

Queensland



PENALTIES AND SENTENCES ACT 1992

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(includes amendments up to Act No. 82 of 1997)**

Reprint No. 5B

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This Act is reprinted as at 10 December 1997. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

Queensland



PENALTIES AND SENTENCES ACT 1992

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

| Section | | Page |
|---|---|------|
| PART 1—PRELIMINARY | | |
| 1 | Short title | 11 |
| 3 | Purposes | 11 |
| 4 | Definitions | 12 |
| 4A | Meaning of “authorised commission officer” | 14 |
| 5 | Meaning of penalty unit | 15 |
| 6 | Application to children and certain courts | 15 |
| 7 | Sentences under this Act are sentences for purposes of the Criminal Code, ch 67 | 16 |
| 8 | Construction of references to court that made order | 16 |
| 8A | Delegation of powers by proper officer | 16 |
| PART 2—GOVERNING PRINCIPLES | | |
| 9 | Sentencing guidelines | 17 |
| 10 | Court’s reasons to be stated and recorded | 19 |
| 11 | Matters to be considered in determining offender’s character | 20 |
| 12 | Court to consider whether or not to record conviction | 20 |
| 13 | Guilty plea to be taken into account | 22 |
| 13A | Cooperation with law enforcement authorities to be taken into account .. | 22 |
| 14 | Preference must be given to compensation for victims | 23 |
| 15 | Information on sentence | 23 |
| PART 3—RELEASES, RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION | | |
| <i>Division 1—Orders to release certain offenders</i> | | |
| 16 | Court may make order under this division if it does not record conviction | 24 |
| 17 | Making of order | 24 |

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 18 | Matters to which court must have regard | 24 |
| 19 | Order of court | 24 |
| 20 | Contravention of order | 25 |
| 21 | Termination of recognisance | 25 |
| | <i>Division 2—Recognisances for property related offences</i> | |
| 22 | Court may make order under this division if it does not record conviction | 26 |
| 23 | When court may act under this division | 26 |
| 24 | Adjournment and release of offender if recognisance entered into | 26 |
| 25 | Offender may be called on to do certain things | 26 |
| 26 | Offender may be called on for sentence | 27 |
| 27 | Offender failing to appear under recognisance or when called | 27 |
| 28 | Termination of recognisance | 28 |
| | <i>Division 3—Release on entering into recognisance</i> | |
| 29 | Court may act under this division whether or not it records conviction | 28 |
| 30 | Recognisance—conviction on indictment | 28 |
| 31 | Recognisance—summary conviction | 29 |
| 32 | Recognisance instead of imposing any other sentence | 29 |
| 33 | Termination of recognisance | 29 |
| 33A | Failing to obey condition of recognisance | 29 |
| | <i>Division 4—Orders for restitution and compensation</i> | |
| 34 | Court may act under this division whether or not it records conviction | 30 |
| 35 | Order for restitution or compensation | 30 |
| 36 | What order may state | 31 |
| 37 | Limit on imprisonment under s 36(2) | 31 |
| 38 | Extension of time | 31 |
| 39 | Directions for enforcing order of imprisonment | 32 |
| 40 | Failing to appear as directed | 32 |
| 41 | Instalments—failing to pay | 32 |
| 42 | Payment of restitution or compensation | 33 |
| 43 | Division does not limit operation of other provisions | 33 |

PART 4—FINES***Division 1—General***

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 44 | Court may impose fine whether or not conviction recorded | 33 |
| 45 | Power to fine | 33 |
| 46 | Fine limitations of certain courts | 34 |
| 47 | Lesser fine than provided may be imposed | 34 |
| 48 | Exercise of power to fine | 34 |
| 49 | Single fine for 2 or more offences | 35 |
| 50 | Instalment order | 35 |
| 51 | Time to pay | 35 |

Division 2—Fine option orders

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 52 | Definitions | 36 |
| 53 | Application for order if offender before court | 36 |
| 54 | If offender not before court written notice of right to apply for fine option order to be given | 37 |
| 55 | Application for order generally | 37 |
| 56 | Notice to offender of right to apply for fine option order | 38 |
| 56A | Offender may apply to proper officer for fine option order | 39 |
| 57 | Matters to be considered on application | 39 |
| 58 | Proper officer must reconsider offender's financial position | 40 |
| 59 | Determination of application | 41 |
| 60 | Application may be granted or refused | 41 |
| 61 | Making of order by proper officer of the court | 42 |
| 62 | Effect of fine option order | 43 |
| 63 | No liability if warrant executed in good faith and without negligence | 44 |
| 64 | Order to be in writing | 44 |
| 65 | Release from custody when order is made | 44 |
| 66 | Requirements of fine option orders | 44 |
| 67 | Directions under fine option order | 45 |
| 68 | Period mentioned in s 66(2) may be extended | 46 |
| 69 | Maximum number of hours | 46 |
| 70 | Fine reduced proportionate to imprisonment | 46 |
| 71 | Community service to be performed cumulatively | 46 |

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 72 | Performance of community service to be credited against fine | 47 |
| 73 | Payments and application of payments | 47 |
| 74 | Failing to comply with a requirement of an order | 48 |
| 75 | Matter may be heard and determined in offender's absence | 49 |
| 76 | Court to determine hours of community service | 49 |
| 77 | Failing to comply not question for jury | 50 |
| 78 | Effect of revoking order under s 74 | 50 |
| 79 | Revocation of fine option order other than under s 74 | 50 |
| 80 | Offender may be re-sentenced on revocation of order under s 79 | 51 |
| 81 | Application for revocation | 51 |
| 82 | Imprisonment to be reduced proportionate to amount of fine paid or community service performed | 52 |
| 83 | Court to notify court that imposed fine option order | 55 |
| 84 | Certificates | 55 |
| 85 | Appeals | 55 |
| 86 | Hearing and determination of appeals | 56 |
| 88 | Termination of fine option order | 56 |
| 89 | Original order terminated | 57 |

PART 5—INTERMEDIATE ORDERS*Division 1—Probation orders*

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 90 | Court may make probation order whether or not conviction recorded | 57 |
| 91 | Making of an order | 57 |
| 92 | Effect of order | 58 |
| 93 | General requirements of probation order | 58 |
| 94 | Additional requirements of probation order | 59 |
| 95 | Probation order to be explained | 60 |
| 96 | Offender to agree to making or amending of order | 60 |
| 97 | Multiple offences | 61 |
| 98 | Application of s 32 | 61 |
| 99 | Termination of probation order | 61 |

Division 2—Community service orders

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 100 | Court may make order whether or not conviction recorded | 61 |
| 101 | Making of an order | 61 |

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 102 | Effect of order | 62 |
| 103 | General requirements of community service order | 62 |
| 104 | Requirements relating to restitution and compensation | 63 |
| 105 | Community service order to be explained | 63 |
| 106 | Offender to agree to making or amending of order | 64 |
| 107 | Multiple offences | 64 |
| 108 | Termination of community service order | 64 |

Division 3—General

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 109 | Court may make probation order and community service order for an offender | 65 |
| 110 | Appeal against probation order or community service order | 65 |

PART 6—INTENSIVE CORRECTION ORDERS

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 111 | Court may make order only if it records conviction | 66 |
| 112 | Making of order | 66 |
| 113 | Effect of order | 66 |
| 114 | General requirements of intensive correction order | 66 |
| 115 | Additional requirements of intensive correction order | 67 |
| 116 | Intensive correction order to be explained | 68 |
| 117 | Offender to agree to making or amending of order | 68 |
| 118 | Multiple offences | 69 |
| 119 | Termination of intensive correction order | 69 |

PART 7—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMUNITY BASED ORDERS

Division 1—Amendment and revocation of orders

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 120 | Amendment and revocation of community based order | 70 |
| 121 | Offender may be re-sentenced on revocation of order | 70 |
| 122 | Application for amendment or revocation | 70 |

Division 2—Contravention of orders

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 123 | Offence to contravene requirement of community based orders | 71 |
| 124 | Proceeding for offence may be brought in any Magistrates Court | 72 |
| 125 | Powers of Magistrates Court that convicts offender of offence against s 123(1) | 72 |
| 126 | Powers of Supreme Court or District Court to deal with offender | 73 |

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| 127 | Additional power of courts in relation to an intensive correction order . . . | 74 |
| 128 | Summons or warrant for contravention of single community based order . . | 75 |
| 129 | Summons or warrant for contravention of multiple orders made by courts of different jurisdictions | 76 |
| 130 | Discharge of multiple community based orders where contravention taken into account | 77 |
| 131 | Contravention of requirements of order—judge to determine | 77 |
| 132 | Proceedings after end of period of order | 77 |
| <i>Division 3—General</i> | | |
| 133 | Authorised commission officers subject to direction of court | 77 |
| 134 | Requirements of order have effect despite appeal | 78 |
| 135 | Directions under community based order | 78 |
| 136 | Notifications following making of order | 78 |
| 137 | Facilitation of proof | 79 |
| 138 | Application of Justices Act | 79 |
| 139 | Court may order summons or warrant for offender’s appearance | 80 |
| 140 | Power of Magistrates Court under s 128(2), 129(2) or 139(2) | 80 |
| 141 | Community service under intensive correction order cumulative with any other community service | 81 |
| 142 | Offence against this part—complainant | 81 |
| PART 8—ORDERS OF SUSPENDED IMPRISONMENT | | |
| 143 | Court not to act without recording a conviction | 81 |
| 144 | Sentence of imprisonment may be suspended | 82 |
| 145 | Effect of suspended imprisonment | 82 |
| 146 | Consequences of committing offence during operational period | 82 |
| 146A | Summons or warrant for offender whose sentence of imprisonment has been suspended | 84 |
| 147 | Power of court mentioned in s 146 | 85 |
| 148 | Imprisonment to be served immediately | 86 |
| 149 | Reasons not stated—order still valid | 86 |
| 150 | Bail Act applies if offender not dealt with immediately | 87 |
| 151 | Application of remission provisions to suspended sentences | 87 |
| 151A | Re-integration programs for suspended sentences | 87 |

PART 9—IMPRISONMENT

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 152 | Court must record conviction | 88 |
| 153 | Imprisonment—liability to | 88 |
| 154 | Calculation of term of imprisonment | 88 |
| 155 | Imprisonment to be served concurrently unless otherwise ordered | 88 |
| 156 | Cumulative orders of imprisonment | 89 |
| 156A | Cumulative order of imprisonment must be made in particular circumstances | 89 |
| 157 | Eligibility for parole | 90 |
| 158 | Imprisonment to have effect from arrest | 91 |
| 158A | Term of imprisonment does not run if offender on bail awaiting appeal . . . | 92 |
| 159 | Term of imprisonment does not run while prisoner at large | 92 |
| 160 | Term of imprisonment if none prescribed | 92 |
| 161 | Time held in presentence custody to be deducted | 93 |

PART 9A—CONVICTIONS OF SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 161A | When an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence | 94 |
| 161B | Declaration of conviction of serious violent offence | 95 |
| 161C | Calculation of number of years of imprisonment | 96 |
| 161D | Sentence for serious violent offence cannot be remitted | 97 |

PART 10—INDEFINITE SENTENCES

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 162 | Definitions | 97 |
| 163 | Indefinite sentence—imposition | 97 |
| 164 | Counsel for prosecution to inform court | 98 |
| 165 | Attorney-General’s consent | 99 |
| 166 | Adjournment | 99 |
| 167 | Evidence | 99 |
| 168 | Court to give reasons | 100 |
| 169 | Onus of proof | 100 |
| 170 | Standard of proof | 100 |
| 171 | Review—periodic | 100 |
| 172 | Review—application by offender imprisoned | 101 |
| 172A | Distribution of reports | 101 |
| 172B | Disputed report | 102 |

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 172C | Review hearing | 102 |
| 173 | Indefinite sentence discharged | 102 |
| 174 | Re-integration programs for offenders | 103 |
| 175 | Remissions not to be allowed | 103 |
| 176 | Registrar of court to give report | 104 |
| 177 | Appeals—general | 104 |
| 178 | Appeals—Attorney-General | 104 |
| 179 | Hearings—offender to be present | 105 |

PART 11—GENERAL

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 180 | Effect of alterations in sentences | 106 |
| 180A | Meaning of certain sentence provisions | 106 |
| 181 | Corporations entitled to aggrieved party payments | 106 |
| 181A | Corporations to be fined if imprisonment is the only penalty | 107 |
| 181B | Corporation fines under penalty provision | 107 |
| 181C | Corporation fines under provision authorising subordinate legislation . . . | 108 |
| 182 | Enforcement of order for penalty for an offender dealt with on indictment | 108 |
| 182A | Court may make order for default payment of penalty | 109 |
| 182B | Warrant for arrest and imprisonment | 110 |
| 183 | Imprisonment unless penalty paid | 110 |
| 184 | Imprisonment unless act done | 110 |
| 185 | Scale of imprisonment for nonpayment of penalty | 110 |
| 185A | Power of proper officer to issue warrant | 111 |
| 185B | Power of proper officer to postpone warrant | 112 |
| 186 | Reduction of imprisonment | 112 |
| 187 | Disqualification from holding driver's licence | 113 |
| 188 | Court may reopen sentencing proceedings | 113 |
| 189 | Outstanding offences may be taken into account in imposing sentence . . | 115 |
| 190 | Magistrates Court may release offender | 117 |
| 191 | Effect of order under s 190 | 117 |
| 192 | Magistrates Court to assess value of property | 118 |
| 193 | Payment of value or amount assessed under s 192 | 118 |
| 194 | Restoration of property | 118 |

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 195 | Passport orders | 120 |
| 196 | Regulations | 121 |

PART 13—MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 204 | General transitional provisions | 121 |
| 205 | Penalty Units Act 1985 references | 122 |
| 206 | Transitional provisions for Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences) Amendment Act 1997 | 122 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----|
| | SCHEDULE | 123 |
|--|---------------------------|-----|

SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES**ENDNOTES**

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | Index to endnotes | 127 |
| 2 | Date to which amendments incorporated | 127 |
| 3 | Key | 127 |
| 4 | Table of earlier reprints | 128 |
| 5 | Tables in earlier reprints | 128 |
| 6 | List of legislation | 128 |
| 7 | List of annotations | 130 |

PENALTIES AND SENTENCES ACT 1992

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 10 December 1997]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to sentencing of offenders

WHEREAS—

1. Society is entitled to protect itself and its members from harm.
2. The criminal law and the power of courts to impose sentences on offenders represent important ways in which society protects itself and its members from harm.
3. Society may limit the liberty of members of society only to prevent harm to itself or other members of society.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

Purposes

3. The purposes of this Act include—
 - (a) collecting into a single Act general powers of courts to sentence offenders; and
 - (b) providing for a sufficient range of sentences for the appropriate punishment and rehabilitation of offenders, and, in appropriate circumstances, ensuring that protection of the Queensland

- community is a paramount consideration; and
- (c) promoting consistency of approach in the sentencing of offenders; and
 - (d) providing fair procedures—
 - (i) for imposing sentences; and
 - (ii) for dealing with offenders who contravene the conditions of their sentence; and
 - (e) providing sentencing principles that are to be applied by courts; and
 - (f) making provision so that offenders are not imprisoned for nonpayment of fines without the opportunity of obtaining a fine option order; and
 - (g) promoting public understanding of sentencing practices and procedures; and
 - (h) generally reforming the sentencing laws of Queensland.

Definitions

4. In this Act—

“approved form” means a form approved by the commission for the relevant purpose.

“authorised commission officer” see section 4A.

“commission” means the Queensland Corrective Services Commission.

“community based order” means any community service order, intensive correction order or probation order.

“community service” has the same meaning as in the *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

“community service order” means a community service order in force under part 5, division 2.

“conviction” means a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty, by a court.

“fine option order” means a fine option order made under part 4,

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

division 2.

“intensive correction order” means an intensive correction order in force under part 6.

“offender” means a person who is convicted of an offence, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

“operational period”, of a term of imprisonment suspended under section 144(1), means the period stated under section 144(5) in relation to the term.

“penalty” includes any fine, compensation, restitution or other amount of money.

“period of imprisonment” means the unbroken duration of imprisonment that an offender is to serve for 2 or more terms of imprisonment, whether—

- (a) ordered to be served concurrently or cumulatively; or
- (b) imposed at the same time or different times;

and includes a term of imprisonment.

“prison” means a prison within the meaning of the *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

“probation order” means a probation order in force under part 5, division 1.

“proper officer” means—

- (a) in relation to an order made by the Supreme Court—the sheriff; or
- (b) in relation to an order made by a District Court—the registrar; or
- (c) in relation to an order made by a Magistrates Court—the clerk of the court; or
- (d) for an order of a Wardens Court—the registrar.

“property” includes electricity.

“re-integration program” means a program under the *Corrective Services Act 1988* that is designed to assist an offender to re-integrate into the community, and includes leave of absence, home detention and parole.

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

“sentence” means any penalty or imprisonment ordered to be paid or served, or any other order made, by a court after an offender is convicted, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

“serious violent offence” means a serious violent offence of which an offender is convicted under section 161A.¹

“term of imprisonment” means the duration of imprisonment imposed for a single offence, and includes the imprisonment an offender is serving, or is liable to serve—

- (a) for default in payment of a single fine; or
- (b) for failing to comply with a single order of a court.

Meaning of “authorised commission officer”

4A.(1) An **“authorised commission officer”** means a person who—

- (a) is—
 - (i) an officer or employee of the commission appointed or employed under the *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*, section 34;² or
 - (ii) an employee of a person or body engaged under that Act, section 19(2)(f);³ and
- (b) is authorised by the commission for the relevant purpose.

(2) In this section—

“commission” does not include a person or body taken to be the commission under the *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*, section 23C(5).

¹ Section 161A (When an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence)

² *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1998*, section 34 (Other officers of commission)

³ *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1998*, section 19 (Powers of Commission)

Meaning of penalty unit

5.(1) The value of a penalty unit is—

- (a) for the *Justices Act 1886*, part 4A,⁴ or an infringement notice penalty under the part—\$60; or
- (aa) for the *Cooperatives Act 1997*—\$100; or
- (b) in any other case, for this or another Act—\$75.

(2) If an Act expresses a penalty or other matter as a number (whether whole or fractional) of penalty units, the monetary value of the penalty or other matter is the number of dollars obtained by multiplying the value of a penalty unit by the number of penalty units.

(3) If an order of a court expresses a penalty or other matter as a monetary value, the number of penalty units is to be calculated by dividing the monetary value by the value of a penalty unit as at the time the order is made.

(4) For the purposes of this or another Act a reference to a penalty of a specified number of penalty units is a reference to a fine of that number of penalty units.

Example—

‘Maximum penalty—10 penalty units’ means the offender is liable to a maximum fine of 10 penalty units.

Application to children and certain courts

6.(1) This Act does not apply to—

- (a) Aboriginal Courts constituted under the *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984*; or
- (b) Island Courts constituted under the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*;

except to the extent allowed by that Act.

(2) This Act does not apply to—

- (a) a child within the meaning of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*; or

⁴ *Justices Act 1886*, part 4A (Infringement notices)

(b) a Childrens Court;

except to the extent allowed by the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

Sentences under this Act are sentences for purposes of the Criminal Code, ch 67

7. For the purposes of the Criminal Code, chapter 67, a sentence under this Act is taken to be a sentence imposed on conviction whether or not a conviction is recorded.

