

FIRST PRINT

CRIMINAL RECORDS BILL 1991

NEW SOUTH WALES



EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Explanatory Note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament)

The object of this Bill is to implement a scheme to limit the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour. On completion of the period, the conviction is to be regarded as spent and, subject to some exceptions, is not to form part of the person's criminal history.

The Bill also provides for the effect of the quashing of a conviction and the pardoning of an offence.

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Clause 1 specifies the short title of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the proposed Act to commence on a day or days to be proclaimed.

Clause 3 states the objects of the proposed Act.

Clause 4 contains definitions for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 5 provides that certain findings are to be treated as convictions for the purposes of the proposed Act. They are:

- * a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction
- * a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other specified conditions
- * in the case of the Children's Court, an order under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987, other than an order dismissing a charge

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Clause 6 requires the provisions of the proposed Act to be construed as including references to offences, convictions and courts other than those of New South Wales in order that those provisions may apply to convictions for offences against laws other than New South Wales laws. The clause also requires the provisions of the proposed Act to be construed so as to apply to convictions imposed before the date of commencement of clause 7 of the proposed Act (which specifies the convictions which are capable of being spent).

PART 2 - SPENT CONVICTIONS

Clause 7 specifies that all convictions, whether for offences against New South Wales laws or laws other than New South Wales laws and whether imposed before, on or after the date of commencement of the clause, are capable of becoming spent under the proposed Act, subject to certain exceptions. The exceptions are:

- * convictions for which a prison sentence of more than 6 months has been imposed
- * convictions for certain sexual offences
- * convictions imposed against bodies corporate
- * convictions prescribed by the regulations

Clause 8 specifies the circumstances in which a conviction, finding or order is to be regarded as being spent. They are:

- * a conviction is spent on completion of a specified period of crime-free behaviour (called the "crime-free period")
- * a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction is spent immediately after the finding is made
- * an order of the Children's Court dismissing a charge and administering a caution is spent immediately after the caution is administered
- * a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other specified conditions or the releasing of the offender on probation is spent on satisfactory completion of the period or satisfactory compliance with the conditions, or both
- * a conviction for an offence that ceases to be an offence is spent when the offence ceases, if the offence is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of the provision

Clause 9 specifies the crime-free period for convictions of courts (other than the Children's Court). The period is any period of not less than 10 consecutive years after the date of the conviction during which the convicted person must not have been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment or been in prison because of a conviction for any offence.

Clause 10 specifies the crime-free period for orders of the Children's Court. The period is any period of not less than 3 consecutive years after the date of the order during which the person concerned must not have been subject to a control (custodial) order of the Children's Court, convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment or been in prison because of a conviction for any offence.

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Clause 11 provides that, except in the case of a small number of very serious traffic offences, a conviction for a traffic offence is to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a non-traffic offence and a conviction for a non-traffic offence is to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a traffic offence.

PART 3 - CONSEQUENCES OF A CONVICTION BECOMING SPENT

Division 1 - General

Clause 12 sets out the consequences of a conviction becoming spent. They are:

- * the offender is not required to disclose the spent conviction to another person
- * a question concerning the offender's criminal history is to be taken to refer only to any convictions which are not spent
- * statutory provisions relating to convictions or to a person's character or fitness are to be taken to apply only to any convictions which are not spent, except, in the case of existing statutory provisions, to the extent to which the regulations otherwise provide

Clause 13 makes it an offence for a person who has access to records of convictions kept by or on behalf of a public authority to disclose to another person, without lawful authority, any information concerning a spent conviction. The clause also provides that it is not an offence:

- * for information to be made available by the Criminal Records Unit of the Police Service in certain circumstances
- * for an archive or library to make material available in accordance with its normal procedures
- * for information to be exchanged between law enforcement agencies (which are listed in the clause)

Clause 14 makes it an offence for a person to obtain, or to attempt to obtain, by fraudulent or dishonest means, information concerning a spent conviction from records kept by or on behalf of a public authority.

Division 2 - Exclusions

Clause 15 provides that clause 12 does not apply in relation to:

- * persons seeking appointment to judicial office or in areas such as law enforcement, teaching or child care
- * persons seeking employment in fire fighting or fire prevention who have been convicted of arson or attempted arson

Clause 16 provides that clause 12 does not apply to proceedings before a court or the making of a decision by a court. However, a court before which evidence of a spent conviction is admitted is required, in appropriate circumstances, to take such steps as are reasonably available to it to prevent or minimise publication of that evidence.

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Clause 17 provides that the proposed Act does not affect section 30 of the Local Government Act 1919 which sets out the circumstances in which a person is disqualified for civic office.

Other appropriate exclusions will be able to be effected by means of regulations to be made under the proposed Act.

PART 4 - QUASHED CONVICTIONS AND PARDONS

Clause 18 sets out the circumstances in which a conviction is taken to be quashed.

Clause 19 specifies that the provisions of the proposed Act in Division 1 of Part 3 which set out the consequences of a conviction becoming spent apply equally to a conviction which is quashed and to a pardon.

PART 5 - MISCELLANEOUS

Clause 20 provides that the proposed Act binds the Crown.

