clause 1 (1) may have effect despite the provisions of subclause (1), if the regulations so provide.

Schedule 2 Amendment of other Acts

(Section 4)

2.1 District Court Act 1973 No 9**[1] Section 76A Action to be tried without jury unless jury required in interests of justice**

Insert after section 76A (3):

- (4) This section does not apply to an action referred to in section 76B.

[2] Section 76B

Insert after section 76A:

76B Defamation actions to be tried by jury unless Court orders otherwise

- (1) An action in which there are issues of fact on a claim in respect of defamation is to be tried with a jury.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the Court may order that all or any issue of fact be tried without a jury if:
- (a) any prolonged examination of documents or scientific or local investigation is required and cannot conveniently be made with a jury, or
- (b) all parties consent to the order.

2.2 Limitation Act 1969 No 31**[1] Section 14B**

Insert after section 14A:

14B Defamation

- (1) Except as provided by subsection (2), this section applies to a cause of action based on the publication of defamatory matter that accrues after the commencement of this section.
- (2) If:
- (a) a cause of action based on the publication of defamatory matter that accrues after the commencement of this section is one of two or more

causes of action in proceedings commenced by the plaintiff, and

(b) each cause of action in the proceedings accrues because of the publication of the same, or substantially the same, matter on separate occasions (whether by the same defendant or another defendant), and

(c) one or more of the other causes of action in the proceedings accrued before the commencement of this section,

then this Act as in force immediately before the commencement of this section continues to apply to each cause of action regardless of when it accrues.

(3) An action on a cause of action to which this section applies is not maintainable if brought after the expiration of one year running from the date on which the defamatory matter was published.

[2] Part 3, Division 2A

Insert after Division 2:

Division 2A Defamation

56A Extension of limitation period by court

(1) Except as provided by subsection (2), this section applies to a cause of action based on the publication of defamatory matter that accrues after the commencement of this section.

(2) If:

(a) a cause of action based on the publication of defamatory matter that accrues after the commencement of this section is one of two or more causes of action in proceedings commenced by the plaintiff, and

(b) each cause of action in the proceedings accrues because of the publication of the same, or substantially the same, matter on separate occasions (whether by the same defendant or another defendant), and

-
- (c) one or more of the other causes of action in the proceedings accrued before the commencement of this section,
- then this Act as in force immediately before the commencement of this section continues to apply to each cause of action regardless of when it accrues.
- (3) A person claiming to have a cause of action to which this section applies may apply to the court for an order extending the limitation period for the cause of action.
- (4) After hearing such of the persons likely to be affected by the application as it sees fit, the court may, if it decides that it is just and reasonable to do so, order that the limitation period for the cause of action be extended for such period as it determines. However, the court cannot extend the period beyond 3 years running from the date on which the defamatory matter concerned was published.
- 56B Effect of order**
- If a court orders the extension of a limitation period for a cause of action under section 56A, the limitation period is accordingly extended for the purposes of:
- (a) an action brought by the applicant in that court on the cause of action that the applicant claims to have, and
- (b) section 26 (1) (b) in relation to any associated contribution action brought by the person against whom the cause of action lies.
- 56C Costs**
- Without affecting any discretion that a court has in relation to costs, a court hearing an action brought as a result of an order under section 56A may reduce the costs otherwise payable to a successful plaintiff, on account of the expense to which the defendant has been put because the action was commenced outside the original limitation period.

56D Prior expiry of limitation period

An order for the extension of a limitation period, and an application for such an order, may be made under this Division even though the limitation period has already expired.

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