Construction of references to court that made order

8.(1) A reference in this Act to the court that made a community based order or fine option order or an original order within the meaning of section 52 includes—

- (a) if the order was made by the Supreme Court—any sittings of the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction at any place in Queensland; or
- (b) if the order was made by a District Court—any sittings of a District Court in its criminal jurisdiction at any place in Queensland; or
- (c) if the order was made by a Magistrates Court—any Magistrates Court sitting at any place in Queensland; or
- (d) if the order was made by a Wardens Court—any Wardens Court sitting at any place in Queensland.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even though the judge, magistrate, warden or justices constituting the court did not make the order in the first place.

Delegation of powers by proper officer

8A.(1) A proper officer may delegate the proper officer's powers under this Act to an officer of the public service (an "**officer**") mentioned in subsection (2) if the officer is a justice.

(2) If the proper officer is—

- (a) the sheriff—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed

- in the sheriff's office or Magistrates Court registry; or
- (b) the registrar—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed in the District Court registry or Magistrates Court registry; or
 - (c) the clerk of the court—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed in the Magistrates Court registry; or
 - (d) a warden—to an officer employed in a mining registrar's office.

PART 2—GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

Sentencing guidelines

9.(1) The only purposes for which sentences may be imposed on an offender are—

- (a) to punish the offender to an extent or in a way that is just in all the circumstances; or
 - (b) to provide conditions in the court's order that the court considers will help the offender to be rehabilitated; or
 - (c) to deter the offender or other persons from committing the same or a similar offence; or
 - (d) to make it clear that the community, acting through the court, denounces the sort of conduct in which the offender was involved; or
 - (e) to protect the Queensland community from the offender; or
 - (f) a combination of 2 or more of the purposes mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (2)** In sentencing an offender, a court must have regard to—
- (a) principles that—
 - (i) a sentence of imprisonment should only be imposed as a last resort; and
 - (ii) a sentence that allows the offender to stay in the community

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

is preferable; and

- (b) the maximum and any minimum penalty prescribed for the offence; and
- (c) the nature of the offence and how serious the offence was, including any physical or emotional harm done to a victim; and
- (d) the extent to which the offender is to blame for the offence; and
- (e) any damage, injury or loss caused by the offender; and
- (f) the offender's character, age and intellectual capacity; and
- (g) the presence of any aggravating or mitigating factor concerning the offender; and
- (h) the prevalence of the offence; and
- (i) how much assistance the offender gave to law enforcement agencies in the investigation of the offence or other offences; and
- (j) time spent in custody by the offender for the offence before being sentenced; and
- (k) sentences imposed on, and served by, the offender in another State or a Territory for an offence committed at, or about the same time, as the offence with which the court is dealing; and
- (l) sentences already imposed on the offender that have not been served; and
- (m) sentences that the offender is liable to serve because of the revocation of orders made under this or another Act for contraventions of conditions by the offender; and
- (n) if the offender is the subject of a community based order—the offender's compliance with the order as disclosed in a report given by an authorised commission officer; and
- (o) anything else prescribed by this Act to which the court must have regard; and
- (p) any other relevant circumstance.

(3) However, the principles mentioned in subsection (2)(a) do not apply to the sentencing of an offender for any offence—

- (a) that involved the use of, or counselling or procuring the use of, or

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

attempting or conspiring to use, violence against another person;
or

(b) that resulted in physical harm to another person.

(4) In sentencing an offender to whom subsection (3) applies, the court must have regard primarily to the following—

- (a) the risk of physical harm to any members of the community if a custodial sentence were not imposed;
- (b) the need to protect any members of the community from that risk;
- (c) the personal circumstances of any victim of the offence;
- (d) the circumstances of the offence, including the death of or any injury to a member of the public or any loss or damage resulting from the offence;
- (e) the nature or extent of the violence used, or intended to be used, in the commission of the offence;
- (f) any disregard by the offender for the interests of public safety;
- (g) the past record of the offender, including any attempted rehabilitation and the number of previous offences of any type committed;
- (h) the antecedents, age and character of the offender;
- (i) any remorse or lack of remorse of the offender;
- (j) any medical, psychiatric, prison or other relevant report in relation to the offender;
- (k) anything else about the safety of members of the community that the sentencing court considers relevant.

Court's reasons to be stated and recorded

10.(1) If a court imposes a sentence of imprisonment, including a suspended sentence of imprisonment, it must—

- (a) state in open court its reasons for the sentence; and
- (b) cause the reasons to be—

- (i) recorded in the transcript that is to be kept in the registry with the indictment; or
- (ii) recorded in writing and kept in the office of the clerk of the court with the charge sheet; and
- (c) cause a copy of the reasons to be forwarded to the commission.

(2) A sentence is not invalid merely because of the failure of the court to state its reasons as required by subsection (1)(a), but its failure to do so may be considered by an appeal court if an appeal against sentence is made.

Matters to be considered in determining offender's character

11. In determining the character of an offender, a court may consider—

- (a) the number, seriousness, date, relevance and nature of any previous convictions of the offender; and
- (b) any significant contributions made to the community by the offender; and
- (c) such other matters as the court considers are relevant.

Court to consider whether or not to record conviction

12.(1) A court may exercise a discretion to record or not record a conviction as provided by this Act.

(2) In considering whether or not to record a conviction, a court must have regard to all circumstances of the case, including—

- (a) the nature of the offence; and
- (b) the offender's character and age; and
- (c) the impact that recording a conviction will have on the offender's—
 - (i) economic or social wellbeing; or
 - (ii) chances of finding employment.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this or another Act—

- (a) a conviction without recording the conviction is taken not to be a conviction for any purpose; and

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

- (b) the conviction must not be entered in any records except—
 - (i) in the records of the court before which the offender was convicted; and
 - (ii) in the offender's criminal history but only for the purposes of subsection (4)(b).

(4) A conviction without the recording of a conviction—

- (a) does not stop a court from making any other order that it may make under this or another Act because of the conviction; and
- (b) has the same result as if a conviction had been recorded for the purposes of—
 - (i) appeals against sentence; and
 - (ii) proceedings for variation or contravention of sentence; and
 - (iii) proceedings against the offender for a subsequent offence; and
 - (iv) subsequent proceedings against the offender for the same offence.

(5) If the offender is convicted of a subsequent offence, the court sentencing the offender may disregard a conviction that was ordered not to be recorded but which, under subsection (3)(b)(ii), is entered in the offender's criminal history.

(6) If—

- (a) a court—
 - (i) convicts an offender of an offence; and
 - (ii) does not record a conviction; and
 - (iii) makes a probation order or community service order for the offender; and
- (b) the offender is subsequently dealt with by a court for the same offence in any way in which it could deal with the offender if the offender had just been convicted by or before it of the offence;

the conviction for the offence must be recorded by the second court.

Guilty plea to be taken into account

13.(1) In imposing a sentence on an offender who has pleaded guilty to an offence, a court—

- (a) must take the guilty plea into account; and
- (b) may reduce the sentence that it would have imposed had the offender not pleaded guilty.

(2) A reduction under subsection (1)(b) may be made having regard to the time at which the offender—

- (a) pleaded guilty; or
- (b) informed the relevant law enforcement agency of his or her intention to plead guilty.

(3) When imposing the sentence, the court must state in open court that it took account of the guilty plea in determining the sentence imposed.

(4) A court that does not, under subsection (2), reduce the sentence imposed on an offender who pleaded guilty must state in open court—

- (a) that fact; and
- (b) its reasons for not reducing the sentence.

(5) A sentence is not invalid merely because of the failure of the court to make the statement mentioned in subsection (4), but its failure to do so may be considered by an appeal court if an appeal against sentence is made.

Cooperation with law enforcement authorities to be taken into account

13A.(1) This section applies for a sentence that is to be reduced by the sentencing court because the offender has undertaken to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in a proceeding about an offence, including a confiscation proceeding.

(2) The undertaking must be in a written declaration.

(3) The court must—

- (a) cause the written undertaking and the sentencing remarks under paragraph (b) to be sealed and placed on the court file with an order that it may only be opened by an order of the court,

including on an application to re-open the sentencing proceedings under section 188(2)⁵; and

- (b) state in closed court—
 - (i) that the sentence is being reduced under this section; and
 - (ii) the sentence it would otherwise have imposed.

Preference must be given to compensation for victims

14. If a court considers—

- (a) that it is appropriate—
 - (i) to make an order for compensation (whether under this or another Act); and
 - (ii) to impose a fine or make another order for payment of an amount of money; and
- (b) that the offender cannot pay both the compensation and the fine or amount;

the court must give preference to making an order for compensation, but may also impose a sentence other than that of imprisonment.

Information on sentence

15. In imposing a sentence on an offender, a court may receive any information, including a report mentioned in the *Corrective Services Act 1988*, section 201, that it considers appropriate to enable it to impose the proper sentence.

⁵ Section 188 (Court may reopen sentencing proceedings)

PART 3—RELEASES, RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

Division 1—Orders to release certain offenders

Court may make order under this division if it does not record conviction

16. Subject to section 20(2), if a court makes an order under section 19, it must not record a conviction.

Making of order

17. If a court considers that it is appropriate that no punishment or only a nominal punishment should be imposed on an offender, the court may make an order under section 19.

Matters to which court must have regard

18. Before making an order under section 19, the court must have regard to—

- (a) the offender's character, age, health and mental condition; and
- (b) the nature of the offence; and
- (c) circumstances (if any) under which the offence was committed that make the offence less serious than what it would be if it had been committed under other circumstances; and
- (d) anything else to which the court considers it proper to have regard.

Order of court

19.(1) The court may make an order—

- (a) releasing the offender absolutely; or
- (b) that the offender be released if the offender enters into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the

court considers appropriate, on the conditions that the offender must—

- (i) be of good behaviour; and
- (ii) appear for conviction and sentence if called on at any time during such period (not longer than 3 years) as is stated in the order.

(2) In making an order under subsection (1)(b), the court may impose any additional conditions that it considers appropriate.

(3) If a court makes an order under subsection (1), the court may also make any other order for payment of compensation or restitution that the court could have made had the offender been convicted.

Contravention of order

20.(1) If a court that makes an order under section 19(1)(b), or a court of like jurisdiction, is satisfied that the offender has contravened a condition of the offender's recognisance, the court may—

- (a) forfeit the recognisance; and
- (b) issue a warrant directed to all police officers to arrest and bring the offender before the court.

(2) When the offender appears before the court under the warrant issued under subsection (1)(b), the court may—

- (a) record a conviction and sentence the offender for the offence with which the offender was originally charged; or
- (b) make any other order that the court could have made;

as if the offender had not been released on recognisance.

Termination of recognisance

21. A recognisance entered into under this division is terminated—

- (a) at the end of its period; or
- (b) if it is forfeited under section 20(1)(a); or
- (c) if the offender appears before the court under section 20(2); or

(d) if a court orders that it is terminated;
whichever is the first to happen.

Division 2—Recognisances for property related offences

Court may make order under this division if it does not record conviction

22. Subject to section 27(2), if a court acts under this division, it must not record a conviction.

When court may act under this division

23. If an offender is convicted of an offence relating to property and the court considers it appropriate to do so, the court may act under this division.

Adjournment and release of offender if recognisance entered into

24.(1) A court may—

- (a) adjourn the sentencing of the offender to a time and place ordered by the court; and
- (b) release the offender if the offender enters into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the court considers appropriate, on the condition that the offender must appear before the court—
 - (i) to be sentenced at the time and place ordered by the court; or
 - (ii) if called on before the time ordered by the court for the purposes of section 25.

(2) The adjournment under subsection (1)(a) must not be longer than 6 months after the offender is convicted.

Offender may be called on to do certain things

25. The offender may be called on with a view to the offender taking steps to—

- (a) restore property, to which the offence relates, to the person aggrieved by the offence; or
- (b) reinstate property to the satisfaction of the court or the person aggrieved by the offence; or
- (c) compensate the person aggrieved by the offence for damage caused to the person's property; or
- (d) comply in all respects with any other order the court may make.

Offender may be called on for sentence

26.(1) If it is made to appear to the court that convicted the offender, or a court of like jurisdiction, that the offender should be called on to appear and be sentenced for the relevant offence before the time ordered under section 24(1)(a), the court may direct that the offender be called on to appear to be sentenced at a time and place ordered by the court.

(2) In sentencing the offender, the court may have regard to whether the offender has taken the steps mentioned in section 25 that are appropriate to the offender's case.

Offender failing to appear under recognisance or when called

27.(1) If the offender—

- (a) fails to appear at the time and place ordered under section 24(1)(a); or
- (b) is called on under section 24(1)(b)(ii) or 26(1) and fails to appear at the time and place called on or ordered by the court;

the court, or a court of like jurisdiction, may—

- (c) forfeit the recognisance; and
- (d) issue a warrant directed to all police officers to arrest and bring the offender before the court.

(2) When the offender appears before the court that issued the warrant under subsection (1)(d), the court may—

- (a) record a conviction and sentence the offender for the offence for which the offender was originally charged; or

(b) make any other order that the court could have made; as if the offender had not been released on recognisance.

Termination of recognisance

28. A recognisance entered into under this division is terminated if the offender—

- (a) appears at the time and place ordered under section 24(1)(a); or
- (b) is called on under section 24(1)(b)(ii) or 26(1);

whichever is the first to happen.

Division 3—Release on entering into recognisance

Court may act under this division whether or not it records conviction

29. A court may act under this division whether or not it records a conviction.

Recognisance—conviction on indictment

30.(1) An offender convicted on indictment may, in addition to, or instead of, any sentence to which the offender is liable, be ordered—

- (a) to be released if the offender enters into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the court considers appropriate, conditioned that the offender keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period fixed by the court; and
- (b) to be imprisoned until the recognisance mentioned in paragraph (a) is entered into.

(2) Imprisonment ordered under subsection (1)(b)—

- (a) must not be longer than 1 year; and
- (b) together with any other imprisonment that is ordered for the offence, must not be longer than the longest term of imprisonment for which the offender might be sentenced to be imprisoned without fine.

Recognisance—summary conviction

31. An offender convicted summarily may, instead of being sentenced to punishment to which the offender is liable, be released if the offender enters into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the court considers appropriate, on the conditions that the offender keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period (not longer than 1 year) fixed by the court.

Recognisance instead of imposing any other sentence

32. Subject to section 98, if an offender is convicted, the court may, instead of imposing another sentence, release the offender if the offender enters into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the court considers appropriate, on the conditions that—

- (a) the offender must appear before the court to be sentenced at a future sittings of the court or if called on within a period stated by the court; and
- (b) the offender must in the meantime keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Termination of recognisance

33. A recognisance entered into under this division is terminated—

- (a) at the end of its period; or
- (b) if the offender keeps the peace and is of good behaviour for the period fixed by the court; or
- (c) if required by the recognisance, the offender appears as required by the recognisance to be sentenced; or
- (d) if the offender fails to appear as required by section 32(a).

Failing to obey condition of recognisance

33A.(1) If the court is satisfied that the offender has failed to obey a condition of the recognisance, the court may forfeit the recognisance and issue a warrant to arrest the offender.

(2) The warrant is to be directed to all police officers to arrest and bring the offender before the court or a court of like jurisdiction.

(3) The court before which the offender is brought may—

- (a) sentence the offender for the offence with which the offender was originally charged; or
- (b) make another order that the court could lawfully have made if the offender had not been released on recognisance.

Division 4—Orders for restitution and compensation

Court may act under this division whether or not it records conviction

34. Subject to section 36(3), a court may act under this division whether or not it records a conviction.

Order for restitution or compensation

35.(1) The court may order that the offender—

- (a) make restitution of property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) taken in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (b) pay compensation to a person for any loss or destruction of, damage caused to, or unlawful interference with, property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (c) pay compensation for personal injury suffered by a person (whether or not the person is the victim against whom the offence was committed) because of the commission of the offence.

(2) An order may be made under subsection (1) in addition to any other sentence to which the offender is liable.

(3) If an offence is taken into account under section 189 in imposing

sentence on an offender for another offence, the court may make an order under subsection (1).

(4) If a court makes an order under subsection (1) because of subsection (3), then, despite section 189(8), the offender has the same right of appeal as if the court had convicted the offender of the offence in relation to which the order was made.

What order may state

36.(1) An order made under section 35(1) may state—

- (a) the amount to be paid by way of restitution or compensation; and
- (b) the person to whom the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid; and
- (c) the time within which the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid; and
- (d) the way in which the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid.

(2) When making an order under section 35(1), the court may also order that the offender is to be imprisoned if the offender fails to comply with the order.

(3) The court may make an order under subsection (2) only if it records a conviction.

Limit on imprisonment under s 36(2)

37. Imprisonment ordered under section 36(2) must not be longer than—

- (a) if the order is made on indictment—1 year; or
- (b) if the order is made on summary conviction—6 months.

Extension of time

38.(1) The time stated in an order made under section 35(1) within which the restitution is to be made, or the compensation is to be paid, may be extended by—

- (a) the court that made the order; or
- (b) a court of like jurisdiction; or
- (c) the proper officer of the court.

(2) The court or officer that grants an extension under subsection (1) may further extend the time.

(3) Application for an extension under subsection (1), or further extension under subsection (2), must be in writing.

Directions for enforcing order of imprisonment

39.(1) In making an order under section 36(2), the court may give such directions as it considers appropriate for the enforcement of the order of imprisonment.

(2) A direction mentioned in subsection (1) may include a direction that the offender must appear—

- (a) before the court, or a court of like jurisdiction, at a time and place stated in the direction; or
- (b) if called on by notice given to the offender;

to show cause why the imprisonment should not be enforced because of the failure to comply with the order.

Failing to appear as directed

40. If the offender fails to appear as required by a direction mentioned in section 39(2), the court may issue a warrant directed to all police officers to arrest and bring the offender before the court, or a court of like jurisdiction, to show cause as required by the direction.

Instalments—failing to pay

41. If compensation is ordered to be paid by instalments and an instalment is not paid, the same proceedings may be taken as if the original order had directed that the unpaid instalments be paid in a single amount and the amount had not been paid.

Payment of restitution or compensation

42. A court may order that restitution or compensation must be made, directly or indirectly, to the proper officer of the court.

Division does not limit operation of other provisions

43. This division does not limit the operation of another provision of this Act that provides for the making of restitution or the payment of compensation.

PART 4—FINES*Division 1—General***Court may impose fine whether or not conviction recorded**

44. A court may impose a fine whether or not it records a conviction.

Power to fine

45.(1) An offender may be fined.

(2) The fine may be in addition to, or instead of, any other sentence to which the offender is liable.

(3) The maximum fine that a court may impose is—

- (a)** the appropriate maximum applicable to the offence under a provision of this or another Act relating to the offence; or
- (b)** if there is no such maximum—the maximum mentioned in section 46.

(4) This section has effect subject to a specific provision of another Act relating to the offence.

Fine limitations of certain courts

46.(1) If an Act creates an offence and does not provide a sentence, the maximum fine that a court may impose for a single offence is—

- (a) if the court is a Magistrates Court and the offender is—
 - (i) an individual—165 penalty units; or
 - (ii) a corporation—835 penalty units; or
- (b) if the court is a District Court and the offender is an individual—4 175 penalty units.