Clause 21 provides that the proposed Act does not authorise a person to disclose a conviction or to take a conviction into account if to do so would contravene any other law.

Clause 22 provides that nothing in the proposed Act affects anything lawfully done before a conviction is spent or quashed or a pardon is granted.

Clause 23 provides that the proposed Act does not authorise the destruction of a record of a public authority relating to a spent or quashed conviction or a pardon.

Clause 24 provides that proceedings for offences are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court.

Clause 25 enables the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the purposes of the proposed Act.

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CRIMINAL RECORDS BILL 1991

NEW SOUTH WALES



No. , 1991

A BILL FOR

An Act to limit the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour, and to make provision with respect to quashed convictions and pardons.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Records Act 1991.

Commencement

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

Objects of this Act

3. (1) The primary object of this Act is to implement a scheme to limit the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour. On completion of the period, the conviction is to be regarded as spent and, subject to some exceptions, is not to form part of the person's criminal history.

(2) The Act also provides for the effect of the quashing of a conviction and the pardoning of an offence.

Definitions

4. (1) In this Act:

"control order" means an order made under section 33 (1) (g) of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987;

"conviction" means a conviction, whether summary or on indictment, for an offence and includes a finding or order which, under section 5, is treated as a conviction for the purposes of this Act;

"court" includes a tribunal;

"imprisonment" includes penal servitude;

"public authority" means a public or local authority constituted by or under any Act, a government department or a statutory body representing the Crown, and includes a person exercising functions on behalf of the authority, department or body.

- (2) In this Act, a reference to a spent conviction includes a reference to:

- (a) the charge to which the spent conviction relates; and
 - (b) any action taken in respect of a breach of prison discipline committed during a period of imprisonment imposed in relation to the conviction.
- (3) In this Act:
- (a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty; and
 - (b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, where the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

Findings and orders treated as convictions for the purposes of this Act

5. The following findings or orders of a court are treated as convictions for the purposes of this Act:

- (a) a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction;
- (b) a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions determined by the court;
- (c) in the case of the Children's Court, an order under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987, other than an order dismissing a charge.

Construction of certain provisions of this Act

6. (1) In order that the provisions of this Act may apply to convictions for offences against laws other than New South Wales laws, references in this Act to offences, convictions and courts are taken to include references to offences, convictions and courts of places other than those of New South Wales which correspond (or which correspond as closely as possible) to the relevant New South Wales offences, convictions and courts.

(2) In order that the provisions of this Act may apply to convictions imposed before the date of commencement of section 7, references in this Act to convictions are taken to include references to convictions so imposed.

PART 2 - SPENT CONVICTIONS

Which convictions are capable of becoming spent?

7. (1) All convictions are capable of becoming spent in accordance with this Act, except the following:

- (a) convictions for which a prison sentence of more than 6 months has been imposed;
- (b) convictions for sexual offences;
- (c) convictions imposed against bodies corporate;
- (d) convictions prescribed by the regulations.

(2) A conviction may become spent in accordance with this Act whether it is a conviction for an offence against a law of New South Wales or a conviction for an offence against any other law.

(3) A conviction may become spent in accordance with this Act whether it is a conviction imposed before, on or after the date of commencement of this section.

(4) In this section:

"**prison sentence**" does not include a sentence by way of periodic detention or the detaining of a person under a control order;

"**sexual offences**" means the following offences:

- (a) the offences under sections 61B-61F, 65A-66D, 66F, 73, 74, 78A, 78B, 78H, 78I, 78K, 78L, 78N, 78O, 78Q, 79, 80, 91A, 91B and 91D-91G of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (b) from the date of commencement of Schedule 1 (3) to the Crimes (Amendment) Act 1989, the offences under sections 61I-61P of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (c) from the date of commencement of Schedule 1 (6) to the Crimes (Amendment) Act 1989, the offence under section 80A of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (d) the offence under section 5 of the Summary Offences Act 1988;
- (e) an offence (such as an offence under section 37 or 112 of the Crimes Act 1900) which includes the commission of, or an intention to commit, an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d);

- (f) an offence of attempting, or of conspiracy or incitement, to commit an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e);
- (g) an offence committed:
 - (i) before the date of commencement of this section against a law of New South Wales or a law of a place outside New South Wales; or
 - (ii) after the date of commencement of this section against a law of a place outside New South Wales, which constituted or constitutes an offence of a similar nature to an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f);
- (h) an offence prescribed by the regulations as a sexual offence for the purposes of this section.

When is a conviction spent?

8. (1) A conviction is spent on completion of the relevant crime-free period, except as provided by this section.

(2) A finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction is spent immediately after the finding is made.

(3) An order of the Children's Court dismissing a charge and administering a caution is spent immediately after the caution is administered.

(4) A finding that an offence has been proved and:

- (a) the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions determined by the court; or
- (b) the releasing of the offender on probation on such conditions as the court may determine, for such period of time as it thinks fit,

is spent on satisfactory completion of the period or satisfactory compliance with the conditions, or both, as the case may require.

(5) A conviction in respect of an offence of a kind which has ceased, by operation of law, to be an offence is spent immediately the offence ceased to be an offence, if the offence is prescribed by the regulations to be an offence to which this subsection applies.

(6) A conviction which is spent is not revived by a subsequent conviction.

What is the crime-free period for convictions of courts (other than the Children's Court)?

9. (1) The crime-free period in the case of a conviction of a court (other than the Children's Court) is any period of not less than 10 consecutive years after the date of the person's conviction during which:

- (a) the person has not been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; and
- (b) the person has not been in prison because of a conviction for any offence and has not been unlawfully at large.

(2) The crime-free period may commence before the date of commencement of section 7.

What is the crime-free period for orders of the Children's Court?

10. (1) The crime-free period in the case of an order of the Children's Court under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 (other than a finding or order referred to in section 8 (2) or (3) of this Act) in respect of a person is any period of not less than 3 consecutive years after the date of the order during which:

- (a) the person has not been subject to a control order; and
- (b) the person has not been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; and
- (c) the person has not been in prison because of a conviction for any offence and has not been unlawfully at large.

(2) The crime-free period may commence before the date of commencement of section 7.

How are traffic offences to be dealt with?

11. (1) In this section, "traffic offence" means an offence arising out of the use of a motor vehicle (within the meaning of the Traffic Act 1909) and "non-traffic offence" means any other offence.

(2) A conviction for a traffic offence and any period of imprisonment imposed as a consequence of such a conviction are to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a non-traffic

offence. A conviction for a traffic offence is of relevance only in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for an earlier traffic offence.

(3) A conviction for a non-traffic offence and any period of imprisonment imposed as a consequence of such a conviction are to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a traffic offence. A conviction for a non-traffic offence is of relevance only in calculating the crime-free period for an earlier non-traffic offence.

(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), regard is to be had to a conviction for any of the following offences in calculating the crime-free period for any conviction (whether for a traffic offence or a non-traffic offence). A conviction for any of the following offences is of relevance in determining the crime-free period for any earlier offence. The offences are:

- (a) culpable driving (section 52A of the Crimes Act 1900);
- (b) injury by furious driving (section 53 of the Crimes Act 1900);
- (c) manslaughter (section 24 of the Crimes Act 1900) or causing grievous bodily harm (section 54 of the Crimes Act 1900) where, in either case, the offence arises out of the use of a motor vehicle (within the meaning of the Traffic Act 1909).

PART 3 - CONSEQUENCES OF A CONVICTION BECOMING SPENT

Division 1 - General

What are the consequences of a conviction becoming spent?

12. If a conviction of a person is spent:

- (a) the person is not required to disclose to any other person for any purpose information concerning the spent conviction; and
- (b) a question concerning the person's criminal history is taken to refer only to any convictions of the person which are not spent; and
- (c) in the application to the person of a provision of an Act or statutory instrument:
 - (i) a reference in the provision to a conviction is taken to be a reference only to any convictions of the person which are not spent; and

- (ii) a reference in the provision to the person's character or fitness is not to be interpreted as permitting or requiring account to be taken of spent convictions.

Unlawful disclosure of information concerning spent convictions

13. (1) A person who has access to records of convictions kept by or on behalf of a public authority and who, without lawful authority, discloses to any other person any information concerning a spent conviction is guilty of an offence.

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

(2) It is not an offence for the officer in charge of the Criminal Records Unit of the Police Service to make information relating to a spent conviction available to a law enforcement agency or to the holder of an office prescribed by the regulations.

(3) It is not an offence for an archive or library (or an authorised officer of an archive or library) to make available to a member of the public, or to another archive or library, in accordance with the normal procedures of the archive or library, material that is normally available for public use and that contains information relating to a spent conviction.

(4) It is not an offence for a law enforcement agency (or an authorised officer of a law enforcement agency) in the discharge of its duties (or of the authorised officer's duties) to make information relating to a spent conviction available to another law enforcement agency or to a court in compliance with an order of the court.

(5) In this section:

"law enforcement agency" means any of the following:

- (a) the Police Service;
- (b) the Australian Federal Police;
- (c) the police force of another State or a Territory;
- (d) the National Crime Authority;
- (e) the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence;
- (f) the National Exchange of Police Information;
- (g) the Independent Commission Against Corruption or a similar body established under the law of another legislature in Australia;

- (h) the State Drug Crime Commission or a similar body established under the law of another legislature in Australia;
- (i) the Attorney General for the Commonwealth or for a State or Territory;
- (j) persons employed in the Attorney General's Department or a similar Department of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory, or employed in a body administered by such a Department, being persons whose primary function is the institution or conduct of proceedings for offences;
- (k) the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions or a similar body established under a law of another legislature in Australia;
- (l) the Director of Public Prosecutions, or a person performing a similar function, appointed under a law of another legislature in Australia;
- (m) a Crown Prosecutor;
- (n) a legal practitioner to the extent to which the legal practitioner is engaged by or on behalf of the Crown to prosecute an offence;
- (o) a person or body prescribed for the purpose of this definition by the regulations.

Improper obtaining of information concerning spent convictions

14. A person who, fraudulently or dishonestly, obtains or attempts to obtain information concerning a spent conviction from records of convictions kept by or on behalf of a public authority is guilty of an offence.