(2) If an Act creates an offence and does not provide a sentence, there is no limit on the fine that the court may impose for a single offence if—

- (a) the court is a District Court and the offender is a corporation; or
- (b) the court is the Supreme Court.

Lesser fine than provided may be imposed

47. Unless an Act otherwise provides, a court may impose a lesser fine than the fine stated in the Act.

Exercise of power to fine

48.(1) If a court decides to fine an offender, then, in determining the amount of the fine and the way in which it is to be paid, the court must, as far as practicable, take into account—

- (a) the financial circumstances of the offender; and
- (b) the nature of the burden that payment of the fine will be on the offender.

(2) The court may fine the offender even though it has been unable to find out about the matters mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and (b).

(3) In considering the financial circumstances of the offender, the court must take into account any other order that it or another court has made, or that it proposes to make—

- (a) providing for the confiscation of the proceeds of crime; or
- (b) requiring the offender to make restitution or pay compensation.

(4) If the court considers that—

- (a) it would be appropriate both to impose a fine and to make a restitution or compensation order; and
- (b) the offender has not enough means to pay both;

the court must, in making its order, give more importance to restitution or compensation, though it may also impose a fine.

(5) In fixing the amount of a fine, the court may have regard to, among other matters—

- (a) any loss or destruction of, or damage caused to, a person's property because of the offence; and
- (b) the value of a benefit received by the person because of the offence.

Single fine for 2 or more offences

49.(1) If an offender is found guilty (including being found guilty on a plea of guilty) of 2 or more offences—

- (a) that are founded on the same facts; or
- (b) that form, or are part of, a series of offences of the same or a similar kind;

the court may impose a single fine for all the offences.

(2) A fine imposed under subsection (1) must not be more than the total of the maximum fines that could be imposed for each of the offences.

Instalment order

50. If a court fines an offender, it may order that the fine be paid by instalments.

Time to pay

51. If a court does not make an instalment order, it may, at the time of imposing the fine, order that the offender be allowed time to pay the fine.

Division 2—Fine option orders**Definitions**

52. In this division—

“**fine**” includes the fee payable for lodging a complaint for an offence with a clerk of the court.

“**original order**” means an order of a court—

- (a) that imposes a fine on an offender, whether or not it also requires the payment of another penalty; and
- (b) that directs that in default of payment of the fine or other penalty either immediately or within a fixed time, the offender is to be imprisoned for a period ordered by the court.

Application for order if offender before court

53.(1) If an offender is before a court when the court makes an original order for the offender, the court must explain to the offender that he or she may immediately verbally apply to the court for a fine option order.

(2) If—

- (a) the original order directs that the offender is to pay the fine—
 - (i) immediately—the application may be made on the day on which the order is made; or
 - (ii) within a fixed time—the application may be made at any time before the end of the fixed time; or
- (b) the offender is given a notice under section 54—the application may be made at any time before the end of the time fixed in the original order.

(3) The explanation mentioned in subsection (1) must be made in language or in a way likely to be readily understood by the offender.

(4) The court may adjourn the hearing of the application for the period that the court considers is proper to allow the court or offender to obtain information.

(5) If the court refuses the application, it must note in the records of the court whether the refusal was made because of section 57(1)(a) or (b).

If offender not before court written notice of right to apply for fine option order to be given

54. If the offender is not before the court when the court makes an original order for the offender, the court must cause written notice to be given to the offender informing the offender of his or her right to apply for a fine option order.

Application for order generally

55.(1) If a court makes an original order for an offender, the offender may apply to the court for a fine option order.

(2) If—

- (a) the original order directs that the offender is to pay the fine—
 - (i) immediately—the application may be made on the day on which the order is made; or
 - (ii) within a fixed time—the application may be made at any time before the end of the fixed time; or
- (b) the offender is given a notice under section 54—the application may be made at any time before the end of the time fixed in the original order.

(3) The application must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) state the particulars that are relevant having regard to the matters of which the court is required to be satisfied under section 58(1); and
- (c) be signed by the applicant; and
- (d) be lodged—
 - (i) if the court is the Supreme Court or a District Court—in the registry of that court; or

(ii) if the court is a Magistrates Court—with the clerk of the court.

(4) On the lodging of the application, the original order is suspended so far as it requires the payment of a fine.

(5) Section 8 does not apply to this section.

Notice to offender of right to apply for fine option order

56.(1) This section applies to an offender—

- (a) for whom an original order has been made by a court (whether before or after the commencement of this section); and
- (b) who has not applied for a fine option order—
 - (i) under section 53; or
 - (ii) under section 55 in the time allowed by section 55(2); or
 - (iii) under section 56A.

(2) Before a warrant may be issued for the commitment of the offender to prison, the proper officer of the court that imposed the fine must give to the offender—

- (a) an application for a fine option order; and
- (b) a notice informing the offender that, if the offender fails to make application for a fine option order within 15 business days after the notice is posted, or given personally, to the offender, a warrant may be issued for the offender's commitment to prison for failing to pay the fine.

(3) In subsection (2)—

“give” to the offender means—

- (a) give personally; or
- (b) send by post to the offender at the offender's address last known to the proper officer.

Offender may apply to proper officer for fine option order

56A.(1) If a court makes an original order for an offender, the offender may apply to the proper officer of the court for a fine option order.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) state the relevant particulars, having regard to the matters of which the proper officer must be satisfied under section 57(1); and
- (c) be signed by the applicant.

(3) The application may be made even after a warrant of commitment has been issued or executed on the original order.

(4) However—

- (a) the offender cannot make the application under this section if the offender has an application under section 53 or 55; and
- (b) the application under this section lapses if the offender makes an application to the court under section 53 or 55.

(5) Also, if the court decides an application under section 53 or 55, the proper officer cannot afterwards consider an application under this section unless permitted by section 58.

Matters to be considered on application

57.(1) A court or proper officer of the court may make a fine option order for an offender only if the court or proper officer is satisfied that—

- (a) the offender is unable to pay the fine in accordance with the original order or, if the offender were to pay the fine in accordance with the original order, the offender or the offender's family would suffer economic hardship; and
- (b) the offender is a suitable person to perform community service under a fine option order.

(2) A court or proper officer of the court may adjourn the application for the purpose of obtaining any information, notification or report from an authorised commission officer for the purposes of subsection (1).

(3) Subject to section 58, the proper officer of the court may consider an application for a fine option order only if the offender has not previously made an application under this division in relation to the original order.

Proper officer must reconsider offender's financial position

58.(1) If—

- (a) an offender has previously been refused a fine option order; and
- (b) the court records show that the refusal was made because of section 57(1)(a); and
- (c) the proper officer of the court is satisfied that the offender's financial position has become worse since the refusal;

the proper officer must consider a fresh application, if made, by the offender for a fine option order.

(2) The application must—

- (a) be made to the proper officer of the court that, or the proper officer who, previously refused an application for a fine option order; and
- (b) be in the approved form; and
- (c) state how the offender's financial position has become worse; and
- (d) be signed by the applicant; and
- (e) be lodged—
 - (i) if the court is the Supreme Court or a District Court—in the registry of the court; or
 - (ii) if the court is a Magistrates Court—with the clerk of the court.

(3) The offender may make the application even though a warrant of commitment has been issued or executed in relation to the original order.

(4) The offender cannot make more than 1 application under subsection (1).

Determination of application

59.(1) The court to which an application is made under section 55, or the proper officer of the court to whom an application is made under section 56 or 58, must cause written notice to be given to the offender of the time and place at which it is proposed to determine the application.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—

- (a) the offender is personally before the court or proper officer of the court when the application is made; and
- (b) the application is to be dealt with immediately.

(3) The offender may appear before the court or proper officer of the court at the time and place mentioned in the notice unless the applicant is in lawful custody at that time.

(4) If the offender does not appear before the court or proper officer of the court at the time and place mentioned in the notice, the application may be determined in the offender's absence.

(5) In determining whether to grant or refuse the application, consideration must be given to—

- (a) the information contained in the application; and
- (b) the information relating to the offender, and the offence to which the application relates, that was before the court when the original order was made.

Application may be granted or refused

60.(1) If an application is granted, the court or proper officer of the court must—

- (a) make a fine option order for the offender; and
- (b) explain to the offender, in language or a way likely to be readily understood by the offender—
 - (i) the purpose and effect of the order; and
 - (ii) what may follow if the offender fails to comply with the order; and
 - (iii) the offender's right under section 73 to pay the fine, or any

part of the fine, to which the fine option order relates and how that section requires the payment to be applied.

(2) If a court refuses an application under section 55—

- (a) any suspension of the original order to which the application relates ceases to have effect; and
- (b) the court must cause written notice to be given to the applicant—
 - (i) of the refusal and whether the refusal was made because of section 57(1)(a) or (b); and
 - (ii) that any suspension of the original order has ceased to have effect.

(3) If a proper officer of the court refuses an application under section 56 or 58, the proper officer must—

- (a) give written notice to the applicant of the refusal and the reasons for the refusal; and
- (b) give written notice to the court that made the original order that the application was made and refused.

(4) If a court or the proper officer of the court refuses an application, there must be noted in the records of the court whether the refusal was made because of section 57(1)(a) or (b).

Making of order by proper officer of the court

61.(1) The proper officer of the court may make a fine option order, but the offender must not be released under section 65 if—

- (a) the original order requires the payment of a part of the fine to the complainant, and directs that in default of payment the offender is to be imprisoned for a period, unless—
 - (i) that part of the fine has been paid; or
 - (ii) the offender has served a period of imprisonment that bears to the default period of imprisonment, as nearly as possible, the same proportion as that part of the fine bears to the total fine; or
- (b) the original order requires, in addition to the imposition of a fine,

the payment of another penalty, and directs that in default of payment the offender is to be imprisoned for a period, unless—

- (i) the amount of the penalty has been paid; or
- (ii) the offender has served a period of imprisonment that bears to the default period of imprisonment, as nearly as possible, the same proportion as the amount of the penalty bears to the total amount required to be paid by the order.

(2) Subject to section 58, the proper officer of the court may make a fine option order only if the offender has not previously made an application under this division in relation to the original order.

Effect of fine option order

62.(1) If a court makes a fine option order—

- (a) on an application under section 53 or on appeal under section 85—it may suspend the original order so far as it requires the payment of a fine; or
- (b) on an application under section 55—the suspension of the original order so far as it requires the payment of a fine is continued.

(2) If a proper officer of the court makes a fine option order under section 60(1)(a), the original order to which it relates is suspended so far as it requires the payment of a fine.

(3) If an original order requires the payment of a fine and another penalty, then, for the period for which the order is suspended so far as it requires the payment of the fine, the default period of imprisonment stated in the order is taken to have been reduced by a period that bears to the period stated, as nearly as possible, the same proportion as the amount of the fine bears to the total amount of the fine and other penalty required to be paid by the order.

(4) If—

- (a) a warrant of commitment is issued because of an offender's failure to comply with an original order; and
- (b) the warrant has not been executed at the time of the making of a fine option order for the original order;

the warrant, so far as it relates to the payment of a fine, stops being in force on the making of the fine option order.

No liability if warrant executed in good faith and without negligence

63. If—

- (a) a warrant of commitment stops being in force because of section 62(4); and
- (b) a police officer in good faith and without negligence purports to execute the warrant;

liability at law does not attach to the police officer, the person in charge of a prison or the State because of the purported execution of the warrant.

Order to be in writing

64. A court or proper officer of the court that makes a fine option order for an offender must—

- (a) immediately reduce the order to writing in the approved form; and
- (b) give a copy of the order to the offender; and
- (c) give to the commission—
 - (i) a copy of the order; and
 - (ii) a copy of the original order to which the order relates; and
 - (iii) details of the offence for which the original order was made.

Release from custody when order is made

65. If an offender for whom a fine option order is made is in lawful custody when the order is made merely because of the offender's failure to pay the fine, the offender must be released immediately.

Requirements of fine option orders

66.(1) A fine option order must contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) must report to an authorised commission officer at the place, and within the time, stated in the order; and
- (b) must perform in a satisfactory way community service directed by an authorised commission officer—
 - (i) for the number of hours stated in the order; and
 - (ii) at the times directed by the officer; and
- (c) must comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised commission officer; and
- (d) must report to, and receive visits from, an authorised commission officer as directed by the officer; and
- (e) must notify an authorised commission officer of every change of the offender's place of residence or employment within 2 business days after the change happens; and
- (f) must not leave or stay out of Queensland without the permission of an authorised commission officer.

(2) The number of hours stated in a fine option order under subsection (1)(b)(i) must be performed within 1 year, or another time allowed in the order, from the making of the order.

(3) A direction given under subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies to all fine option orders made for the offender by the same court on the same day.

Directions under fine option order

67. A direction given by an authorised commission officer under a requirement of a fine option order must, as far as practicable, avoid—

- (a) conflicting with the offender's religious beliefs; and
- (b) interfering with any times during which the offender usually works or attends a school or other educational or training establishment; and
- (c) interfering with the offender's family responsibilities.

Period mentioned in s 66(2) may be extended

68.(1) The 1 year or other time mentioned in section 66(2) may be extended—

- (a) by a court, or the proper officer of the court, at any time before the end of the 1 year or other time; or
- (b) by a court under section 74(4)(a).

(2) Application for an extension under subsection (1) may be made by an authorised commission officer.

(3) The court, or proper officer of the court, must advise the commission and the offender when the application will be heard.

(4) The application may be heard in the absence of the offender if the court or proper officer is satisfied that the offender is unable to be present.

Maximum number of hours

69.(1) The number of hours for which an offender may be required to perform community service under a requirement of a fine option order must be such number as, in the opinion of the court or proper officer of the court, satisfies the justice of the case.

(2) The number mentioned in subsection (1) must not be more than 10 hours for each penalty unit, or part of a penalty unit, that was imposed as a fine under the original order.

Fine reduced proportionate to imprisonment

70. If, when the fine option order is made for the offender, the offender is serving a term of imprisonment because of the nonpayment of the fine to which the order relates, the fine is taken to have been reduced by an amount that bears to the fine, as nearly as possible, the same proportion as the number of days for which the offender has been imprisoned bears to the term of imprisonment.

Community service to be performed cumulatively

71.(1) All community service required to be performed by an offender

under a fine option order is to be performed cumulatively with any community service not performed by the offender that the offender is required to perform under a community service order or fine option order.

(2) If 2 or more fine option orders that require an offender to perform community service are in force at the same time, the community service is to be performed in the same chronological sequence as the sequence in which the orders were made.

Performance of community service to be credited against fine

72.(1) If an offender performs community service under a fine option order, the amount of the fine is to be reduced by an amount that bears to the amount of the fine, as nearly as possible, the same proportion that the number of hours of community service performed by the offender under the order bears to the number of hours of community service that the offender is required to perform under the order.

(2) For the purposes of section 186, an amount credited against the amount of a fine under subsection (1) is taken to be payment of an amount in part satisfaction of a court order.

Payments and application of payments

73.(1) Subject to subsection (3) and despite a suspension of an original order so far as it requires the payment of a fine, the fine or a part of the fine may be paid.

(2) A fine or part of a fine must be paid, directly or indirectly, to the proper officer of the court in which the original order was made.

(3) If, after a fine option order is made—

- (a) payment of part of the amount originally required to be paid by the original order is made—the payment must be applied—
 - (i) firstly, to the amount of a penalty (other than the fine) required to be paid by the original order; and
 - (ii) then, to the amount of the fine; or
- (b) a payment is applied to the amount of the fine to which the fine option order relates—the number of hours of community service

required to be performed by an offender under a requirement of the order must be reduced by a number that bears to the number of hours, as nearly as possible, the same proportion that the amount of the payment bears to the amount of the fine.

Failing to comply with a requirement of an order

74.(1) If, during the time that a fine option order is in force for an offender, the offender fails to comply with a requirement of the order, an authorised commission officer, or a person authorised for the purpose of this section by the commission, may give the offender a notice in the approved form.

(2) The notice must—

- (a) set out particulars of the failure; and
- (b) require the offender to appear before the court that made the original order to which the fine option order relates at the time and place stated in the notice.

(3) The court must at the time and place stated in the notice, or at a time and place to which it adjourns the matter—

- (a) consider evidence given on behalf of the commission and evidence (if any) given by or on behalf of the offender; and
- (b) determine whether or not the offender has failed to comply with the requirement.

(4) If the court determines that the offender failed to comply with the requirement, it may—

- (a) admonish the offender and, if necessary, extend or further extend the 1 year or other time mentioned in section 66(2); or
- (b) revoke the order.

(5) A notice under subsection (1) may relate to 2 or more fine option orders, whether or not the community service that is required to be performed by an offender under any of the orders is to be performed—

- (a) at the same time as community service is to be performed by the offender under another of the orders; or
- (b) after community service required to be performed under any of

the orders has been performed by the offender.

(6) If a court determines that the offender has failed to comply with a requirement of any of the orders mentioned in subsection (5), the court may revoke all or any of the orders.

(7) If a notice given under subsection (1) requires the offender to appear before a court other than the court that originally sentenced the offender, the first court must—

- (a) give a copy of the notice immediately it is received to the court that originally sentenced the offender; and
- (b) if the first court acts under subsection (4)—notify the court that originally sentenced the offender of the action taken under the subsection.

Matter may be heard and determined in offender's absence

75.(1) If, at the time and place—

- (a) stated in the notice given under section 74(1); or
- (b) to which the matter is adjourned;

the offender fails to appear, the court may proceed to hear and determine the matter in the offender's absence.

(2) The court may proceed under subsection (1) only if it is satisfied that the offender has been given—

- (a) a notice under section 74(1); or
- (b) notice of the adjournment.

(3) If a court revokes a fine option order in the absence of the offender for whom the order was made, it must cause notice of the revocation to be given to the offender.

Court to determine hours of community service

76. If a court proposes to revoke a fine option order, it must determine the number of hours (if any) for which the offender performed community service under the order.

Failing to comply not question for jury

77. In a proceeding arising out of section 74, a question about whether an offender failed to comply with a requirement of a fine option order is not a question for determination by the jury.

Effect of revoking order under s 74

78.(1) If a court revokes a fine option order under section 74—

- (a) the original order for which the fine option order was made is wholly reinstated; and
- (b) any time that was allowed for the payment of the amount originally required to be paid by the original order must be disregarded; and
- (c) any directions in the original order that the amount is to be paid by instalments must be disregarded; and
- (d) any default imprisonment mentioned in the original order takes effect immediately and is to be reduced under section 82 if that section applies.

(2) If—

- (a) a fine option order is revoked by a court under this part; and
- (b) the court is not the court that made the fine option order;

the first court must—

- (c) issue a warrant of commitment for the arrest of the offender; and
- (d) cause notice of the revocation and issue of the warrant to be given to the court that made the order.

Revocation of fine option order other than under s 74

79. The court that makes a fine option order may, on application made to it under section 81, revoke the order if the court is satisfied—

- (a) that the offender is not able to comply with the order because the offender's circumstances have materially altered since the order was made; or

- (b) that the circumstances of the offender were wrongly stated or were not accurately presented to the court; or
- (c) that the offender is no longer willing to comply with the order.