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

Division 2 - Exclusions

Employment in certain occupations

15. (1) Section 12 does not apply in relation to an application by a person for appointment or employment as a judge, magistrate, justice of the peace, police officer, prison officer, teacher, teachers aide or a

provider of child care services under Part 3 of the Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987.

(2) Section 12 does not apply in relation to a conviction of a person for arson or attempted arson if the person seeks to be appointed or employed in fire fighting or fire prevention.

Proceedings before courts

16. (1) Section 12 does not apply to proceedings before a court (including the giving of evidence) or the making of a decision by a court (including a decision concerning sentencing).

(2) However, a court before which evidence of a spent conviction is admitted must, in appropriate circumstances, take such steps as are reasonably available to it to prevent or minimise publication of that evidence.

(3) This Act does not affect any of the following provisions:

section 56 of the Evidence Act 1898

section 413A, 413B, 413C or 414 of the Crimes Act 1900

section 15 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987

Civic office

17. This Act does not affect section 30 of the Local Government Act 1919.

PART 4 - QUASHED CONVICTIONS AND PARDONS

When is a conviction taken to be quashed?

18. For the purposes of this Part:

- (a) a conviction is taken to be quashed if the conviction is quashed or set aside;
- (b) a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction is taken to be quashed if the finding is quashed or set aside (except where it is set aside in order to impose a penalty);
- (c) a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions

determined by the court is taken to be quashed if the finding is quashed or set aside;

- (d) an order under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987, other than an order dismissing a charge, is taken to be quashed if the order is quashed or set aside.

What are the consequences of a conviction being quashed or of a pardon?

19. Division 1 of Part 3 applies to and in respect of a quashed conviction and a pardon (and the charge to which the quashed conviction or pardon relates) in the same way as it applies to and in respect of a spent conviction.

PART 5 - MISCELLANEOUS

Act binds the Crown

20. This Act binds the Crown not only in right of New South Wales but also, in so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Act does not authorise contravention of other laws

21. Nothing in this Act authorises a person to disclose a conviction or to take a conviction into account if to do so would contravene any other law.

Act does not affect certain other lawful acts

22. Nothing in this Act affects anything lawfully done before a conviction is spent or quashed or a pardon is granted.

Destruction of records

23. This Act does not authorise the destruction by or on behalf of a public authority of a record relating to a spent conviction, a quashed conviction or a pardon.

Proceedings for offences

24. Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone.

Regulations

25. (1) 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.

(2) The regulations may provide that this Act or a specified provision of this Act does not affect another specified Act or a specified provision of another Act.

(3) The regulations may provide that a provision of this Act does not apply in relation to:

- (a) a specified conviction, finding or order, or a charge relating to the conviction, finding or order; or
- (b) a specified person or class of persons; or
- (c) specified circumstances,

or any combination of them.

(4) A regulation made for the purposes of section 7 (1) (d), paragraph (h) of the definition of "sexual offences" in section 7 (4) or this section may provide that, despite this Act, a conviction is taken never to have been spent or never to be capable of becoming spent.

CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT 1991 No. 8

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CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT 1991 No. 8

NEW SOUTH WALES



Act No. 8, 1991

An Act to limit the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour, and to make provision with respect to quashed convictions and pardons.
[Assented to 26 April 1991]

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Records Act 1991.

Commencement

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

Objects of this Act

3. (1) The primary object of this Act is to implement a scheme to limit the effect of a person's conviction for a relatively minor offence if the person completes a period of crime-free behaviour. On completion of the period, the conviction is to be regarded as spent and, subject to some exceptions, is not to form part of the person's criminal history.

(2) The Act also provides for the effect of the quashing of a conviction and the pardoning of an offence.

Definitions

4. (1) In this Act:

"**control order**" means an order made under section 33 (1) (g) of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987;

"**conviction**" means a conviction, whether summary or on indictment, for an offence and includes a finding or order which, under section 5, is treated as a conviction for the purposes of this Act;

"**court**" includes a tribunal;

"**imprisonment**" includes penal servitude;

"**public authority**" means a public or local authority constituted by or under any Act, a government department or a statutory body representing the Crown, and includes a person exercising functions on behalf of the authority, department or body.

(2) In this Act, a reference to a spent conviction includes a reference to:

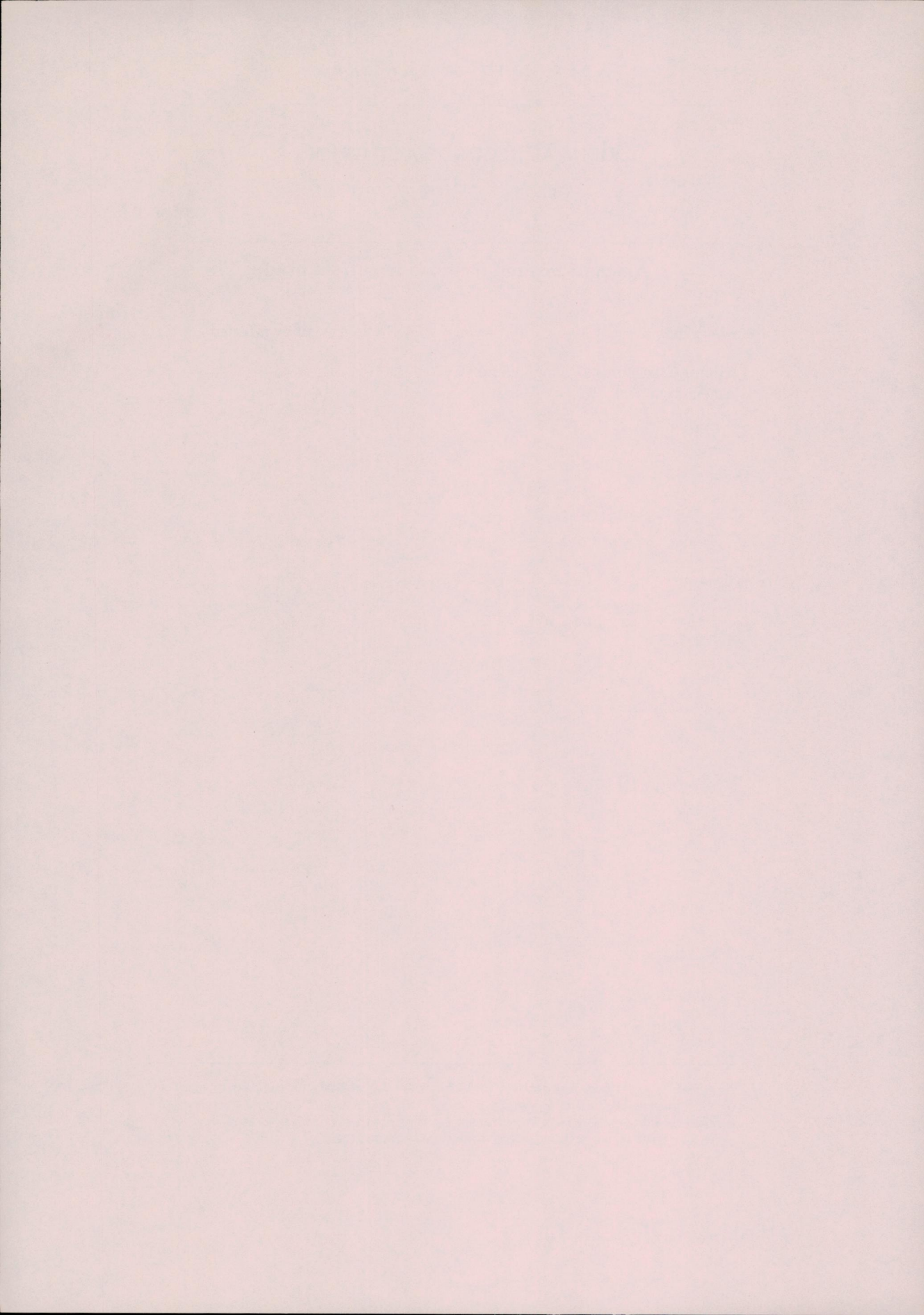
CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT 1991 No. 8

Date of last reprint: not yet reprinted

Amendments not included in current print

Made by	Provisions affected
Crimes (Dangerous Driving Offences) Amendment Act 1994 No. 78	s. 11

AMENDMENTS ARE SHOWN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THEY ARE IN FORCE AT THE DATE OF ISSUE OF THIS SHEET. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXACT STATUS OF LEGISLATION ETC. PLEASE CONSULT THE MONTHLY ACTS TABLES OR CONTACT THE LEGISLATION INFORMATION SERVICE AT THE PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL'S OFFICE ON (02) 228 7139.



- (a) the charge to which the spent conviction relates; and
 - (b) any action taken in respect of a breach of prison discipline committed during a period of imprisonment imposed in relation to the conviction.
- (3) In this Act:
- (a) a reference to a function includes a reference to a power, authority and duty; and
 - (b) a reference to the exercise of a function includes, where the function is a duty, a reference to the performance of the duty.

Findings and orders treated as convictions for the purposes of this Act

5. The following findings or orders of a court are treated as convictions for the purposes of this Act:

- (a) a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction;
- (b) a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions determined by the court;
- (c) in the case of the Children's Court, an order under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987, other than an order dismissing a charge.

Construction of certain provisions of this Act

6. (1) In order that the provisions of this Act may apply to convictions for offences against laws other than New South Wales laws, references in this Act to offences, convictions and courts are taken to include references to offences, convictions and courts of places other than those of New South Wales which correspond (or which correspond as closely as possible) to the relevant New South Wales offences, convictions and courts.

(2) In order that the provisions of this Act may apply to convictions imposed before the date of commencement of section 7, references in this Act to convictions are taken to include references to convictions so imposed.

PART 2 - SPENT CONVICTIONS

Which convictions are capable of becoming spent?

7. (1) All convictions are capable of becoming spent in accordance with this Act, except the following:

- (a) convictions for which a prison sentence of more than 6 months has been imposed;
- (b) convictions for sexual offences;
- (c) convictions imposed against bodies corporate;
- (d) convictions prescribed by the regulations.