Offender may be re-sentenced on revocation of order under s 79

80.(1) Subject to subsection (2), if a fine option order is revoked under section 79, the court that made the original order must—

- (a) confirm the original order; or
- (b) vary the original order; or
- (c) revoke the original order and re-sentence the offender for the offence for which the order was made in a way in which the court could deal with the offender if the offender had just been convicted by or before it of the offence.

(2) In determining how to re-sentence the offender, the court must take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its revocation.

Application for revocation

81.(1) An application under section 79 must be made—

- (a) by—
 - (i) the offender; or
 - (ii) an authorised commission officer; or
 - (iii) the director of public prosecutions; and
- (b) while the fine option order is in force; and
- (c) in the approved form.

(2) Notice of an application made by the offender must be given by the court to the commission and—

- (a) if the court that made the fine option order was the Supreme Court or a District Court—to the director of public prosecutions; or
- (b) if the court that made the fine option order was a Magistrates

Court—to the prosecutor before that court.

(3) Notice of an application by an authorised commission officer must be given to the court, the offender and the director of public prosecutions.

(4) Notice of an application by the director of public prosecutions must be given to the court, the offender and the commission.

(5) If an application is made under subsection (1) to a court that is not the court that made the fine option order, the first court must give a copy of the application to the court that made the fine option order.

(6) The court must advise the commission and the offender when the application will be heard.

(7) The application may be heard in the absence of the offender if the court is satisfied that the offender is unable to be present.

Imprisonment to be reduced proportionate to amount of fine paid or community service performed

82.(1) Subject to subsection (3), if an original order is wholly reinstated under section 78(1)(a), the period of the default imprisonment in relation to the fine mentioned in the order is the period calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$\mathbf{DF} = \frac{\mathbf{AF} \times \mathbf{DP}}{\mathbf{AP}}$$

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**AF**” (amount of fine) means the total amount of the fine under the order.

“**AP**” (amount of penalty) means the total amount of the penalty under the order.

“**DF**” (default fine) means the default imprisonment for failing to pay the whole of the fine mentioned in the order.

“**DP**” (default penalty) means the default imprisonment for failing to pay the whole of the penalty mentioned in the order.

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

Example—

Original order—

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| AF | (Fine | \$450.00 | | |
| | (Costs of court | <u>\$50.00</u> | | |
| | | \$500.00 | | |
| | Restitution | \$500.00 | | |
| AP | Penalty | <u>\$1 000.00</u> | | |
| DP | Default Imprisonment | 10 weeks | | |
| DF | = | <u>AF</u> | X | DP |
| | = | <u>500</u> | X | 10 |
| | = | 1000 | | |
| | = | 5 weeks | | |

NOTE: This is a hypothetical example only and should not be construed to imply any relevance of the values used.

(3) Subsection (4) applies if—

- (a) the fine mentioned in the original order has been paid in part; or
- (b) the offender has performed part of the community service required to be performed by the relevant fine option order.

(4) If this subsection applies, the period of default imprisonment is to be the period calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$PDI = DF - [DF \times (\frac{PP}{AF} + \frac{HP}{HCS})]$$

(5) In subsection (4)—

“**AF**” has the meaning given by subsection (2).

“**DF**” has the meaning given by subsection (2) (and is calculated in accordance with subsection (1)).

“**HCS**” (hours of community service) means the number of hours for which the offender is required to perform community service under the fine option order.

“**HP**” (hours performed) means the number of hours for which community service has been performed by the offender under the fine

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

option order.

“**PDI**” (period of default imprisonment) means the period of the default imprisonment that still has to be served.

“**PP**” (part payment) means the amount of the part of the fine that has been paid.

Example—

If the fine converted to fine option order for 90 hours (HCS) and the offender has paid \$200.00 (PP) and performed 18 hours of community service (HP)—

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{PDI} &= \mathbf{DF} - \left[\frac{\mathbf{DF} \times (\mathbf{PP} + \mathbf{HP})}{\mathbf{AF} + \mathbf{HCS}} \right] \\
 &= 5 - \left[\frac{5 \times (200 + 18)}{500 + 90} \right] \\
 &= 5 - \left[\frac{5 \times (2 + \frac{1}{5})}{(5 + 5)} \right] \\
 &= 5 - \left[\frac{5 \times X}{5} \right] \\
 &= 5 - 3 \\
 &= 2 \text{ weeks}
 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: This is a hypothetical example only and should not be construed to imply any relevance of the values used.

(6) If the original order requires the payment of restitution or compensation, the default imprisonment that relates to the nonpayment of the restitution or compensation is not affected by this section.

(7) Subsection (1) does not apply so far as the original order makes provision for default imprisonment if the whole, or part of, the fine is not paid.

(8) For the purpose of determining the results of any calculation made under this section, a part of any hour, day, week or month (a “**unit**”) is to be rounded to the nearest whole number and, in the case of a half of a unit, the unit is to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Court to notify court that imposed fine option order

83. If a court that revokes an order under section 79 is not the court that imposed the fine option order, the first court must notify the court that imposed the fine option order of the action taken under section 80.

Certificates

84.(1) A certificate under the seal of the commission, or purporting to be signed by an authorised commission officer, stating—

- (a) that the offender named in the certificate has performed community service under a fine option order for the number of hours stated; or
- (b) that the offender named in the certificate has failed to perform community service under a fine option order; or
- (c) that the fine, or part of the fine, to which an original order relates, has been paid;

is evidence of the matters.

(2) When, in the commission's opinion, a fine option order is discharged, it must forward a certificate stating the opinion, and the reasons for the opinion, to—

- (a) if a clerk of the court made the order—the court in which the original order was made; or
- (b) in any other case—the court that made the fine option order.

Appeals

85.(1) An offender who is aggrieved by a decision of the proper officer of the court refusing an application by the offender under section 56 or 58 may appeal to the court that imposed the fine.

(2) The appeal must be instituted—

- (a) within 25 business days after notice of refusal is posted to the offender; and
- (b) by filing a notice of appeal, in the approved form, with the proper officer of the court.

- (3) The proper officer of the court must—
- (a) give a copy of the notice of appeal to the commission; and
 - (b) advise the appellant and the commission of the time and date for the hearing of the appeal.

Hearing and determination of appeals

86.(1) The hearing of the appeal is not limited to the material on which the decision appealed against was made.

- (2) The appellant may appear before the court—
- (a) personally or by agent, counsel or solicitor; or
 - (b) if the appellant is in lawful custody at the time—by agent, counsel or solicitor only.
- (3) In determining the appeal, the court may—
- (a) affirm the decision appealed against; or
 - (b) set aside the decision appealed against and make a fine option order for the appellant.

(4) The court must not make a fine option order under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied about the matters mentioned in section 57(1).

Termination of fine option order

88.(1) A fine option order made for an offender is terminated if—

- (a) the offender finishes performing community service for the number of hours stated in the order; or
 - (b) the fine is paid; or
 - (c) so much of the fine as has not been notionally paid by the performance by the offender of community service is paid; or
 - (d) community service is performed by the offender for the number of hours left after deducting HP from HCS; or
 - (e) the order is revoked under section 74(4)(b) or 79.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

“**fine**” includes the reduced amount of a fine calculated under section 70.

“**HCS**” (hours of community service) means the number of hours for which the offender is required to perform community service under the fine option order.

“**HP**” (hours performed) means the number of hours for which community service has notionally been performed by the offender by payment of part of the fine.

Original order terminated

89. The termination of a fine option order under section 88(1)(a) to (d) also terminates the original order in relation to which the fine option order was made so far as the original order requires the payment of a fine.

PART 5—INTERMEDIATE ORDERS

Division 1—Probation orders

Court may make probation order whether or not conviction recorded

90. Subject to section 91, a court may make a probation order whether or not it records a conviction.

Making of an order

91. If a court convicts an offender of an offence punishable by imprisonment or a regulatory offence, the court may—

- (a) whether or not it records a conviction—make for the offender a probation order mentioned in section 92(1)(a); or
- (b) if it records a conviction—make for the offender a probation order mentioned in section 92(1)(b).

Effect of order

92.(1) The effect of a probation order is—

- (a) that the offender is released under the supervision of an authorised commission officer for the period stated in the order; or
- (b) that the offender—
 - (i) is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not longer than 6 months; and
 - (ii) at the end of the term of imprisonment the offender is released under the supervision of an authorised commission officer for the remainder of the period stated in the order.

(2) The period of the probation order starts on the day the order is made and must be—

- (a) if the order is made under subsection (1)(a)—not less than 6 months or more than 3 years; or
- (b) if the order is made under subsection (1)(b)—not less than 9 months or more than 3 years.

(3) The requirements of a probation order made under subsection (1)(a) start on the day the order is made.

(4) The requirements of a probation order made under subsection (1)(b) start—

- (a) immediately the offender is released from prison; or
- (b) if the offender is released to a re-integration program—at the end of the program.

(5) A term of imprisonment imposed under subsection (1)(b)(i) must not be suspended under part 8.

General requirements of probation order

93.(1) The probation order must contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) must not commit another offence during the period of the order; and

- (b) must report to an authorised commission officer at the place, and within the time, stated in the order; and
- (c) must report to, and receive visits from, an authorised commission officer as directed by the officer; and
- (d) must take part in counselling and satisfactorily attend other programs as directed by the court or an authorised commission officer during the period of the order; and
- (e) must notify an authorised commission officer of every change of the offender's place of residence or employment within 2 business days after the change happens; and
- (f) must not leave or stay out of Queensland without the permission of an authorised commission officer; and
- (g) must comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised commission officer.

(2) In subsection (1)—

“**offence**” does not include an offence against section 123(1).

Additional requirements of probation order

94.(1) The probation order may contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) submit to medical, psychiatric or psychological treatment; and
- (b) comply, during the whole or part of the period of the order, with the conditions that the court considers are necessary—
 - (i) to cause the offender to behave in a way that is acceptable to the community; or
 - (ii) to stop the offender from again committing the offence for which the order was made; or
 - (iii) to stop the offender from committing other offences; and
- (c) make restitution of property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) taken in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and

- (d) pay compensation to a person for any loss or destruction of, or damage caused to, property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (e) pay compensation for personal injury suffered by a person (whether or not the person is the victim against whom the offence was committed) because of the commission of the offence.

(2) The order must state when the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid.

(3) The amount must be paid, directly or indirectly, to the proper officer of the court that made the probation order.

Probation order to be explained

95.(1) Before making the probation order, the court must explain, or cause to be explained, to the offender—

- (a) the purpose and effect of the order; and
- (b) what may follow if the offender contravenes the requirements of the order; and
- (c) that the order may be amended or revoked on application of the offender, an authorised commission officer or the director of public prosecutions.

(2) The explanation must be made in language or in a way likely to be readily understood by the offender.

Offender to agree to making or amending of order

96. The court may make or amend the probation order only if the offender agrees to the order being made or amended and also agrees to comply with the order as made or amended.

Multiple offences

97.(1) A court may make 1 or more probation orders for an offender convicted of 2 or more offences.

(2) The court may include the orders in a single form of order that specifies each offence for which a probation order is made.

Application of s 32

98. A court must not deal with an offender under section 32 if the court is of the opinion that it is appropriate to release the offender on probation under this part.

Termination of probation order

99.(1) A probation order is terminated—

- (a) at the end of its period; and
- (b) if the order contains a requirement that the offender make restitution or pay compensation—when the restitution is made or the compensation is paid.

(2) A probation order is terminated—

- (a) if the offender is sentenced or further sentenced for the offence for which the order was made; or
- (b) if the order is revoked under section 120(1).

Division 2—Community service orders**Court may make order whether or not conviction recorded**

100. A court may make a community service order whether or not it records a conviction.

Making of an order

101. If a court convicts an offender of an offence punishable by imprisonment or a regulatory offence, the court may make a community

service order for the offender if the court is satisfied that the offender is a suitable person to perform community service under the order.

Effect of order

102. The effect of the order is that the offender is required to perform unpaid community service for the number of hours stated in the order.

General requirements of community service order

103.(1) The community service order must contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) must not commit another offence during the period of the order; and
- (b) must report to an authorised commission officer at the place, and within the time, stated in the order; and
- (c) must report to, and receive visits from, an authorised commission officer as directed by the officer; and
- (d) must perform in a satisfactory way community service directed by an authorised commission officer—
 - (i) for the number of hours stated in the order; and
 - (ii) at the times directed by the officer; and
- (e) must notify an authorised commission officer of every change of the offender's place of residence or employment within 2 business days after the change happens; and
- (f) must not leave or stay out of Queensland without the permission of an authorised commission officer; and
- (g) must comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised commission officer.

(2) The total number of hours stated in the order—

- (a) must not be less than 40 and not more than 240; and
- (b) must be performed within 1 year from the making of the order or another time allowed by the court.

(2A) A direction given under subsection (1)(d)(ii) applies to all community service orders made for the offender by the same court on the same day.

(3) In subsection (1)—

“**offence**” does not include an offence against section 123(1).

Requirements relating to restitution and compensation

104.(1) The community service order may contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) make restitution of property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) taken in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (b) pay compensation to a person for any loss or destruction of, or damage caused to, property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (c) pay compensation for personal injury suffered by a person (whether or not the person is the victim against whom the offence was committed) because of the commission of the offence.

(2) The order must state when the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid.

(3) The amount must be paid, directly or indirectly, to the proper officer of the court that made the community service order.

Community service order to be explained

105.(1) Before making the community service order, the court must explain, or cause to be explained, to the offender—

- (a) the purpose and effect of the order; and
- (b) what may follow if the offender contravenes the requirements of

the order; and

- (c) that the order may be amended or revoked on application of the offender, an authorised commission officer or the director of public prosecutions.

(2) The explanation must be made in language or in a way likely to be readily understood by the offender.

Offender to agree to making or amending of order

106. The court may make or amend the community service order only if the offender agrees to the order being made or amended and also agrees to comply with the order as made or amended.

Multiple offences

107.(1) A court may make 1 or more community service orders for an offender convicted of 2 or more offences.

(2) If a court makes 2 or more community service orders, the number of hours of community service ordered must not, when added together, total more than 240.

(3) A court may make 1 or more further community service orders for an offender who is subject to an existing community service order.

(4) The number of hours of community service that the offender has not performed under the existing order, and the number of hours of community service ordered to be served under the orders made under subsection (3), must not, when added together, total more than 240.

(5) Subject to subsections (2) and (4), all community service that an offender is required to perform under subsections (1) and (3) is to be performed cumulatively unless the court orders that it is to be performed concurrently.

Termination of community service order

108.(1) A community service order is terminated when—

- (a) the offender performs community service in accordance with the

requirements of the order for the number of hours stated in the order; and

- (b) if the order contains a requirement that the offender make restitution or pay compensation—the restitution is made or the compensation is paid.

(2) A community service order is terminated—

- (a) if the offender is sentenced or further sentenced for the offence for which the order was made; or
- (b) if the order is revoked under section 120(1).

Division 3—General

Court may make probation order and community service order for an offender

109.(1) If an offender is before a court for sentence after being convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment or a regulatory offence, the court may make for the offender a probation order mentioned in section 92(1)(a) and also a community service order.

(2) If a court makes a probation order and a community service order under subsection (1), the court—

- (a) must make separate orders; and
- (b) must not impose an order as a requirement of the other order.

(3) If an offender for whom a probation order and a community service order are made under subsection (1) contravenes a requirement of either order and is dealt with for the original offence in relation to the order, the other order is discharged.

Appeal against probation order or community service order

110. An offender aggrieved by the making of a probation order or community service order may appeal under the *Justices Act 1886* or the Criminal Code, chapter 67.

PART 6—INTENSIVE CORRECTION ORDERS

Court may make order only if it records conviction

111. A court may make an intensive correction order only if it records a conviction.

Making of order

112. If a court sentences an offender to a term of imprisonment of 1 year or less, the court may make an intensive correction order for the offender.

Effect of order

113.(1) The effect of the order is that the offender is to serve the sentence of imprisonment by way of intensive correction in the community and not in a prison.

(2) The provisions of an Act relating to remission of sentence do not apply to the offender in relation to a sentence or part of a sentence served by way of intensive correction in the community.

(3) For the purposes of the provisions of an Act providing for disqualification for, or loss of, office or the forfeiture of benefits, the offender is taken not to have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

General requirements of intensive correction order

114.(1) The intensive correction order must contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) must not commit another offence during the period of the order; and
- (b) must report to an authorised commission officer at the place, and within the time, stated in the order; and
- (c) must report to, and receive visits from, an authorised commission officer at least twice in each week that the order is in force; and
- (d) must take part in counselling and satisfactorily attend other programs as directed by the court or an authorised commission

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

- officer during the period of the order; and
- (e) must perform in a satisfactory way community service that an authorised commission officer directs during the period of the order; and
 - (f) must, during the period of the order, if an authorised commission officer directs, reside at community residential facilities for periods (not longer than 7 days at a time) that the officer directs; and
 - (g) must notify an authorised commission officer of every change of the offender's place of residence or employment within 2 business days after the change happens; and
 - (h) must not leave or stay out of Queensland without the permission of an authorised commission officer; and
 - (i) must comply with every reasonable direction of an authorised commission officer.

(2) An authorised commission officer must not direct the offender to attend programs or perform community service for more than 12 hours in any week.

(3) In subsection (1)—

“**offence**” does not include an offence against section 123(1).

Additional requirements of intensive correction order

115.(1) The intensive correction order may contain requirements that the offender—

- (a) submit to medical, psychiatric or psychological treatment; and
- (b) comply, during the whole or part of the period of the order, with conditions that the court considers are necessary—
 - (i) to cause the offender to behave in a way that is acceptable to the community; or
 - (ii) to stop the offender from again committing the same type of offence for which the order was made; or
 - (iii) to stop the offender from committing other offences; and

- (c) make restitution of property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) taken in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (d) pay compensation to a person for any loss or destruction of, or damage caused to, property—
 - (i) in relation to which the offence was committed; or
 - (ii) in the course of, or in connection with, the commission of the offence; and
- (e) pay compensation for personal injury suffered by a person (whether or not the person is the victim against whom the offence was committed) because of the commission of the offence.

(2) The order must state when the restitution is to be made or the compensation is to be paid.

(3) The amount must be paid, directly or indirectly, to the proper officer of the court that made the intensive correction order.

Intensive correction order to be explained

116.(1) Before making the intensive correction order, the court must explain, or cause to be explained, to the offender—

- (a) the purpose and effect of the order; and
- (b) what may follow if the offender contravenes the requirements of the order; and
- (c) that the order may be amended or revoked on application by the offender, an authorised commission officer or the director of public prosecutions.

(2) The explanation must be made in language or a way likely to be readily understood by the offender.

Offender to agree to making or amending of order

117. The court may make or amend the intensive correction order only if

the offender agrees to the order being made or amended and also agrees to comply with the order as made or amended.

Multiple offences

118.(1) If—

- (a) a court sentences an offender to 2 or more terms of imprisonment at the same time; and
- (b) the total period that the offender is sentenced to serve is longer than 1 year;

the court must not make an intensive correction order for any of the offences.

(2) If—

- (a) a court sentences an offender to 2 or more terms of imprisonment at the same time; and
- (b) the total period that the offender is sentenced to serve is not longer than 1 year;

the court may make intensive correction orders for each of the offences.

(3) The court may include the orders in a single form of order that specifies each offence for which an intensive correction order is made.

Termination of intensive correction order

119.(1) An intensive correction order is terminated—

- (a) at the end of its period; and
- (b) if the order contains a requirement that the offender make restitution or pay compensation—when the restitution is made or the compensation is paid.

(2) An intensive correction order is terminated—

- (a) if the offender is sentenced or further sentenced for the offence for which the order was made; or
- (b) if the order is revoked under section 120(1); or
- (c) if the offender is committed to prison under section 127(1).

PART 7—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMUNITY BASED ORDERS

Division 1—Amendment and revocation of orders

Amendment and revocation of community based order

120.(1) The court that made a community based order may, on application under this division, amend or revoke the order if the court is satisfied—

- (a) that the offender is not able to comply with the order because the offender's circumstances have materially altered since the order was made; or
- (b) that the circumstances of the offender were wrongly stated or were not accurately presented to the court; or
- (c) that the offender is no longer willing to comply with the order.

(2) If a court other than the court that imposed the community based order amends or revokes the order, the first court must notify the original court of the amendment or revocation.

Offender may be re-sentenced on revocation of order

121.(1) Subject to subsection (2), if a community based order is revoked, the court that made the order may re-sentence the offender for the offence for which the order was made in any way in which the court could deal with the offender if the offender had just been convicted by or before it of the offence.

(2) In determining how to re-sentence the offender, the court must take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its revocation.

Application for amendment or revocation

122.(1) An application under this division must be made—

- (a) by—

- (i) the offender; or
 - (ii) an authorised commission officer; or
 - (iii) the director of public prosecutions; and
- (b) while the community based order is in force; and
- (c) in the approved form.

(2) Notice of an application made by the offender must be given by the court to the commission and—

- (a) if the court that made the community based order was the Supreme Court or a District Court—to the director of public prosecutions; or
- (b) if the court that made the community based order was a Magistrates Court—to the prosecutor before that court.

(3) Notice of an application by an authorised commission officer must be given to the court, the offender and the director of public prosecutions.

(4) Notice of an application by the director of public prosecutions must be given to the court, the offender and the commission.

(5) If an application is made under subsection (1) to a court that is not the court that made the community based order, the first court must give a copy of the application to the court that made the community based order.

Division 2—Contravention of orders

Offence to contravene requirement of community based orders

123.(1) An offender who contravenes, without reasonable excuse, a requirement of a community based order commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

(2) Subsection (1) applies—

- (a) whether or not the contravention is an offence against another Act or law; and
- (b) whether the contravention happens in or out of Queensland.

Proceeding for offence may be brought in any Magistrates Court

124. Subject to section 128 or 129, proceeding for an offence against section 123(1) may be brought in any Magistrates Court.

Powers of Magistrates Court that convicts offender of offence against s 123(1)

125.(1) This section applies if a Magistrates Court convicts the offender of an offence against section 123(1).

(2) The court may, in addition to, or instead of, dealing with the offender under section 123(1), admonish and discharge the offender or make 1 or more of the following orders—

- (a) an order—
 - (i) requiring payment of an amount that was required to be paid by the community based order concerned and has not been paid; and
 - (ii) for the enforcement of payment of the amount as if it were then making the community based order;
- (b) with the offender’s consent, an order to increase the number of hours for which the offender is required by the order to perform community service;
- (c) an order extending the period of 1 year allowed for the offender to perform community service.

(3) The imposition of a fine under section 123(1) or the making of an order mentioned in subsection (2) does not affect the continuation of the community based order.

(4) The court may also—

- (a) if the community based order was made by a Magistrates Court—deal with the offender for the offence for which the community based order was made in any way that it could deal with the offender if the offender had just been convicted by it of the offence; or
- (b) if the community based order was made by the Supreme Court or a District Court (the “**sentencing court**”)—

- (i) commit the offender into custody to be brought before the sentencing court; or
- (ii) grant bail to the offender on the condition that the offender must appear before the sentencing court.

(5) If the offender is subject to 2 or more community based orders that were made by courts of different jurisdictions, an order under subsection (4)(b) may be made that the offender be brought or appear before whichever of the courts is the court of highest jurisdiction.

(6) In taking action under subsection (4)(a), the court must have regard to—

- (a) the making of the community based order; and
- (b) anything done to comply with the requirements of the order.

Powers of Supreme Court or District Court to deal with offender

126.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) the community based order to which the offender is subject was made by the Supreme Court or a District Court; and
- (b) the offender is before the court or, if the order was made by a District Court, before the Supreme Court; and
- (c) the court is satisfied that the offender committed an offence against section 123(1) in relation to the community based order.

(2) The court may, in addition to, or instead of, dealing with the offender under section 123(1)—

- (a) admonish and discharge the offender; or
- (b) make an order—
 - (i) requiring payment of an amount that was required to be paid by the community based order and has not been paid; and
 - (ii) for the enforcement of the payment of the amount as if it were then making the community based order.

(3) The imposition of a fine under section 123(1) or the making of an order mentioned in subsection (2) does not affect the continuation of the community based order.

(4) The court may also deal with the offender for the offence for which the community based order was made in any way in which it could deal with the offender if the offender had just been convicted before it of the offence.

(5) If the offender is before the court—

- (a) under an order made under subsection (7) or section 125(5); or
- (b) under a summons or warrant issued under section 128 or 129; or
- (c) has just been convicted by the court of another offence committed during the period of the community based order and the offender also is the subject of community based orders made by courts of lower jurisdiction;

the court may deal with the offender under this section as if the court had made all the community based orders.

(6) In taking action under subsection (4), the court must have regard to—

- (a) the making of the community based order; and
- (b) anything done to comply with the requirements of the order.

(7) If the offender is the subject of a community based order made by the Supreme Court and is convicted before a District Court of another offence committed during the period of the community based order, the court may—

- (a) commit the offender to custody to be brought before the Supreme Court; or
- (b) grant bail to the offender on the condition that the offender must appear before the Supreme Court.

(8) In subsections (5) and (7)—

“**offence**” does not include an offence against section 123(1).

Additional power of courts in relation to an intensive correction order

127.(1) A court that, under this part, deals with the offender for the offence for which an intensive correction order was made may, whether or not the order is still in force, do so by revoking the order and committing the offender to prison for the portion of the term of imprisonment to which

the offender was sentenced that was unexpired on the day the relevant offence against section 123(1) was committed.

(2) The committal of the offender to imprisonment under subsection (1) does not affect the offender's eligibility to a re-integration program.

(3) Unless the court otherwise orders, the offender must serve the imprisonment—

- (a) immediately; and
- (b) subject to the *Bail Act 1980*, section 33, concurrently with any other term of imprisonment previously imposed on the offender by that or another court.

Summons or warrant for contravention of single community based order

128.(1) A justice, to whom it is made to appear on complaint by an authorised commission officer, or a person authorised for the purpose of this section by the commission, that an offender has committed an offence against section 123(1), may issue a summons requiring the offender to appear before a court.

(2) If—

- (a) a complaint under subsection (1) is in writing and on oath; and
- (b) the justice is satisfied that the offender will not appear in answer to a summons;

the justice may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant directed to all police officers to arrest the offender and bring the offender before a court.

(3) A court mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may be—

- (a) the court that made the community based order, if it was not a Magistrates Court; or
- (b) a Magistrates Court.

(4) In exercising a discretion under subsection (1) or (2), the justice must have regard to—

- (a) the way in which the offender has contravened a requirement of

- the community based order; and
- (b) the original offence concerned; and
- (c) whether the authorised commission officer intends to recommend to the court before which the offender appears, or is brought, if the offender is convicted, that the offender be dealt with as if the offender had just been convicted of the offence for which the community based order was made.

Summons or warrant for contravention of multiple orders made by courts of different jurisdictions

129.(1) If an offender is the subject of community based orders made by courts of different jurisdictions, a justice, to whom it is made to appear by complaint by an authorised commission officer, or a person authorised for the purpose of this section by the commission, that the offender has committed an offence against section 123(1), may issue a summons requiring the offender to appear before a court.

(2) If—

- (a) a complaint under subsection (1) is in writing and on oath; and
- (b) the justice is satisfied that the offender will not appear in answer to a summons;

the justice may instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant directed to all police officers to arrest the offender and bring the offender before the court of highest jurisdiction.

(3) The court mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may be—

- (a) the court that made the community based order; or
- (b) a Magistrates Court.

(4) In exercising a discretion under subsection (1) or (2), the justice must have regard to—

- (a) the way in which the offender has contravened a requirement of the community based order; and
- (b) the original offence concerned; and
- (c) whether the authorised commission officer intends to recommend

to the court before which the offender appears, or is brought, if the offender is convicted, that the offender be dealt with as if the offender had just been convicted of the offence for which the community based order was made.

Discharge of multiple community based orders where contravention taken into account

130. If a court—

- (a) deals with an offender under section 125 or 126 for an offence for which a community based order was made; and
- (b) under section 189, takes into account contraventions of the requirements of other community based orders;

all the community based orders are discharged.

Contravention of requirements of order—judge to determine

131. If, in a matter under this division before the Supreme Court or a District Court, a question arises whether an offender has contravened, without reasonable excuse, a requirement of a community based order, the question is to be determined by the judge.

Proceedings after end of period of order

132. A proceeding for a contravention of a requirement of a community based order may be taken, and the offender dealt with, under this division for the contravention even though the order has been terminated or revoked.

Division 3—General

Authorised commission officers subject to direction of court

133. In relation to community based orders, authorised commission officers are subject to the directions of the court that made the order.

Requirements of order have effect despite appeal

134.(1) If an offender appeals against a community based order, the order has effect and the requirements of the order are to be complied with until the appeal is finally determined.

(2) If a requirement of the community based order is that the offender make restitution or pay compensation, the proper officer of the court must not pay out any amount paid under the requirement—

- (a) until the time for making an appeal is ended; or
- (b) if an appeal is made—until the appeal is finally determined.

Directions under community based order

135. A direction given by an authorised commission officer under a requirement of a community based order must, as far as practicable, avoid—

- (a) conflicting with the offender’s religious beliefs; and
- (b) interfering with any times during which the offender usually works or attends school or another educational or training establishment; and
- (c) interfering with the offender’s family responsibilities.

Notifications following making of order

136.(1) A court that makes a community based order, or makes an order amending or revoking a community based order, must make it in the approved form and must cause a copy of the order to be given to—

- (a) the offender; and
- (b) the person in charge of an institution in which the order requires the offender to reside; and
- (c) the commission, together with details of the offence in relation to which the order was made.

(2) If an offender is required or permitted by a community based order to reside in another State or a Territory, the commission must cause—

- (a) a copy of the order; and
- (b) other relevant documents and information;

to be forwarded to the proper authority in that State or Territory.

Facilitation of proof

137.(1) If an offender is before a court with a view to being dealt with for contravening a requirement in a community based order, then, subject to subsection (2), the presumptions mentioned in subsection (3) are to be made.

(2) A presumption mentioned in subsection (3) may be made only if there is before the court—

- (a) a complaint; or
- (b) a statement purporting to be that of a person authorised by the commission to make the statement;

that particularises matters relevant to the offender being so dealt with in the case in question.

(3) Until the contrary is proved, it must be presumed—

- (a) that, under subsection (1), the community based order alleged in the complaint or statement mentioned in subsection (2) was made as alleged for the offender before the court; and
- (b) if the offender is before the court under subsection (1)—that the offender contravened the requirement, as alleged in the complaint or statement.

Application of Justices Act

138.(1) The *Justices Act 1886* applies to a complaint, summons, warrant or penalty under this part with all necessary modifications and any modifications prescribed by regulation.

(2) For the purposes of the application mentioned in subsection (1)—

- (a) a complaint is taken to be a complaint for an offence; and
- (b) a summons is taken to be a summons to answer a complaint; and

- (c) a penalty imposed under section 121 may be enforced by an order that might be made by the adjudicating justices under the *Justices Act 1886* so as to enforce the payment of a penalty imposed on a conviction for an offence under an Act that does not expressly provide for enforcement of the payment.

(3) Despite the *Justices Act 1886*, section 43(2) or (3), if 2 or more matters are properly joined in a single complaint made for the purposes of division 2 because the matters of complaint—

- (a) are alleged to be constituted by the same act or omission; or
(b) are founded on substantially the same facts;

it is not necessary to set out each matter of complaint in a separate paragraph.

(4) Objection cannot be taken to the complaint mentioned in subsection (3) on the ground that each matter of complaint is not set out in a separate paragraph.

Court may order summons or warrant for offender's appearance

139.(1) The court to which an authorised commission officer makes application under section 122 may order that a summons issue, directed to the offender, requiring the offender to appear at the time and place stated in the summons to be dealt with according to law.

(2) If the offender to whom a summons under subsection (1) or section 128 or 129 is directed fails to appear in answer to the summons, the court may, on proof of the service of the summons on the offender, order that a warrant issue, directed to all police officers, to arrest the offender and bring the offender before the court to be dealt with according to law.

Power of Magistrates Court under s 128(2), 129(2) or 139(2)

140.(1) If—

- (a) a warrant issued under section 128(2), 129(2) or 139(2) directs that an offender be brought before the Supreme Court or a District Court; and
(b) the offender cannot be brought before the court because no

sittings are being held at the time;

the warrant has effect as if it directed that the offender be brought before a Magistrates Court.

(2) On an offender's appearance before a Magistrates Court under subsection (1), the court must—

(a) commit the offender to custody to be brought; or

(b) grant bail to the offender on the condition that the offender appear; before the Supreme Court or a District Court.

Community service under intensive correction order cumulative with any other community service

141. Community service that an offender is required to perform under an intensive correction order is to be performed cumulatively with any other community service the offender is required to perform under this or another Act.

Offence against this part—complainant

142. Proceedings for an offence against a community based order, if not initiated by a court, must be started by complaint made by a person authorised by the commission in that behalf, either generally or in a particular case.

PART 8—ORDERS OF SUSPENDED IMPRISONMENT

Court not to act without recording a conviction

143. A court may make an order under section 144(1) only if it records a conviction.

Sentence of imprisonment may be suspended

144.(1) If a court sentences an offender to imprisonment for 5 years or less, it may order that the term of imprisonment be suspended.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may be made only if the court is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may suspend the whole or a part of the term of imprisonment.

(4) A court must not suspend a term of imprisonment if it is satisfied, having regard to the provisions of this Act, that it would be appropriate in the circumstances that the offender be imprisoned for the term of imprisonment imposed.

(5) The court must state an operational period during which the offender must not commit another offence punishable by imprisonment if the offender is to avoid being dealt with under section 146 for the suspended sentence.

(6) The operational period starts on the day the order is made and must be—

- (a) not less than the term of imprisonment imposed; and
- (b) not more than 5 years.

Effect of suspended imprisonment

145. An offender for whom an order under section 144 is made has to serve the suspended imprisonment only if the offender is ordered to do so under section 147.

Consequences of committing offence during operational period

146.(1) A court must proceed under this section if—

- (a) the court—
 - (i) convicts an offender of an offence for which imprisonment may be imposed; and
 - (ii) is satisfied that the offence was committed during the operational period of an order made under section 144; or

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

- (b) an offender is otherwise before the court and the court is satisfied that—
 - (i) the offender was convicted, in or outside Queensland, of an offence for which imprisonment may be imposed; and
 - (ii) the offence was committed during the operational period of an order made under section 144.

(2) If the court mentioned in subsection (1) has like jurisdiction to, or is of higher jurisdiction than, the court that made the order, the first court may deal with the offender under section 147 for the suspended imprisonment.

(3) If—

- (a) the order was made by a court other than a Magistrates Court; and
- (b) the court mentioned in subsection (1) is a Magistrates Court;

the Magistrates Court must proceed under subsection (4).

(4) The Magistrates Court mentioned in subsection (3) must—

- (a) commit the offender to custody to be brought; or
- (b) grant bail to the offender conditioned to appear;

before a court of like jurisdiction to the court that made the order.

(5) If—

- (a) the order was made by the Supreme Court; and
- (b) the court mentioned in subsection (1) is a District Court;

the District Court must proceed under subsection (6).

(6) The District Court mentioned in subsection (5) must—

- (a) commit the offender to custody to be brought before the Supreme Court; or
- (b) grant bail to the offender conditioned that the offender appear before the Supreme Court.

(7) If the offender comes before a court under subsection (4) or (6), the court must deal with the offender under section 147 for the suspended imprisonment.

Summons or warrant for offender whose sentence of imprisonment has been suspended

146A.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an order has been made under section 144⁶ for an offender; and
- (b) a police officer or an authorised commission officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the offender has committed an offence, in or outside Queensland, during the operational period of the order; and
- (c) imprisonment may be imposed if the offender is convicted, in or outside Queensland, of the suspected offence.

(2) The officer may, by a complaint to a magistrate, apply for a summons requiring the offender to appear before the court that made the order.

(3) The magistrate may issue the summons or, instead of issuing the summons, issue a warrant, in the approved form, directed to all police officers to arrest the offender and bring the offender before the court that made the order to be further dealt with according to law.

(4) The summons or warrant issued under this section is of no effect unless and until the offender is convicted of an offence that enables a court to deal with the offender under section 147.

(5) The magistrate must issue the summons or warrant if the magistrate is satisfied the grounds for issuing the summons or warrant exist.

(6) However, the warrant may be issued only if—

- (a) the complaint is under oath; and
- (b) the magistrate is satisfied the offender would not appear in answer to a summons.

(7) Further, the magistrate may refuse to issue the warrant if the magistrate considers it would be unjust to issue the warrant.

(8) The summons or warrant may state the suspected offence in general terms.

⁶ Section 144 (Sentence of imprisonment may be suspended)

Power of court mentioned in s 146

147.(1) A court mentioned in section 146(2), (4) or (6) that deals with the offender for the suspended imprisonment may—

- (a) extend the operational period for not longer than 1 year from the making of the order under this subsection; or
- (b) order the offender to serve the whole of the suspended imprisonment; or
- (c) order the offender to serve the part of the suspended imprisonment that the court orders.

(2) The court must make an order under subsection (1)(b) unless it is of the opinion that it would be unjust to do so.

(3) In deciding whether it would be unjust to order the offender to serve the whole of the suspended imprisonment the court must have regard to—

- (a) whether the subsequent offence is trivial having regard to—
 - (i) the nature of the offence and the circumstances in which it was committed; and
 - (ii) the proportion between the culpability of the offender for the subsequent offence and the consequence of activating the whole of the suspended imprisonment; and
 - (iii) the antecedents and any criminal history of the offender; and
 - (iv) the prevalence of the original and subsequent offences; and
 - (v) anything that satisfies the court that the prisoner has made a genuine effort at rehabilitation since the original sentence was imposed, including, for example—
 - (A) the relative length of any period of good behaviour during the operational period; and
 - (B) community service performed; and
 - (C) fines, compensation or restitution paid; and
 - (D) anything mentioned in a pre-sentence report; and
 - (vi) the degree to which the offender has reverted to criminal conduct of any kind; and

- (vii) the motivation for the subsequent offence; and
- (b) the seriousness of the original offence, including any physical or emotional harm done to a victim and any damage, injury or loss caused by the offender; and
- (c) any special circumstance arising since the original sentence was imposed that makes it unjust to impose the whole of the term of suspended imprisonment.

(4) If the court is of the opinion mentioned in subsection (2), it must state its reasons.