(2) A conviction may become spent in accordance with this Act whether it is a conviction for an offence against a law of New South Wales or a conviction for an offence against any other law.

(3) A conviction may become spent in accordance with this Act whether it is a conviction imposed before, on or after the date of commencement of this section.

(4) In this section:

"**prison sentence**" does not include a sentence by way of periodic detention or the detaining of a person under a control order;

"**sexual offences**" means the following offences:

- (a) the offences under sections 61B-61F, 65A-66D, 66F, 73, 74, 78A, 78B, 78H, 78I, 78K, 78L, 78N, 78O, 78Q, 79, 80, 91A, 91B and 91D-91G of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (b) from the date of commencement of Schedule 1 (3) to the Crimes (Amendment) Act 1989, the offences under sections 61I-61P of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (c) from the date of commencement of Schedule 1 (6) to the Crimes (Amendment) Act 1989, the offence under section 80A of the Crimes Act 1900;
- (d) the offence under section 5 of the Summary Offences Act 1988;
- (e) an offence (such as an offence under section 37 or 112 of the Crimes Act 1900) which includes the commission of, or an intention to commit, an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d);

- (f) an offence of attempting, or of conspiracy or incitement, to commit an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e);
- (g) an offence committed:
 - (i) before the date of commencement of this section against a law of New South Wales or a law of a place outside New South Wales; or
 - (ii) after the date of commencement of this section against a law of a place outside New South Wales, which constituted or constitutes an offence of a similar nature to an offence referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f);
- (h) an offence prescribed by the regulations as a sexual offence for the purposes of this section.

When is a conviction spent?

8. (1) A conviction is spent on completion of the relevant crime-free period, except as provided by this section.

(2) A finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction is spent immediately after the finding is made.

(3) An order of the Children's Court dismissing a charge and administering a caution is spent immediately after the caution is administered.

(4) A finding that an offence has been proved and:

- (a) the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions determined by the court; or
- (b) the releasing of the offender on probation on such conditions as the court may determine, for such period of time as it thinks fit,

is spent on satisfactory completion of the period or satisfactory compliance with the conditions, or both, as the case may require.

(5) A conviction in respect of an offence of a kind which has ceased, by operation of law, to be an offence is spent immediately the offence ceased to be an offence, if the offence is prescribed by the regulations to be an offence to which this subsection applies.

(6) A conviction which is spent is not revived by a subsequent conviction.

What is the crime-free period for convictions of courts (other than the Children's Court)?

9. (1) The crime-free period in the case of a conviction of a court (other than the Children's Court) is any period of not less than 10 consecutive years after the date of the person's conviction during which:

- (a) the person has not been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; and
- (b) the person has not been in prison because of a conviction for any offence and has not been unlawfully at large.

(2) The crime-free period may commence before the date of commencement of section 7.

What is the crime-free period for orders of the Children's Court?

10. (1) The crime-free period in the case of an order of the Children's Court under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 (other than a finding or order referred to in section 8 (2) or (3) of this Act) in respect of a person is any period of not less than 3 consecutive years after the date of the order during which:

- (a) the person has not been subject to a control order; and
- (b) the person has not been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; and
- (c) the person has not been in prison because of a conviction for any offence and has not been unlawfully at large.

(2) The crime-free period may commence before the date of commencement of section 7.

How are traffic offences to be dealt with?

11. (1) In this section, "**traffic offence**" means an offence arising out of the use of a motor vehicle (within the meaning of the Traffic Act 1909) and "**non-traffic offence**" means any other offence.

(2) A conviction for a traffic offence and any period of imprisonment imposed as a consequence of such a conviction are to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a non-traffic

offence. A conviction for a traffic offence is of relevance only in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for an earlier traffic offence.

(3) A conviction for a non-traffic offence and any period of imprisonment imposed as a consequence of such a conviction are to be disregarded in calculating the crime-free period for a conviction for a traffic offence. A conviction for a non-traffic offence is of relevance only in calculating the crime-free period for an earlier non-traffic offence.

(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), regard is to be had to a conviction for any of the following offences in calculating the crime-free period for any conviction (whether for a traffic offence or a non-traffic offence). A conviction for any of the following offences is of relevance in determining the crime-free period for any earlier offence. The offences are:

- (a) culpable driving (section 52A of the Crimes Act 1900);
- (b) injury by furious driving (section 53 of the Crimes Act 1900);
- (c) manslaughter (section 24 of the Crimes Act 1900) or causing grievous bodily harm (section 54 of the Crimes Act 1900) where, in either case, the offence arises out of the use of a motor vehicle (within the meaning of the Traffic Act 1909).

PART 3 - CONSEQUENCES OF A CONVICTION BECOMING SPENT

Division 1 - General

What are the consequences of a conviction becoming spent?

12. If a conviction of a person is spent:

- (a) the person is not required to disclose to any other person for any purpose information concerning the spent conviction; and
- (b) a question concerning the person's criminal history is taken to refer only to any convictions of the person which are not spent; and
- (c) in the application to the person of a provision of an Act or statutory instrument:
 - (i) a reference in the provision to a conviction is taken to be a reference only to any convictions of the person which are not spent; and

- (ii) a reference in the provision to the person's character or fitness is not to be interpreted as permitting or requiring account to be taken of spent convictions.