(5) In this section—

“**original offence**” means the offence for which a term of imprisonment has been suspended under section 144(1).

“**original sentence**” means the sentence imposed for the original offence.

“**subsequent offence**” means the offence committed during the operational period of an order made under section 144(1) for the original offence.

Imprisonment to be served immediately

148. If, under section 147(1), the court orders the offender to serve imprisonment, then, unless the court otherwise orders, the imprisonment must be served—

- (a) immediately; and
- (b) subject to the *Bail Act 1980*, section 33, concurrently with any other imprisonment previously imposed on the offender by that or another court.

Reasons not stated—order still valid

149. An order under section 147 is not invalid merely because of the failure of the court to state its reasons as required by section 147(3), but its failure to do so may be considered by an appeal court if an appeal against the order is made.

Bail Act applies if offender not dealt with immediately

150. If it is not possible for a court to deal with an offender under section 147 immediately, then, for the purposes of granting bail, the *Bail Act 1980* applies—

- (a) as if a reference to a person on a charge of, or in connection with, an offence were a reference to the offender; and
- (b) with any other necessary modifications and any modifications prescribed by regulation.

Application of remission provisions to suspended sentences

151.(1) If a term of imprisonment is wholly suspended, the provisions of an Act that provide for remission of sentence—

- (a) do not apply to the term of imprisonment or the operational period; but
- (b) do apply to imprisonment ordered to be served under section 147(1)(b) or (c).

(2) If a term of imprisonment is partly suspended, the provisions of an Act that provide for remission of sentence—

- (a) do not apply to—
 - (i) the part of the term of imprisonment that is suspended; or
 - (ii) the operational period; or
 - (iii) the imprisonment that must be served before an order made under section 144(3) that suspends part of the term of imprisonment has effect; but
- (b) do apply to imprisonment ordered to be served under section 147(1)(b) or (c).

Re-integration programs for suspended sentences

151A. An offender whose sentence of imprisonment is suspended is eligible for release to a re-integration program only in relation to imprisonment ordered under section 147(1)(b) or (c).

PART 9—IMPRISONMENT

Court must record conviction

152. A court may make an order of imprisonment only if it records a conviction.

Imprisonment—liability to

153.(1) An offender liable to imprisonment for life, or for any other period, may be sentenced to imprisonment for any lesser period.

(2) An offender liable to imprisonment may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the limits prescribed in section 46 in addition to, or instead of, the imprisonment.

Calculation of term of imprisonment

154. Except as provided in sections 156(1), 158A and 159 and subject to an order being made under section 158, a term of imprisonment—

- (a) on conviction on indictment—starts on the day the court imposes imprisonment on the offender; and
- (b) on a summary conviction—starts at the beginning of the offender's custody for the imprisonment.

Imprisonment to be served concurrently unless otherwise ordered

155. Unless otherwise provided by this Act, or the court imposing imprisonment otherwise orders, if—

- (a) an offender is serving, or has been sentenced to serve, imprisonment for an offence; and
- (b) is sentenced to serve imprisonment for another offence;

the imprisonment for the other offence is to be served concurrently with the first offence.

Cumulative orders of imprisonment**156.(1)** If—

- (a) an offender is serving, or has been sentenced to serve, imprisonment for an offence; and
- (b) is sentenced to serve imprisonment for another offence;

the imprisonment for the other offence may be directed to start from the end of the period of imprisonment the offender is serving, or has been sentenced to serve.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether the imprisonment for the first offence is being served concurrently or cumulatively with imprisonment for another offence.

Cumulative order of imprisonment must be made in particular circumstances**156A.(1)** This section applies if an offender—

- (a) is convicted of an offence—
 - (i) against a provision mentioned in the schedule; or
 - (ii) of counselling or procuring the commission of, or attempting or conspiring to commit, an offence against a provision mentioned in the schedule; and
- (b) committed the offence while—
 - (i) a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment; or
 - (ii) released on parole under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*; or
 - (iii) on leave of absence, from a term of imprisonment, granted under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*; or
 - (iv) serving a period of home detention under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*; or
 - (v) at large after escaping from lawful custody under a sentence of imprisonment.

(2) A sentence of imprisonment imposed for the offence must be

ordered to be served cumulatively with any other term of imprisonment the offender is liable to serve.

Eligibility for parole

157.(1) In this section—

“non-parole period” means the part of a term of imprisonment or period of imprisonment that an offender must serve before the offender is eligible to apply for parole.

(2) If a court imposes a term of imprisonment on an offender, it may recommend that the offender be eligible for release on parole after having served such part of the term of imprisonment as the court specifies in the recommendation.

(3) If a court imposes another term of imprisonment on an offender who is already serving imprisonment for an offence, the court must—

- (a) if it is a court of like jurisdiction or higher jurisdiction to the court that last sentenced the offender to a term of imprisonment—make a fresh recommendation for parole relating to the period of imprisonment that the offender must serve; or
- (b) if it is a court of lesser jurisdiction to the court that last sentenced the offender to a term of imprisonment, recommend a non-parole period in relation to the fresh term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

(4) In making a new recommendation under subsection (3)(a), the court—

- (a) must have regard to all the facts known to the court; and
- (b) must ensure that the non-parole period is not less than that mentioned in subsection (2).

(5) A new recommendation made under subsection (3)(a)—

- (a) revokes previous recommendations made by courts in relation to a non-parole period for an offender; and
- (b) starts on the day it is made.

(6) If a recommendation is made under subsection (3)(b) and the existing non-parole period—

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

- (a) has not ended—the non-parole period in relation to the total period of imprisonment is the total of all non-parole periods that are in force; or
 - (b) has ended—the non-parole period in relation to the fresh term of imprisonment—
 - (i) starts on the day the recommendation is made; and
 - (ii) must not be longer than the fresh term of imprisonment imposed on the offender.
- (7) If an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence—
- (a) the court that sentences the offender for the serious violent offence can not make a recommendation under this section that reduces the period of imprisonment the offender must serve before being eligible for release on parole under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*, section 166(1)(c); and
 - (b) no recommendation made under this section by any court can reduce the period of imprisonment that the offender must serve before being eligible for release on parole under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*, section 166(1)(c).

Imprisonment to have effect from arrest**158.(1)** If—

- (a) an offender—
 - (i) is convicted of an offence; and
 - (ii) has been in custody in relation to proceedings for the offence and for no other reason; and
 - (b) the court sentences the offender to imprisonment for the offence;
- the court may order that the term of the imprisonment is to have effect on and from the day the offender was arrested.

(2) If subsection (1)(a) applies to an offender, the sentencing court must—

- (a) state the dates between which the offender was in custody in relation to proceedings for the offence and no other reason; and

- (b) calculate the time that the offender was in custody in relation to proceedings for the offence and no other reason; and
- (c) declare the time calculated under paragraph (b) to be imprisonment already served under the sentence; and
- (d) cause to be noted in the records of the court—
 - (i) the fact that the declaration was made and its details; and
 - (ii) unless the court otherwise orders under subsection (1), the fact that the declared time was taken into account by it in imposing sentence; and
- (e) cause the commission to be advised of the declaration and its details.

Term of imprisonment does not run if offender on bail awaiting appeal

158A. The term of imprisonment of an offender who appeals against sentence, and is granted bail awaiting the determination of the appeal, does not run during the time the offender is on bail.

Term of imprisonment does not run while prisoner at large

159. An offender who commits an offence against the Criminal Code, section 142, on being returned to lawful custody, must serve the imprisonment that the offender would have served if the offender had not escaped in addition to any punishment imposed for the offence.

Term of imprisonment if none prescribed

160. If an offender is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, but the maximum term of imprisonment is not prescribed by law, the maximum term that can be imposed is—

- (a) if the conviction is on indictment—5 years; or
- (b) if the conviction is not on indictment—2 years.

Time held in presentence custody to be deducted

161.(1) If an offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence, any time that the offender was held in custody in relation to proceedings for the offence and for no other reason must be taken to be imprisonment already served under the sentence, unless the sentencing court otherwise orders.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) a period of custody of less than 1 day; or
- (b) imprisonment of less than 1 day; or
- (c) imprisonment that has been wholly suspended; or
- (d) the suspended part of imprisonment partly suspended.

(3) If an offender was held in custody in circumstances to which subsection (1) applies, the sentencing court must—

- (a) state the dates between which the offender was held in presentence custody; and
- (b) calculate the time that the offender was held in presentence custody; and
- (c) declare the time calculated under paragraph (b) to be imprisonment already served under the sentence; and
- (d) cause to be noted in the records of the court—
 - (i) the fact that the declaration was made and its details; and
 - (ii) unless the court otherwise orders under subsection (1), the fact that the declared time was taken into account by it in imposing sentence; and
- (e) cause the commission to be advised of the declaration and its details.

(4) If—

- (a) an offender is charged with a series of offences committed on different occasions; and
- (b) the offender has been in custody continuously since arrest on charges of the offences and for no other reason;

the time held in presentence custody must be taken, for the purposes of subsection (1), to start when the offender was arrested even if the offender is not convicted of the offence for which the offender was first arrested or any other offences in the series.

(5) If the sentencing court is satisfied that the time declared under subsection (3) was not correct, it must—

- (a) declare the correct time; and
- (b) amend the sentence accordingly; and
- (c) cause the commission to be advised of the amendment.

(6) An application for a declaration under subsection (3) or (5), may be made by the offender or—

- (a) if the sentencing court was the Supreme Court or a District Court—the director of public prosecutions; or
- (b) if the sentencing court was a Magistrates Court—the prosecutor.

PART 9A—CONVICTIONS OF SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES

When an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence

161A. An offender is convicted of a serious violent offence if—

- (a) the offender is—
 - (i) convicted on indictment of an offence—
 - (A) against a provision mentioned in the schedule; or
 - (B) of counselling or procuring the commission of, or attempting or conspiring to commit, an offence against a provision mentioned in the schedule; and
 - (ii) sentenced to 10 or more years imprisonment for the offence,

calculated under section 161C;⁷ or

- (b) the offender is convicted on indictment and declared to be convicted of a serious violent offence under section 161B(3) or (4).

Declaration of conviction of serious violent offence

161B.(1) If an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence under section 161A(a), the sentencing court must declare the conviction to be a conviction of a serious violent offence as part of the sentence.

(2) However, the failure of the sentencing court to make a declaration as required under subsection (1) does not affect the fact that the offender has been convicted of a serious violent offence.

(3) If an offender is—

- (a) convicted on indictment of an offence—
- (i) against a provision mentioned in the schedule; or
 - (ii) of counselling or procuring the commission of, or attempting or conspiring to commit, an offence against a provision mentioned in the schedule; and
- (b) sentenced to 5 or more, but less than 10, years imprisonment for the offence, calculated under section 161C;⁸

the sentencing court may declare the offender to be convicted of a serious violent offence as part of the sentence.

(4) Also, if an offender is—

- (a) convicted on indictment of an offence—
- (i) that involved the use, counselling or procuring the use, or conspiring or attempting to use, serious violence against another person; or
 - (ii) that resulted in serious harm to another person; and
- (b) sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the offence;

⁷ Section 161C (Calculation of years of imprisonment)

⁸ Section 161C (Calculation of number of years of imprisonment)

the sentencing court may declare the offender to be convicted of a serious violent offence as part of the sentence.

Calculation of number of years of imprisonment

161C.(1) This section applies for deciding whether an offender is sentenced—

- (a) under section 161A(a)—to 10 or more years imprisonment (the “**specified years**” of imprisonment); or
- (b) under section 161B(3)—to 5 or more, but less than 10, years imprisonment (also the “**specified years**” of imprisonment);

for an offence—

- (c) against a provision mentioned in the schedule; or
- (d) of counselling or procuring the commission of, or attempting or conspiring to commit, an offence against a provision mentioned in the schedule.

(2) An offender is sentenced to the specified years of imprisonment if—

- (a) the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment of the specified years for the offence; or
- (b) the term of imprisonment to which the offender is sentenced for the offence is part of a period of imprisonment of the specified years imposed on convictions consisting of the conviction on which the offender is being sentenced and any 1 or more of the following—
 - (i) a conviction of an offence mentioned in subsection (1)(c) or (d);
 - (ii) a conviction declared to be a conviction of a serious violent offence under section 161B.

(3) For subsection (2), whether the offender is sentenced to the specified years of imprisonment must be calculated as at the day of sentence.

Sentence for serious violent offence cannot be remitted

161D. The sentence of an offender convicted of a serious violent offence cannot be remitted under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

PART 10—INDEFINITE SENTENCES**Definitions**

162. In this part—

“indefinite sentence” means a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term that—

- (a) must be reviewed under this part; and
- (b) is to continue until a court orders that the indefinite term of imprisonment is discharged.

“nominal sentence” has the meaning given by section 163(2).

“violent offence” means—

- (a) an indictable offence—
 - (i) that, in fact, involves the use of, counselling or procuring the use of, or attempting or conspiring to use, violence against a person; and
 - (ii) for which an offender may be sentenced to imprisonment for life; or
- (b) an offence against the Criminal Code, section 208, 215, 216, 337 or 347 for which an offender may be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Indefinite sentence—imposition

163.(1) A court may, instead of imposing a fixed term of imprisonment, impose an indefinite sentence on an offender convicted of a violent offence on—

- (a) its own initiative; or
- (b) an application made by counsel for the prosecution.

(2) In imposing sentence under subsection (1), the court must state in its order the term of imprisonment (the “**nominal sentence**”) that it would have imposed had it not imposed an indefinite sentence.

(3) Before a sentence is imposed under subsection (1), the court must be satisfied—

- (a) that the *Mental Health Act 1974*, part 4 does not apply; and
- (b) that the offender is a serious danger to the community because of—
 - (i) the offender’s antecedents, character, age, health or mental condition; and
 - (ii) the severity of the violent offence; and
 - (iii) any special circumstances.

(4) In determining whether the offender is a serious danger to the community, the court must have regard to—

- (a) whether the nature of the offence is exceptional; and
- (b) the offender’s antecedents, age and character; and
- (c) any medical, psychiatric, prison or other relevant report in relation to the offender; and
- (d) the risk of serious physical harm to members of the community if an indefinite sentence were not imposed; and
- (e) the need to protect members of the community from the risk mentioned in paragraph (d).

(5) Subsection (4) does not limit the matters to which a court may have regard in determining whether to impose an indefinite sentence.

Counsel for prosecution to inform court

164.(1) If counsel for the prosecution intends to make an application under section 163(1)(b), counsel must inform the court after the offender has been convicted of the offence.

(2) The application must be made within 15 business days after the conviction.

(3) The court must allow any necessary adjournment to allow a consent under section 165(1) to be obtained.

(4) On being informed under subsection (1), the court must remand the offender in custody and must not grant the offender bail.

Attorney-General's consent

165.(1) An application under section 163(1)(b) may be made only if the Attorney-General has consented, in writing, to the making of the request.

(2) Consent must not be given under subsection (1) before the offender is convicted of the violent offence.

Adjournment

166. A court may impose an indefinite sentence on the offender only if—

- (a) the offender is advised at, or shortly after, the time of conviction that the court may consider imposing an indefinite sentence on—
 - (i) its own initiative; or
 - (ii) an application made by counsel for the prosecution; and
- (b) the court has, after advising the offender under paragraph (a), adjourned the offender's sentencing for not less than 20 business days from the day of conviction of the violent offence so that evidence on sentence may be called by the prosecution and the offender.

Evidence

167.(1) Subject to the admissibility of the evidence, before a court imposes an indefinite sentence it must—

- (a) hear evidence called by the prosecution; and
- (b) hear evidence given or called by the offender, if the offender elects to give or call evidence.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), ordinary rules of evidence apply to evidence given or called under subsection (1).

(3) In deciding whether the offender is a serious danger to the community, the court may have regard to anything relevant to the issue contained in the certified transcript of, or any medical or other report tendered in, any proceeding against the offender for a violent offence.

Court to give reasons

168.(1) If a court imposes an indefinite sentence, it must give detailed reasons for imposing the sentence.

(2) The reasons must be given at the time the indefinite sentence is imposed.

Onus of proof

169. The prosecution has the onus of proving that an offender is a serious danger to the community.

Standard of proof

170. A court may make a finding that an offender is a serious danger to the community only if it is satisfied—

- (a) by acceptable, cogent evidence; and
- (b) to a high degree of probability;

that the evidence is of sufficient weight to justify the finding.

Review—periodic

171.(1) A court that imposes an indefinite sentence, or a court of like jurisdiction—

- (a) must for the first time review the indefinite sentence within 6 months after an offender has served—
 - (i) 50% of the offender's nominal sentence; or
 - (ii) if the offender's nominal sentence is life

imprisonment—13 years of the nominal sentence; and

- (b) must review the indefinite sentence at subsequent intervals of not more than 2 years from when the last review was made.

(2) Subject to section 172, the director of public prosecutions must make any application that is required to be made to cause the reviews mentioned in subsection (1) to be carried out.

Review—application by offender imprisoned

172.(1) An offender imprisoned on an indefinite sentence may apply to the court for the indefinite sentence to be reviewed at any time after the court makes its first review under section 171(1)(a) if a court gives leave to apply on the ground that there are exceptional circumstances that relate to the offender.

(2) The court must immediately forward a copy of the application to the director of public prosecutions.

(3) Within 10 business days after the making of the application, the court must give directions to enable the application to be heard.

(4) Subject to any directions given by the court, the application must be heard within 20 business days from the day on which it is made.

Distribution of reports

172A.(1) The court must, a reasonable time before a review under section 171 or 172 is to take place, cause a copy of a report ordered by it under section 176 to be provided to—

- (a) the director of public prosecutions; and
- (b) the legal practitioner representing the offender; and
- (c) the offender, if the court has so directed; and
- (d) any victim, within the meaning of the Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995, section 5, of the offence for which the indefinite sentence was imposed, if the court has so decided.

(2) If the prosecution or the defence has caused a report about the offender to be prepared for a review under section 171 or 172, it must, a

reasonable time before the review is to take place—

- (a) file the report with the court; and
- (b) provide a copy of the report to the director of public prosecutions or the legal practitioner representing the offender, as the case requires.

Disputed report

172B.(1) The director of public prosecutions or the offender may file with the court a notice of intention to dispute the whole or any part of a report provided under section 172A.

(2) If a notice is filed under subsection (1) before the review is to take place, the court must not take the report or the part in dispute into consideration on the hearing of the review unless the party that filed the notice has been given the opportunity—

- (a) to lead evidence on the disputed matters; and
- (b) to cross-examine the author of the report on its contents.

Review hearing

172C. On the hearing of a review under section 171 or 172, a court must—

- (a) give both the director of public prosecutions and the offender the opportunity to lead admissible evidence on any relevant matter; and
- (b) subject to section 172B, take into consideration any report in respect of the offender that is filed with the court; and
- (c) have regard to any submissions on the review made to it; and
- (d) have regard to the fundamental principles of justice for victims of crime declared by the Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995, part 2.

Indefinite sentence discharged

173.(1) Unless it is satisfied that the offender is still a serious danger to the community when a review is made under section 171 or 172, the court

must—

- (a) order that the indefinite sentence is discharged; and
- (b) sentence the offender under this Act for the violent offence for which the indefinite sentence was imposed.

(2) If a court does not make an order under subsection (1)(a), the indefinite sentence continues in force.

(3) A sentence imposed under subsection (1)(b)—

- (a) is taken to have started on the day the indefinite sentence was originally imposed; and
- (b) takes the place of the indefinite sentence; and
- (c) must be not less than the nominal sentence.

Re-integration programs for offenders

174.(1) An offender sentenced under section 173(1)(b) may apply to be released to a re-integration program.

(2) If the offender is released to a re-integration program, the offender must be under the authority of the Queensland Community Corrections Board and the supervision of an authorised commission officer for not less than 5 years from the offender's release to a re-integration program.

(3) If a term of imprisonment imposed under section 173(1)(b) ends within 5 years after the offender's release to a re-integration program, the term of imprisonment is taken, for the purposes of subsection (2), to extend until the end of the 5 years.

(4) However, the offender may apply to the Queensland Community Corrections Board to be discharged from the offender's re-integration program at any time after the end of the term of imprisonment imposed under section 173(1)(b).

Remissions not to be allowed

175. The sentence of an offender under section 173(1)(b) must not be remitted under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

Registrar of court to give report

176.(1) For a review under section 171 or 172, the court may direct the registrar of the court to give to the court—

- (a) reports provided by the commission or the chief executive of the department in which the *Health Services Act 1991* is administered or such other similar persons or bodies as the court considers appropriate; and
- (b) such other reports as the court considers appropriate.

(2) A person who is requested by the registrar to give to the registrar reports mentioned in subsection (1) must comply with the request.

(3) Reports mentioned in subsection (1)(a) are to be relevant to the period from the time the indefinite sentence was imposed on the offender or the last review was made by the court.

(4) The *Health Services Act 1991*, section 62, does not apply to an officer, employee or agent of the department in which that Act is administered, who gives a report or information to a court or the registrar of the court for this part.

(5) Reports mentioned in subsection (1) are in addition to any other evidence that may be placed before the court.

Appeals—general

177. For the purposes of the Criminal Code, chapter 67—

- (a) an indefinite sentence imposed under section 163; and
- (b) if a court, on making a review under section 171 or 172—
 - (i) refuses to act under section 173—the refusal; or
 - (ii) acts under section 173—the sentence imposed;

is taken to be a sentence imposed on conviction.

Appeals—Attorney-General

178. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court of Appeal against—

- (a) the making of an order under section 173(1)(a); and
- (b) a sentence imposed under section 173(1)(b).

Hearings—offender to be present

179.(1) Subject to this section, the offender must be present during the hearing of—

- (a) evidence under section 167; and
- (b) an application made under section 171 or 172.

(2) A court may order that, at the time evidence under section 167 is to be heard, the person in charge of the place where the offender is imprisoned or detained bring the offender before the court.

(3) On the hearing of an application made under section 171 or 172, the court may order the person in charge of the place where the offender is imprisoned or detained to bring the offender before the court.

(4) If the offender acts in a way that makes the hearing of the evidence or application in the offender's presence impracticable, the court may order that—

- (a) the offender be removed; and
- (b) the hearing of the application continue in the offender's absence.

(5) If the court is satisfied that the offender is unable to be present during the hearing of the evidence or application because of the offender's illness or another reason, the court may allow the offender to be absent during the whole or a part of the hearing if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the offender's interests will not be prejudiced by the hearing continuing in the offender's absence; and
- (b) the interests of justice require that the hearing should continue in the offender's absence.

PART 11—GENERAL

Effect of alterations in sentences

180.(1) If a provision of this or another Act increases the sentence, or the maximum or minimum sentence, for an offence, the increase applies only to offences committed after the commencement of the provision.

(2) If a provision of this or another Act reduces the sentence, or the maximum or minimum sentence, for an offence, the reduction—

- (a) extends to offences committed before the commencement of the provision; but
- (b) does not affect any sentence imposed before the commencement.

Meaning of certain sentence provisions

180A. A provision of an Act that provides to the effect that the maximum penalty for an offence may be a fine or imprisonment means that the sentencing court may order the offender—

- (a) to pay a fine; or
- (b) to be imprisoned; or
- (c) to pay a fine and also to be imprisoned.

Example—

‘Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years’ means the offender is liable to—

- (a) a maximum fine of 100 penalty units; or
- (b) maximum imprisonment of 2 years; or
- (c) a maximum fine of 100 penalty units and also maximum imprisonment of 2 years.

Corporations entitled to aggrieved party payments

181. If under this Act or another Act a penalty or forfeiture is payable to a party aggrieved, it is payable to a corporation if the corporation is the party aggrieved.

Corporations to be fined if imprisonment is the only penalty**181A.(1)** If—

- (a) an Act provides that the punishment for an offence against a provision of the Act is imprisonment only; and
- (b) a body corporate is convicted of having committed the offence;

the court by or before which the body corporate is convicted may impose a fine on the body corporate determined under subsection (2).

(2) The fine mentioned in subsection (1) may be—

- (a) if the imprisonment is not more than 6 months—not more than 415 penalty units; or
- (b) if the imprisonment is more than 6 months but not more than 1 year—not more than 835 penalty units; or
- (c) if the imprisonment is more than 1 year but not more than 2 years—not more than 1 660 penalty units; or
- (d) if the term of imprisonment is more than 2 years—an unlimited amount.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an offence if the Act concerned provides another way of enforcing the punishment mentioned in subsection (1)(a) against a body corporate.

Corporation fines under penalty provision

181B.(1) This section applies to a provision prescribing a maximum fine for an offence only if the provision does not expressly prescribe a maximum fine for a body corporate different from the maximum fine for an individual.

(2) The maximum fine is taken only to be the maximum fine for an individual.

(3) If a body corporate is found guilty of the offence, the court may impose a maximum fine of an amount equal to 5 times the maximum fine for an individual.

Corporation fines under provision authorising subordinate legislation

181C.(1) This section applies to a provision of an Act prescribing the maximum fine for an offence that may be imposed under subordinate legislation under the Act only if the provision does not expressly prescribe a maximum fine for a body corporate different from the maximum fine for an individual.

(2) The maximum fine is taken only to be the maximum fine for an individual that may be imposed under the subordinate legislation.

(3) The maximum fine for a corporation that may be imposed under the subordinate legislation is taken to be 5 times the maximum fine for an individual.

Enforcement of order for penalty for an offender dealt with on indictment

182.(1) If an offender dealt with on indictment fails to pay a penalty, or an instalment of a penalty, that a court ordered the offender to pay, the prosecution may apply to the court for the offender to be further dealt with for the offence according to law.

(2) Notice may be served on the offender requiring the offender to appear before the court at the time and place mentioned in the notice for the hearing of the application mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) The court may issue a warrant directing that the offender be arrested and brought before the court or a justice to be dealt with according to law—

- (a)** in the first instance instead of proceeding by way of notice mentioned in subsection (2); or
- (b)** if the offender fails to appear as required by the notice.

(4) If an offender is brought before a justice under a warrant issued under subsection (3), the justice may commit the offender to prison or may remand the offender on bail to be brought before the court that ordered the penalty to be paid.

(5) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1), if the court is satisfied that the offender failed to pay the penalty, or an instalment of the penalty, it may—

- (a) set aside the sentence imposed for the offence and deal with the offender in a way in which the court could have dealt with the offender if the offender had just been convicted by or before it of the offence; or
- (b) dismiss the application.

(6) If the court deals with the offender under subsection (5)(a) and imposes a fine, the court must inform the offender that the offender may immediately verbally apply to the court for a fine option order in relation to the fine.

(7) If an application is made under subsection (6), the court—

- (a) must immediately proceed to hear the application but may adjourn the application to obtain further information; and
- (b) may make a fine option order.

Court may make order for default payment of penalty

182A.(1) A court that orders an offender to pay a penalty may also order that, if the offender fails to pay the penalty immediately or within the time allowed by the court in its order, the offender is to be imprisoned for a term calculated under subsection (2)(a).

(2) The term of imprisonment—

- (a) must be—
 - (i) the term that, in the court's opinion, will satisfy the justice of the case; but
 - (ii) not more than 14 days imprisonment for each penalty unit, or part of a penalty unit, that the offender was ordered to pay; and
- (b) must be served cumulatively with any term of imprisonment the offender is serving, or has been sentenced to serve, unless the court orders otherwise.

(3) This section has effect—

- (a) subject to the Act under which the penalty is ordered to be paid; and
- (b) despite section 152, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

Warrant for arrest and imprisonment

182B.(1) If the offender does not pay the penalty mentioned in section 182A immediately or within the time allowed by the court, the proper officer of the court must issue a warrant for the arrest and imprisonment of the offender for the term ordered by the court.

(2) A warrant under subsection (1) is to be directed to all police officers.

Imprisonment unless penalty paid

183. If—

- (a) an Act under which a penalty is ordered to be paid does not provide, or a court that orders an offender to pay a penalty does not make an order, for default in payment of the penalty; and
- (b) an offender ordered to pay the penalty does not pay the penalty;

the offender may be imprisoned for a period prescribed by section 185.

Imprisonment unless act done

184. Unless an Act otherwise provides, if an offender who is ordered by a court to do an act fails to do the act, the court may order the offender to be imprisoned for a term not longer than 2 years.

Scale of imprisonment for nonpayment of penalty

185.(1) If—

- (a) an offender is ordered to pay a penalty; and
- (b) the court may order imprisonment of the offender or execution against the property of the offender if the penalty is not paid; and
- (c) either of the following subparagraphs apply—

- (i) the penalty is not paid;
- (ii) execution to recover the amount of the penalty is to be against property of the offender and execution does not satisfy the amount;

the court may order the offender to be imprisoned for a term calculated under subsection (2)(a).

(2) The term of imprisonment—

(a) must be—

- (i) such as, in the court's opinion, will satisfy the justice of the case; but
- (ii) not more than 14 days imprisonment for each penalty unit, or part of a penalty unit, that the offender was ordered to pay; and

- (b) must be served cumulatively with any term of imprisonment the offender is serving, or has been sentenced to serve, unless the court otherwise orders.

(3) This section has effect—

- (a) subject to the provisions of the Act under which the penalty is ordered to be paid; and
- (b) despite section 152 whether or not a conviction is recorded.

Power of proper officer to issue warrant

185A.(1) If a court makes an order under section 182A(1) or 185(1) and the penalty is not paid, the proper officer of the court must issue a warrant of commitment for the imprisonment of the offender as soon as practicable after the end of the time (if any) fixed by the court in which the penalty is to be paid.

(2) If a court orders an offender to be imprisoned under section 184, the proper officer of the court must issue a warrant of commitment for the imprisonment.

Power of proper officer to postpone warrant

185B.(1) The proper officer of the court may postpone the issue of a warrant under section 182B or 185A if the officer considers it just to postpone the issue of the warrant.

(2) Application for a postponement under subsection (1)—

- (a) must be in writing; and
- (b) may be made by a party to the proceedings in which the warrant is to be issued.

Reduction of imprisonment

186.(1) If it appears to the proper officer of the court that the amount of the penalty has been reduced by the offender who was ordered to pay the penalty by—

- (a) payment of part of the penalty; or
- (b) an amount realised by execution against the property of the offender;

the imprisonment for which the offender may be committed to prison must be reduced by a number of days that bears, as nearly as is possible, the same proportion to the number of days for which the offender might have been imprisoned if the original amount of the penalty had not been reduced by the payment mentioned in paragraph (a), or the amount mentioned in paragraph (b), bears to the original amount of the penalty.

(2) If—

- (a) an offender is imprisoned for failing to pay a penalty; and
- (b) an amount is paid to the person in charge of the prison in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the penalty;

the term of imprisonment to which the offender is subject must be reduced by a number of days that bears, as nearly as is possible, the same proportion to the number of days for which the offender was imprisoned as the amount mentioned in paragraph (b) bears to the penalty.

(2A) For subsections (1) and (2), a fraction of a day is to be disregarded.

(3) The person in charge of the prison—

- (a) must—
 - (i) accept payment of all amounts tendered under subsection (2); and
 - (ii) pay every amount tendered to the proper officer of the court; and
- (b) must release the offender from custody when the penalty is fully paid, unless the offender is in custody for another matter.

Disqualification from holding driver's licence

187.(1) If—

- (a) an offender is convicted of an offence in connection with, or arising out of, the driving of a motor vehicle by the offender; and
- (b) the court by or before which the offender is convicted is satisfied having regard to the nature of the offence, or to the circumstances in which it was committed, that the offender should, in the interests of justice, be disqualified from holding or obtaining a driver's licence;

the court may, in addition to any sentence that it may impose, order that the offender is, from the time of the conviction, disqualified absolutely, or for such period as is ordered by the court, from holding or obtaining a driver's licence.

(2) The proper officer of the court must send a copy of the order to the chief executive of the department that administers the *Traffic Act 1949*.

(3) In subsection (1)—

“conviction” includes a conviction that is not recorded.

“driver's licence” means a driver's licence within the meaning of the *Traffic Act 1949*.

Court may reopen sentencing proceedings

188.(1) If a court has in, or in connection with, a criminal proceeding, including a proceeding on appeal—

- (a) imposed a sentence that is not in accordance with the law; or

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

(b) failed to impose a sentence that the court legally should have imposed; or

(c) imposed a sentence decided on a clear factual error of substance;

the court, whether or not differently constituted, may reopen the proceeding.

(2) Also, if—

(a) a court has, in or in connection with, a criminal proceeding reduced a sentence because the offender has undertaken in a written declaration to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in a proceeding about an offence, including a confiscation proceeding; and

(b) the offender, without reasonable excuse, does not cooperate under the undertaking;

the court, whether or not differently constituted, may reopen the proceeding.

(3) If a court reopens a proceeding, it—

(a) must give the parties an opportunity to be heard; and

(b) may resentence the offender—

(i) for a reopening under subsection (1)(a)— to a sentence in accordance with law; or

(ii) for a reopening under subsection (1)(b)— to a sentence the court legally should have imposed; or

(iii) for a reopening under subsection (1)(c)— to a sentence that takes into account the factual error; or

(iv) for a reopening under subsection (2)— to a sentence under subsection (4); and

(c) may amend any relevant conviction or order to the extent necessary to take into account the sentence imposed under paragraph (b).

(4) On an application under subsection (2)—

(a) if the court is satisfied that the offender has completely failed to cooperate, the court must resentence the offender having regard to the sentence that would otherwise have been imposed if an

undertaking under section 13A⁹ had not been given; or

- (b) if the court is satisfied that the offender has partly failed to cooperate, the court may substitute for the reduced sentence the sentence it considers appropriate, not greater than the sentence that would have been imposed if the undertaking had not been given.

(5) The court may reopen the proceeding—

- (a) on its own initiative at any time; or
- (b) for a reopening under subsection (1)—on the application of a party to the proceeding made within—
- (i) 28 days after the day the sentence was imposed; or
- (ii) any further time the court may allow on application at any time; or
- (c) for a reopening under subsection (2)—on the application of the prosecution made at any time, whether or not the appeal period under the Criminal Code, section 671(2)¹⁰ has expired.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), this section does not affect any right of appeal.

(7) For an appeal under any Act against a sentence imposed under subsection (3) or (4), the time within which the appeal must be made starts from the day the sentence is imposed under subsection (3) or (4).

(8) This section applies to a sentence imposed, or required to be imposed, whether before or after the commencement of this section.

Outstanding offences may be taken into account in imposing sentence

189.(1) A court that sentences an offender for an offence may proceed under this section if—

- (a) the prosecution consents; and
- (b) it is satisfied that—

⁹ Section 13A (Cooperation with law enforcement authorities to be taken into account)

¹⁰ Criminal Code, section 671 (Time for appealing)

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992

- (i) there has been lodged in court a form that includes, or has attached, a list of other offences that it is alleged the offender has committed but of which the offender has not been convicted; and
- (ii) a copy of the form has been given to the offender; and
- (iii) in all the circumstances of the case it is proper to do so.

(2) The court may take all or any of the offences contained in the list mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i) into account if the offender—

- (a) is represented by counsel or a solicitor; and
- (b) pleads guilty to the offences; and
- (c) asks that they be taken into account by the court in imposing sentence for the offence of which the person has been convicted.

(3) The court must not impose a sentence that is more than the maximum sentence that may be imposed for the offence of which the person has been convicted.

(4) The court must certify on the form mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i) the offences mentioned in the list that have been taken into account in imposing sentence on the offender.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), proceedings or further proceedings for offences contained in the certification mentioned in subsection (4) cannot be taken against the offender.

(6) Proceedings or further proceedings mentioned in subsection (5) may be taken if the court's decision is quashed or set aside.

(7) If the court's decision is quashed or set aside, an admission of guilt for an offence made by the offender for the purposes of this section is not admissible in evidence—

- (a) in proceedings or further proceedings taken against the offender; or
- (b) in proceedings or further proceedings for the offence if the offence was not taken into account under this section in imposing sentence.

(8) Subject to section 35(4), an offence taken into account under this section in imposing sentence on an offender for another offence must not,

because it was taken into account, be regarded for any purpose as an offence of which the offender has been convicted.

(9) If, under this section, an offence is taken into account in imposing sentence on an offender for another offence, then, in criminal proceedings—

- (a) if reference may lawfully be made to the fact that the person was convicted of the other offence—reference may also be made to the fact that the first offence was taken into account; and
- (b) if evidence may lawfully be given of the fact that the offender was convicted of the other offence—evidence may also be given of the fact that the first offence was taken into account.

(10) The fact that an offence was taken into account may be proved in the same way as the conviction for the offence in relation to which it was taken into account may be proved.

(11) Subsection (8) has effect despite subsection (9).

Magistrates Court may release offender

190.(1) If a Magistrates Court convicts an offender of an offence relating to property, it may release the offender without imposing any sentence if the offender pays to the person entitled to the property the amount that the court orders.

- (2) The amount mentioned in subsection (1)—
- (a) is to be for damages assessed by the court; and
 - (b) may include costs.

Effect of order under s 190

191.(1) If an offender mentioned in section 190(1) pays the amount ordered by the court, the person aggrieved cannot take civil proceedings against the offender for damages arising out of a cause of action that gave rise to the damages mentioned in section 190(2)(a).

- (2) The order made is taken to be a sentence for the purposes of—
- (a) section 7; and

- (b) an Act that gives a right of appeal from an order made by a Magistrates Court.

Magistrates Court to assess value of property

192. If a Magistrates Court imposes a penalty for an offence on the basis of—

- (a) the value of property taken, killed or destroyed; or
- (b) the amount of damage done to property;

the value or amount must be assessed in money by the court.

Payment of value or amount assessed under s 192

193.(1) If the value or amount mentioned in section 192 is recovered, it must be paid—

- (a) to the person aggrieved; or
- (b) if the person aggrieved is unknown or the property is public property—to the consolidated fund or to the relevant public authority, as the case may be.

(2) If a Magistrates Court under section 192 imposes a penalty on several offenders for a single offence—

- (a) the person aggrieved must not be paid more than the value or amount assessed under section 192; and
- (b) any amount that is left after paying the assessed value or amount to the person aggrieved must be paid to the consolidated fund.

Restoration of property

194.(1) If an offender is convicted on indictment on a charge of which the unlawful obtaining of property by the offender is an element, then, on the complaint of—

- (a) the owner of property; or
- (b) a person who is legally entitled to possession of the property;

the court may order the property to be restored to the owner or person.