Unlawful disclosure of information concerning spent convictions

13. (1) A person who has access to records of convictions kept by or on behalf of a public authority and who, without lawful authority, discloses to any other person any information concerning a spent conviction is guilty of an offence.

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

(2) It is not an offence for the officer in charge of the Criminal Records Unit of the Police Service to make information relating to a spent conviction available to a law enforcement agency or to the holder of an office prescribed by the regulations.

(3) It is not an offence for an archive or library (or an authorised officer of an archive or library) to make available to a member of the public, or to another archive or library, in accordance with the normal procedures of the archive or library, material that is normally available for public use and that contains information relating to a spent conviction.

(4) It is not an offence for a law enforcement agency (or an authorised officer of a law enforcement agency) in the discharge of its duties (or of the authorised officer's duties) to make information relating to a spent conviction available to another law enforcement agency or to a court in compliance with an order of the court.

(5) In this section:

"**law enforcement agency**" means any of the following:

- (a) the Police Service;
- (b) the Australian Federal Police;
- (c) the police force of another State or a Territory;
- (d) the National Crime Authority;
- (e) the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence;
- (f) the National Exchange of Police Information;
- (g) the Independent Commission Against Corruption or a similar body established under the law of another legislature in Australia;

- (h) the State Drug Crime Commission or a similar body established under the law of another legislature in Australia;
- (i) the Attorney General for the Commonwealth or for a State or Territory;
- (j) persons employed in the Attorney General's Department or a similar Department of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory, or employed in a body administered by such a Department, being persons whose primary function is the institution or conduct of proceedings for offences;
- (k) the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions or a similar body established under a law of another legislature in Australia;
- (l) the Director of Public Prosecutions, or a person performing a similar function, appointed under a law of another legislature in Australia;
- (m) a Crown Prosecutor;
- (n) a legal practitioner to the extent to which the legal practitioner is engaged by or on behalf of the Crown to prosecute an offence;
- (o) a person or body prescribed for the purpose of this definition by the regulations.

Improper obtaining of information concerning spent convictions

14. A person who, fraudulently or dishonestly, obtains or attempts to obtain information concerning a spent conviction from records of convictions kept by or on behalf of a public authority is guilty of an offence.

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

Division 2 - Exclusions

Employment in certain occupations

15. (1) Section 12 does not apply in relation to an application by a person for appointment or employment as a judge, magistrate, justice of the peace, police officer, prison officer, teacher, teachers aide or a

provider of child care services under Part 3 of the Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987.

(2) Section 12 does not apply in relation to a conviction of a person for arson or attempted arson if the person seeks to be appointed or employed in fire fighting or fire prevention.

Proceedings before courts

16. (1) Section 12 does not apply to proceedings before a court (including the giving of evidence) or the making of a decision by a court (including a decision concerning sentencing).

(2) However, a court before which evidence of a spent conviction is admitted must, in appropriate circumstances, take such steps as are reasonably available to it to prevent or minimise publication of that evidence.

(3) This Act does not affect any of the following provisions:
section 56 of the Evidence Act 1898
section 413A, 413B, 413C or 414 of the Crimes Act 1900
section 15 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987

Civic office

17. This Act does not affect section 30 of the Local Government Act 1919.

PART 4 - QUASHED CONVICTIONS AND PARDONS

When is a conviction taken to be quashed?

18. For the purposes of this Part:

- (a) a conviction is taken to be quashed if the conviction is quashed or set aside;
- (b) a finding that an offence has been proved without proceeding to a conviction is taken to be quashed if the finding is quashed or set aside (except where it is set aside in order to impose a penalty);
- (c) a finding that an offence has been proved and the discharging of, or the making of an order releasing, the offender conditionally on entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour for a specified period or on other conditions