(2) The order—

- (a) may be enforced as a judgment; and
- (b) is binding on the offender, and any person claiming through the offender, as determining the ownership of the property;

but, as regards any other person, has the effect only of changing the possession of the property, and does not affect any right of property or right of action.

(3) In a case to which subsection (1) applies, the court may order that any personal property—

- (a) that is found in the offender's possession; and
- (b) that appears to the court to have been obtained, directly or indirectly, from the unlawful obtaining mentioned in subsection (1);

be delivered to the person who appears to the court to be entitled to the personal property.

(4) This section does not apply to a valuable security if it appears that—

- (a) the security has been paid or discharged in good faith by a person liable to make payment of the security; or
- (b) if the security is a negotiable instrument—the security has been taken or received by transfer or delivery in good faith by a person for a valuable consideration without notice and the person did not have reasonable cause to suspect that the security had been unlawfully obtained.

(5) In subsection (4)—

“**valuable security**” includes any document that—

- (a) is the property of any person; and
- (b) is evidence of the ownership of any property or of the right to recover or receive any property.

Passport orders

195.(1) If an offender is convicted of an offence and the court records a conviction, it may make 1 or more of the orders mentioned in

subsection (2) in addition to any other order it may make under this Act.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) may order that the offender—

- (a) must remain in Australia or the State; or
- (b) must not apply for, or obtain, an Australian passport; or
- (c) must surrender any passport held by the offender.

(3) An offender who contravenes an order under subsection (1) commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(4) An order under subsection (1) stays in force for the duration of the sentence (whether or not the sentence is one that involves, in whole or part, a term of imprisonment).

(5) The court may, by order, amend an order under subsection (1).

(6) If the court makes an order under subsection (1) or (5), the proper officer of the court must, as soon as practicable, give a copy of the order to the secretary to the department of the Commonwealth responsible for matters arising under the *Passports Act 1938* (Cwlth).

(7) If an order under subsection (1) states that the offender must surrender any passport held by the offender—

- (a) the passport must be given to the proper officer of the court; and
- (b) the proper officer must cause the passport to be kept in such custody as the proper officer considers appropriate until—
 - (i) the passport must be returned under subsection (8); or
 - (ii) the authority that issued the passport requests its return;whichever happens first.

(8) If the passport is still in the custody of the proper officer of the court when the order under subsection (1) finishes, the proper officer must cause it to be returned to the offender.

(9) This section does not affect any other powers of the court.

Regulations

196. The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

PART 13—MISCELLANEOUS**General transitional provisions**

204.(1) This Act applies to any sentence imposed after the commencement of this section, irrespective of when the offence was committed.

(2) However, this Act (the “**original Act**”) as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Penalties and Sentences Legislation Amendment Act 1993* (the “**amending Act**”) continues to apply to sentences imposed after the commencement of the original Act and before the commencement of the amending Act.

(3) An offender in relation to whom a sentence is in force immediately before the commencement of this section continues to be subject to the requirements of the sentence in all respects as if this Act had not been enacted.

(4) A sentence mentioned in subsection (3) may be amended, and any failure to comply with it may be dealt with, under this Act as if it were a sentence imposed after the commencement of this section.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a sentence imposed by an appeal court after the commencement of this section, on setting aside a sentencing order made before the commencement, is taken to have been imposed at the time the original sentencing order was made.

(7) If an offender fails to comply with a requirement of a sentence mentioned in subsection (3) that is not amended under subsection (4), the failure may be dealt with under this Act as if the sentence were a sentence imposed after the commencement of this section.

Penalty Units Act 1985 references

205. In an Act or document, a reference to the *Penalty Units Act 1985* may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act.

Transitional provisions for Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences) Amendment Act 1997

206.(1) Section 157(7)(b) applies to a recommendation made under section 157 even if the recommendation was made before the commencement of section 157(7).

(2) For subsection 161C(2)(b), sentences of imprisonment imposed on the offender for offences mentioned in section 161C(1)(c) or (d) must be taken into account even if the sentences were imposed before the commencement of part 9A.

SCHEDULE

s 161A(a)

s 161B(3)(a)

s 161C(1)(c) and (d)

SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES**CRIMINAL CODE**

1. Section 62 (Punishment of unlawful assembly)
2. Section 63 (Punishment of riot)
3. Section 75 (Threatening violence)
4. Section 142 (Escape by persons in lawful custody)
5. Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy)
6. Section 209 (Attempted sodomy)
7. Section 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16)
8. Section 213 (Owner etc. permitting abuse of children on premises)
9. Section 215 (Carnal knowledge of girls under 16)
10. Section 216 (Abuse of intellectually impaired persons)
11. Section 217 (Procuring young person etc. for carnal knowledge)
12. Section 218 (Procuring sexual acts by coercion etc.)
13. Section 222 (Incest)
14. Section 229B (Maintaining a sexual relationship with a child)
15. Sections 303 and 310 (Manslaughter)
16. Section 306 (Attempt to murder)
17. Section 313 (Killing unborn child)

SCHEDULE (continued)

18. Section 315 (Disabling in order to commit indictable offence)
19. Section 316 (Stupefying in order to commit indictable offence)
20. Section 317 (Acts intended to cause grievous bodily harm and other malicious acts)
21. Section 317A (Carrying or sending dangerous goods in a vehicle)
22. Section 318 (Obstructing rescue or escape from unsafe premises)
23. Section 319 (Intentionally endangering safety of persons travelling by railway)
24. Section 319A (Endangering safety of persons travelling by aircraft)
25. Section 320 (Grievous bodily harm)
26. Section 320A (Torture)
27. Section 321 (Attempting to injure by explosive or noxious substances)
28. Section 321A (Bomb hoaxes)
29. Section 322 (Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm)
30. Section 323 (Wounding and similar Acts)
31. Section 326 (Endangering life of children by exposure)
32. Section 328A (Dangerous operation of a vehicle)
33. Section 336 (Assault with intent to commit rape)
34. Section 337 (Sexual assault)
35. Section 339 (Assaults occasioning bodily harm)
36. Section 340 (Serious assaults)
37. Section 347 (Rape)
38. Section 349 (Attempt to rape)
39. Section 351 (Abduction)
40. Section 354 (Kidnapping)
41. Section 354A (Kidnapping for ransom)
42. Section 409 (Robbery)

SCHEDULE (continued)

43. Section 411(2) (Punishment of robbery)
44. Section 412 (Attempted robbery)
45. Section 419(3)(b) (Burglary)
46. Section 421(2) (Entering or being in premises and committing indictable offences)

**CRIMINAL CODE (PROVISIONS REPEALED BY
CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT 1997)**

1. Section 208 (Unlawful anal intercourse)
2. Section 221 (Conspiracy to defile)
3. Section 222 (Incest by man)
4. Section 223 (Incest by adult female)
5. Section 318 (Preventing escape from wreck)

CORRECTIVE SERVICES ACT 1988

1. Section 93(1)(a) (Escape from lawful custody (including attempts to escape or preparation to escape))
2. Section 92(2) (Taking part in a riot or mutiny whilst in custody)
3. Section 92(3) (Destruction of property when taking part in riot or mutiny whilst in custody)

DRUGS MISUSE ACT 1986

1. Section 5 (Carrying on the business of trafficking in a dangerous drug)
2. Section 6 (Aggravated supply of dangerous drugs (to minors, intellectually handicapped people, in schools and in correctional

SCHEDULE (continued)

institutions)

3. Section 8 (Producing dangerous drugs (producing first schedule drugs in excess of the third schedule))

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

| | | Page |
|---|---|------|
| 2 | Date to which amendments incorporated | 127 |
| 3 | Key | 127 |
| 4 | Table of earlier reprints | 128 |
| 5 | Tables in earlier reprints | 128 |
| 6 | List of legislation | 128 |
| 7 | List of annotations | 130 |

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 10 December 1997. Future amendments of the Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|------------------------------|--------|---|--------------------------------|
| AIA | = | Acts Interpretation Act 1954 | (prev) | = | previously |
| amd | = | amended | proc | = | proclamation |
| ch | = | chapter | prov | = | provision |
| def | = | definition | pt | = | part |
| div | = | division | pubd | = | published |
| exp | = | expires/expired | R[X] | = | Reprint No.[X] |
| gaz | = | gazette | RA | = | Reprints Act 1992 |
| hdg | = | heading | reloc | = | relocated |
| ins | = | inserted | renum | = | renumbered |
| lap | = | lapsed | rep | = | repealed |
| notfd | = | notified | s | = | section |
| om | = | omitted | sch | = | schedule |
| o in c | = | order in council | sdiv | = | subdivision |
| p | = | page | SIA | = | Statutory Instruments Act 1992 |
| para | = | paragraph | SL | = | subordinate legislation |
| prec | = | preceding | sub | = | substituted |
| pres | = | present | unnum | = | unnumbered |
| prev | = | previous | | | |

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

| Reprint No. | Amendments included | Reprint date |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | to Act No. 36 of 1993 | 30 July 1993 |
| 2 | to Act No. 76 of 1993 | 22 December 1993 |
| 3 | to Act No. 6 of 1994 | 21 March 1994 |
| 4 | to Act No. 58 of 1995 | 20 December 1995 |
| 4A | to Act No. 79 of 1996 | 13 February 1997 |
| 4B | to Act No. 79 of 1996 | 14 March 1997 |
| 4C | to Act No. 9 of 1997 | 4 July 1997 |
| 5 | to Act No. 9 of 1997 | 1 August 1997 |
| 5A | to Act No. 46 of 1997 | 12 September 1997 |

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

| Name of table | Reprint No. |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Changed names and titles | 4 |
| Corrected minor errors | 1 |

6 List of legislation

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 No. 48

date of assent 24 November 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 3–15, 44–51, 143–206 and 207 in a certain respect commenced 27 November 1992 (1992 SL No. 377)

pt 3 (ss 16–43) commenced 27 November 1992 (1992 SL No. 378)

ss 52–110, 120–142 and 207 in a certain respect commenced 18 December 1992 (1992 SL No. 393)

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 1994 (1994 SL No. 288)

as amended by—

Penalties and Sentences Legislation Amendment Act 1993 No. 36 pts 1–2, s 2 sch 1

date of assent 23 July 1993

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1993 No. 76 ss 1–3 sch 1

date of assent 14 December 1993
commenced on date of assent

Penalties and Sentences Amendment Act 1994 No. 6

date of assent 7 March 1994
commenced on date of assent

Marine Safety Act 1994 No. 14 ss 1–2, 234 sch 2

date of assent 27 April 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 3 June 1994 (1994 SL No. 177)

Electricity Act 1994 No. 64 ss 1–2, 293 sch 4

date of assent 1 December 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 January 1995 (1994 SL No. 467)

Mineral Resources Amendment Act 1995 No. 21 ss 1–2, 107 sch 2

date of assent 11 April 1995
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 May 1995 (1995 SL No. 117)

Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995 No. 54 ss 1–2, 45 sch 2

date of assent 22 November 1995
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 18 December 1995 (1995 SL No. 383)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
s 4 sch 1 amdt 1 commenced 12 April 1996 (automatic commencement under
AIA s 15DA(2)) (see also 1995 No. 58 s 2(1) sch 1)
remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996 No. 61 ss 1–2, 15 sch

date of assent 9 December 1996
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 20 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 402)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1996 No. 79 pts 1, 25

date of assent 12 December 1996
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 28 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 35)

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997 No. 3 ss 1, 2(2), 122 sch 2

date of assent 3 April 1997
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 152)

**Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences) Amendment Act 1997 No. 4
pts 1–2**

date of assent 3 April 1997
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 151)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 9 ss 1, 2(5) pt 17

date of assent 15 May 1997

ss 1, 2(5) commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 20 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 155)

Cooperatives Act 1997 No. 39 ss 1–2, 472 sch 7

date of assent 25 August 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 1997 (1997 SL No. 286)

Corrective Services Legislation Amendment Act 1997 No. 46 pts 1, 4

date of assent 29 August 1997

commenced on date of assent

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1997 No. 82 ss 1–2, pt 19

date of assent 5 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations

Commencement

s 2 om R4 (see RA s 37)

Purposes

s 3 amd 1997 No. 4 s 4

Definitions

s 4 def “**authorised commission officer**” sub 1997 No. 46 s 25
 def “**penalty**” amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
 def “**period of imprisonment**” ins 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
 def “**proper officer**” amd 1995 No. 21 s 107 sch 2
 def “**property**” ins 1994 No. 64 s 293 sch 4
 def “**serious violent offence**” ins 1997 No. 4 s 5

Meaning of “authorised commission officer”

s 4A ins 1997 No. 46 s 26

Meaning of penalty unit

s 5 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2; 1997 No. 39 s 472 sch 7

Construction of references to court that made order

s 8 amd 1995 No. 21 s 107 sch 2

Delegation of powers by proper officers 8A ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
amd 1995 No. 21 s 107 sch 2**Sentencing guidelines**

s 9 amd 1997 No. 4 s 6

Cooperation with law enforcement authorities to be taken into account

s 13A ins 1997 No. 3 s 122 sch 2

Termination of recognisance

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 21 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Termination of recognisance

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 28 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Termination of recognisance

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 33 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Failing to obey condition of recognisance

s 33A ins 1993 No. 36 s 3

Order for restitution or compensation

s 35 amd 1994 No. 14 s 234 sch 2

Extension of time

s 38 sub 1993 No. 36 s 4

Single fine for 2 or more offences

s 49 amd 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Definitions

s 52 def “**fine**” sub 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application for order if offender before court

s 53 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application for order generally

s 55 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Notice to offender of right to apply for fine option order

prov hdg sub 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

s 56 sub 1993 No. 36 s 5

amd 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1; 1994 No. 6 s 3

Offender may apply to proper officer for fine option order

s 56A ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Matters to be considered on application

s 57 prev s 57 om 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

pres s 57 (prev s 58) amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

renum 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Proper officer must reconsider offender’s financial position

s 58 prev s 58 renum as s 57 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

pres s 58 ins 1993 No. 36 s 6

Determination of application

s 59 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application may be granted or refused

s 60 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Making of order by proper officer of the court

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 61 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Effect of fine option order

s 62 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Order to be in writing

s 64 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Requirements of fine option orders

s 66 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Period mentioned in s 66(2) may be extended

s 68 sub 1993 No. 36 s 7

Maximum number of hours

s 69 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Failing to comply with a requirement of an order

s 74 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Effect of revoking order under s 74

s 78 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Revocation of fine option order other than under s 74

s 79 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application for revocation

s 81 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Court to notify court that imposed fine option order

s 83 sub 1993 No. 36 s 8

Appeals

s 85 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Hearing and determination of appeals

s 86 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Rules of court

s 87 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Termination of fine option order

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 88 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Original order terminated

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 89 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Effect of order

s 92 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Termination of probation order

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
s 99 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Making of an order

s 101 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

General requirements of community service order

s 103 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Termination of community service order

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
s 108 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Making of order

s 112 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

General requirements of intensive correction order

s 114 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Termination of intensive correction order

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1
s 119 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application for amendment or revocation

s 122 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Summons or warrant for contravention of single community based order

s 128 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Summons or warrant for contravention of multiple orders made by courts of different jurisdictions

s 129 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Proceedings after end of period of order

s 132 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Sentence of imprisonment may be suspended

s 144 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Consequences of committing offence during operational period

s 146 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Summons or warrant for offender whose sentence of imprisonment has been suspended

s 146A ins 1997 No. 82 s 75

Power of court mentioned in s 146

s 147 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1997 No. 4 s 7

Imprisonment to be served immediately

s 148 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Application of remission provisions to suspended sentences

s 151 sub 1993 No. 36 s 9

Re-integration programs for suspended sentences

s 151A ins 1993 No. 36 s 10

Calculation of term of imprisonment

s 154 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Cumulative orders of imprisonment

s 156 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Cumulative order of imprisonment must be made in particular circumstances

s 156A ins 1997 No. 4 s 8

Eligibility for parole

s 157 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1997 No. 4 s 9

Imprisonment to have effect from arrest

s 158 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Term of imprisonment does not run if offender on bail awaiting appeal

s 158A ins 1993 No. 36 s 11

Time held in presentence custody to be deducted

s 161 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

PART 9A—CONVICTIONS OF SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES

pt hdg ins 1997 No. 4 s 10

When an offender is convicted of a serious violent offence

s 161A ins 1997 No. 4 s 10

Declaration of conviction of serious violent offence

s 161B ins 1997 No. 4 s 10

Calculation of number of years of imprisonment

s 161C ins 1997 No. 4 s 10

Sentence for serious violent offence cannot be remitted

s 161D ins 1997 No. 4 s 10

Definitions

s 162 amd 1997 No. 4 s 11; 1997 No. 9 s 50

Counsel for prosecution to inform court

s 164 amd 1997 No. 4 s 12

Evidence

s 167 amd 1997 No. 4 s 13

Distribution of reports

s 172A ins 1997 No. 4 s 14

Disputed report

s 172B ins 1997 No. 4 s 14

Review hearing

s 172C ins 1997 No. 4 s 14

Registrar of court to give report

s 176 amd 1996 No. 61 s 15 sch; 1997 No. 4 s 15

Meaning of certain sentence provisions

s 180A ins 1993 No. 36 s 12

Corporations entitled to aggrieved party payments

prov hdg sub 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

s 181 prev s 181(2), (3), (6) renum as s 181A 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
prev s 181(4), (5), (7) om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Corporations to be fined if imprisonment is the only penalty

prov hdg ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

s 181A pres s 181A (prev s 181(2), (3), (6)) renum 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Corporation fines under penalty provision

s 181B ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Corporation fines under provision authorising subordinate legislation

s 181C ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Enforcement of order for penalty for an offender dealt with on indictment

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

s 182 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Court may make order for default payment of penalty

s 182A ins 1993 No. 36 s 13

Warrant for arrest and imprisonment

s 182B ins 1993 No. 36 s 13
amd 1994 No. 6 s 4

Imprisonment unless penalty paid

s 183 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1994 No. 6 s 5

Scale of imprisonment for nonpayment of penalty

s 185 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; 1994 No. 6 s 6

Power of proper officer to issue warrant

s 185A ins 1993 No. 36 s 14
amd 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

Power of proper officer to postpone warrant

s 185B ins 1993 No. 36 s 14

Reduction of imprisonment

s 186 amd 1996 No. 79 s 92

Court may reopen sentencing proceedings

s 188 sub 1997 No. 3 s 122 sch 2

Outstanding offences may be taken into account in imposing sentence

s 189 amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1

Regulations

s 196 amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

PART 12—TRANSITIONAL**pt 12 (ss 197–203)** om R1 (see RA s 37)**General transitional provisions****s 204** amd 1993 No. 36 s 2 sch 1; R1 (see RA s 37)**Savings—warrants****s 204A** ins 1994 No. 6 s 7
om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1**Penalty Units Act 1985 references****s 205** prev s 205 om R1 (see RA s 37)
pres s 205 ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1**Transitional provisions for Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences)
Amendment Act 1997****s 206** prev s 206 om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 206 ins 1997 No. 4 s 16**Acts amended****s 207** om R1 (see RA s 40)**SCHEDULE—SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES**prev sch om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres sch ins 1997 No. 4 s 17