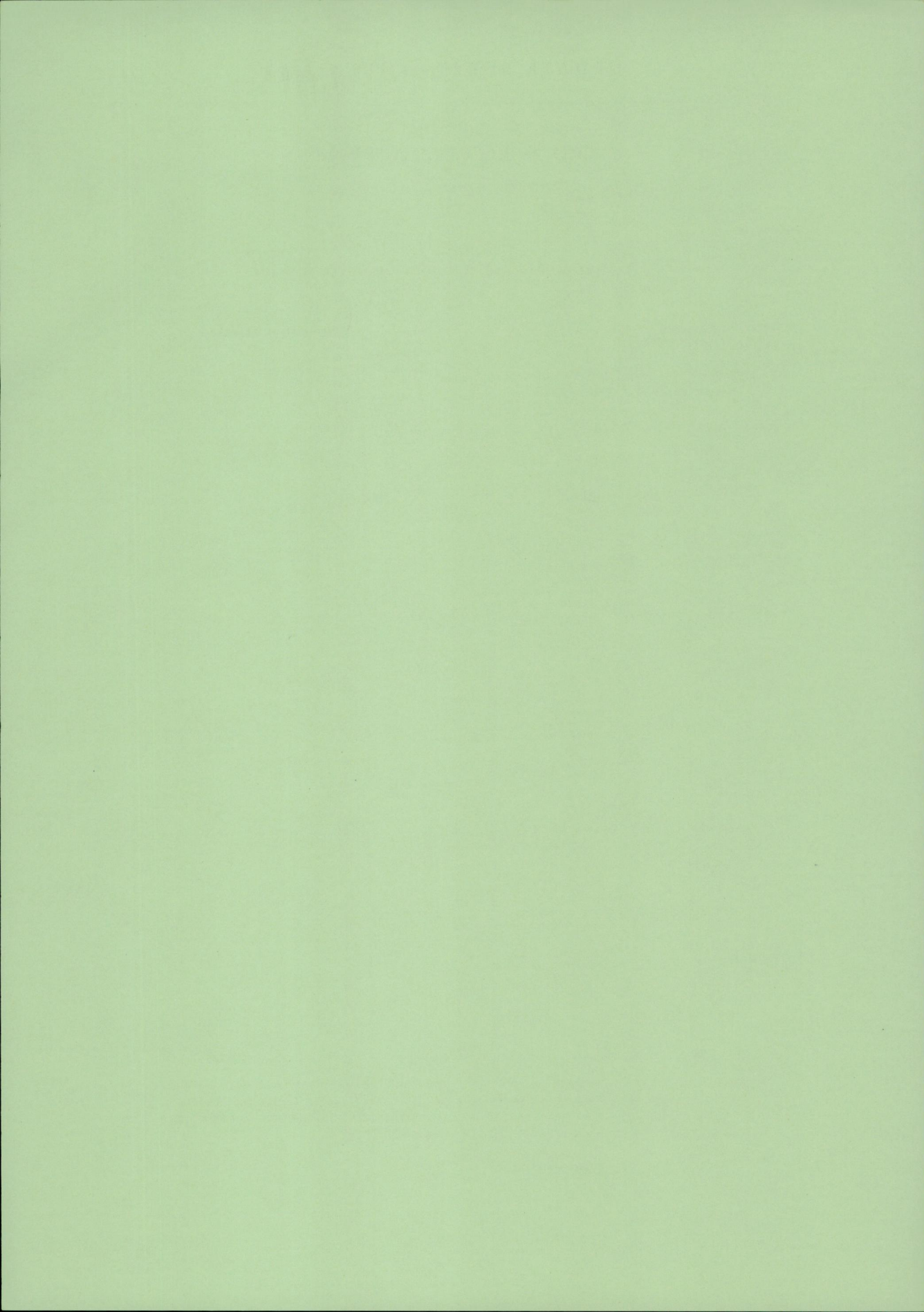
CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT 1991 No. 8

Date of last reprint: not yet reprinted

Amendments not included in current print

Made by	Provisions affected
Crimes (Dangerous Driving Offences) Amendment Act 1994 No. 78	s. 11
Statute Law Revision (Local Government) Act 1995 No. 11	s. 17
Evidence (Consequential and Other Provisions) Act 1995 No. 27	s. 16

AMENDMENTS ARE SHOWN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THEY ARE IN FORCE AT THE DATE OF ISSUE OF THIS SHEET. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXACT STATUS OF LEGISLATION ETC. PLEASE CONSULT THE MONTHLY ACTS TABLES OR CONTACT THE LEGISLATION INFORMATION SERVICE AT THE PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL'S OFFICE ON (02) 228 7139.



determined by the court is taken to be quashed if the finding is quashed or set aside;

- (d) an order under section 33 of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987, other than an order dismissing a charge, is taken to be quashed if the order is quashed or set aside.

What are the consequences of a conviction being quashed or of a pardon?

19. Division 1 of Part 3 applies to and in respect of a quashed conviction and a pardon (and the charge to which the quashed conviction or pardon relates) in the same way as it applies to and in respect of a spent conviction.

PART 5 - MISCELLANEOUS

Act binds the Crown

20. This Act binds the Crown not only in right of New South Wales but also, in so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Act does not authorise contravention of other laws

21. Nothing in this Act authorises a person to disclose a conviction or to take a conviction into account if to do so would contravene any other law.

Act does not affect certain other lawful acts

22. Nothing in this Act affects anything lawfully done before a conviction is spent or quashed or a pardon is granted.

Destruction of records

23. This Act does not authorise the destruction by or on behalf of a public authority of a record relating to a spent conviction, a quashed conviction or a pardon.

Proceedings for offences

24. Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone.

Regulations

25. (1) 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.

(2) The regulations may provide that this Act or a specified provision of this Act does not affect another specified Act or a specified provision of another Act.

(3) The regulations may provide that a provision of this Act does not apply in relation to:

- (a)** a specified conviction, finding or order, or a charge relating to the conviction, finding or order; or
- (b)** a specified person or class of persons; or
- (c)** specified circumstances,

or any combination of them.

(4) A regulation made for the purposes of section 7 (1) (d), paragraph (h) of the definition of "sexual offences" in section 7 (4) or this section may provide that, despite this Act, a conviction is taken never to have been spent or never to be capable of becoming spent.

*[Minister's second reading speech made in -
Legislative Assembly on 27 February 1991
Legislative Council on 10 April 1991]*



